VOLUME XXXIX.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

uticura

REMEDIES

lave speedily and permanently cured Humors of the Skin and Scalp of Children and Infants afflicted

the Skin and Scalp of Children in such cases is mild made birth. The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild sees of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a perfectly safe rel powerful blood ourifier, and the external use of CUTICURA, the great skin cure. The CUTICURA BOAT should be the only soap applied to the dissect akin for cleansing purposes.

HUMOR ON A CHILD

Norse-Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the Cuticura Soap exclusively for toilet or nursery purposes.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

More Cures of Skin and Scalp Affections by the Cuticura Remedies.

Fred Rohrer, Esq., Casiner Stock-Growers' Na-tional Bank, Pueblo, Col., writes: 'I am so well pleased with its effects on my oaby that I can-not afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very pop-niar as soon as its virtues are known to the masses.'

masses."
J. S. Wecks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albana, Vt. says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my oaby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant

entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin-st. Boston, mays: "My little daughter, 18 months old, has what the doctors call Eczems. We have tried most everything, and at last have sed Cornecra, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

PRICKLY HEAT.

Incidental to the Texan Climate.

Mesers. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: Inclosed please find \$1 for a large box of Curicura. The small one that I received some time ago has been very efficacious, especially in Prickly Heat or Rash, as some people call it. I am noising it about. Yours truly, THOMAS W. BUCKLEY.

MASON, Tex., Sept. 22, 1878.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washingtonst, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, 51. Resolvent, 51 per bottle. Cuticura soap, Secents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three

COLLINS They destroy all tendency to inflammation by drawing WOLTAK ELECTRIC from the system morbid or

PLASTERS unwholesome matter, thus preventing or curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Worn over the Pit of the Stomach, they prevent Ague and Liver Pains, Inflaumation of the Liver and Kidneys,

Bilious Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps, and

TO BENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Two very desirable Fire-

Proof Offices on second

floor, and one on third

WM. C. DOW.

8 Tribune Building.

To Policy Holders.

Parties ewning policies in any Life Insurance Company in the hands of a Receiver, or with which they are dissatisfied, will hear something to their advantage by addressing the undersigned, giving name, address, age at issue, date, yearly premium, kind and amount of policy. C. B. BAILEY, Y 50, care Tribune office.

Important to the Trade.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON, 55 Tremont-st., Boston Mass., offer at Wholesale 100,000 IMPORTED FAYAI HATS, being the largest and best assortment in the

IN THE TOILS.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

If you want the Best at Lowest

Prices, buy it at

C. JEVNE'S.

110 & 112 E. Madison-st.

CUARANTEED AND DELIVERED FREE.

floor. Apply to

n One to Twenty Minutes. w violent or excruciating the pain, the d-ridden, Indrm, Urippied, Nervous, restrated with disease may suffer,

Y'S READY RELIEF RD INSTANT EASE.

of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart up, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

gue Chills. Chilblains, and Frost Bites on of the Ready Refler to the part of pain or difficulty exists will afford ease y drops in half a tumbler of water will scure Crampa, Spasms, Sour Stomach, k Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery,

R AND AGUE. AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is arent in this world that will cure Fever all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, w, and other Fevers (aided by Radwa'v kly as RADWAY'S READY RELIES

. RADWAY'S parillian

Resolvent EAT BLOOD PURIFIER. CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, R SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEARD IN THE OMACA, SIGN OF BOACA, Firsh of THE FLUIDS.

THE FLUIDS. MAINTAING THE FLUIDS. MAINTAING STORY OF THE FLUIDS. STAND VITIATING MAINTAING, Cancerous Affections, Syphilise eding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Dreaux, White Swelling, Tumors Ullip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fess. Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Broadion.

Complaint, &c. the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, excel at in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous and skin Diseases, but it is the only ID BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

mb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, atter, Incontinence of Urine, Sright's auria, and in all cases where there are sits, or the water is thick, cloudy, tances like the white of an egg, of the silk or there is a morbid dark, e. and withte bose-dust sleposts, and pricking, birning sensation when passain in the small of the back and slong by druggies. PRICE ONE DOLLAIL. IAN TUMOR

YEARS' GROWTH CURED RADWAY'S MEDIES.

RADWAY'S

EXCURSIONS. THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "RUBY" ATING PILLS, CLARK-ST. BRIDGE EVERY DAY AT 9:30 A. M. For South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, saving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip only for the Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Gorganment Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip only docts.

Find Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 seet. Fare only 50 cts.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46
Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. Raglish,
French, and German Boarding and Day School for
Young Ladies. A large corps of Professors. The 20th
the state of the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and
RS. B. MAITLAND.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879-TWELVE PAGES

TURKEY.

THE NEW KHEDIVE.

ROUMELIA.

ROME.

BULGARIA.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

TIRNOVA, July 10.-Prince Alexander, of Bu

garia, yesterday took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and dissolved the Assembly.

AUSTRIA.

SPRINGFIELD. Charitable Movement-A Mixed Whisky Case

New Organizations.
Special Disputch to The Troums.
Springrield, Ill., July 10.—A movement is

on fool among the colored citizens of Springfield and vicinity to purchase the old Lincoln man-

sion and convert it into shome for aged and infirm colored ladies. A considerable sum has

infirm colored ladies. A considerable sum has already been pledged for this purpose.

District-Attorney Consolley and ex-Gog.

Palmer, the latter representing the Sheriff of Tazewell County, to-day argued the injunction case of the United States against said Sheriff. The case was taken under advisement by Judge

Treat. These proceedings raise a new point under the Revenue laws, and are therefore of interest to tnose engaged in distilling. Briefly

interest to those engaged in distilling. Briefly stated, the facts are, that in 1875, during the Pekin raids, the Reisinger Distillery was seized, and subsequently bonds, out under the law. After its release by the Government, the concern was burned, bufrebuilt by the Reisingers and others associated together as the Pekin Distillery Company. They borrowed money to build, and mortraged the property. In due time the mortrage became due, and was foreclosed. The Sheriff then took possession, and advertised the property for sale. The whisky men who bonded out the distillery have become

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Arrival of the Distinguished Scotsman at Boston—His Future Movements.

Boston, July 10.—The Duke of Argyll, his

daughters and suite, arrived to-day on the steamer from St. John, N. B. The vessel was

gayly decorated with flags, and, coming up the

FIGIN ELGIN, Ill., July 10.—An adjourned me

of the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylun

was concluded last night at 11 p. m.

The Eigin Gas-Light Company submitted a proposition for lighting the institution, claiming that this gas is superior and cheaper than that manufactured at the institution. The question

of changing the supply of gas was taken under onsideration.

No communication baving been received from

No communication baving been received from the Cook County Commissioners relative to that county's excess of patients, a resolution was passed declaring that the twenty-three Cook County patients in the institution technically discharged some days since must be removed within ten days; that the claim for clothing, etc., against that county, amounting to \$2,000, must be paid forthwith or legal-proceedings will be commenced at once.

A telephone line will be erected this month in accordance with the appropriation of \$1,000.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Liberals have so

lost fifty seats in the Reichsrath.

of the week.

Pasha and his nominees.

FOREIGN. Official Programme of the Funeral of the Prince

Imperial.

Distinguished Frenchmen to Be Present at the Obsequies.

The Powers Preparing to Oust the New Governor of Roumelia.

since Birth Cared, After Faithful Medical
Treatment Had Failed.

Means. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: My little
2012, 2 years of age, has had a humor on one side
of his face since he was born, which during the
last four months has spread over the entire side of
his face, the chin, ear, and side of the head. It
must have itdeed and irritated him a great deal, as
he scratched the surface all the time, no matter
what was applied. I used many remedies by advice
of friends and my physician without benealt until I
tound. Cornouna, which immediately allayed the
itching and inflammation, and entirely cured him.
Respectfully, With Walworth Manufacturing Co.

Bosron, April 15, 1873.

Note—Once cared, the skin may be rendered Prince Jerome Consents to the first opportunity," Lead the Bonapartist Forlorn Hope.

A Large British Force Moving on Cetewayo's Position.

All the Government Buildings Burned by a Second Incendiary Fire in Irkutske

The Austrian Liberals Sustain a Loss of Fifty in the Late Elections.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

FUNERAL PROGRAMME. official arrangements for the tuneral of the Prince Imperial: The admiralty yacht, the Enchantress, having on board the body, transferred from the troop-ship Orontes, will reach the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich between 5 and 7 o'clock Friday evening. The coffin will be carried ashore by seamen to an isolated octag-onal dome-roofed structure used as an armory Curicuna is a most valuable external application. It heals all cuts, bruises, and abrasions of
the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scalp
diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the scalp
clean and the hair soft and pliable. It is as arreeable as it is effective, and is ably assisted in every
case by the Curicuna Soar, which is particularly
recommended to mothers for cleansing the skin
and scalp of infants and children. It is Toilet as
well as Medicinal, and is the most fragrant and refreshing Soap for the nursery and bath of any yet
prepared.

Parents have our assurance that these remedies
contain nothing injurious to the youngest infant,
widence of which may be found in the certificates
of Dr. Hayes and Prof. Merrick accompanying
each remedy. by the Kent Rife Volduteers. The interior of the building, which is only twenty feet in di-ameter, will be draped in black. The coffin will be opened immediately when it arrives here, and the corpse formally identified. There will be a few watchers. Sentries will remain in the armory all night, with a strong guard of honor of the Royal Artillery outside. At about 5:30 Saturday morning the coffin will be placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses, and conveyed to Chiselburst, escorted by the Royal Horse Artillery. The whole distance will be traversed at a walking pace, the procession reaching Camden House about 8 o'clock. The whole Woolwich garrison will proceed separately to Chiseiburst to participate. Funeral bells will be tolled as the corpse leaves Wool-wich. On arriving at Camden House, the coffin will be carried by the officers of the artillery into the hall where the body of the Emperor lay in state. The hall will be draped in white. The corpse will remain until 11, during which time a mass of requiem will be celebrated in the pres-ence of a select party by Father Gordard, Chap-lain to the Empress. Officers will then replace the body on a gun-carriage, and the procession cadets of the Military Academy, with reversed arms; amounted band of artillery, and then the

> THE MOURNERS are expected to include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, besides French notables. The Church of St. Mary is distant only half a mile from the house, but the procession will follow a devious route, to avoid the declivities.

> THE CROWD. It is expected there will be a crowd of 100,000 spectators present. The Fifth Lancers will keep the route open.

Three batteries of artillery on the common will fire minute guns during the progress of the procession. The cadets will fire three rifle vol-leys as the body enters the church. The of-ficers will carry the coffin from the gun-carriage and file out of the side door, leaving the remain ing duties to the friends of the deceased.

THE CREMONIES
will consist of a short mass, and will probably
be concluded by noon. The three chairs used by the Imperial family have been placed inside the altar rail. The ex-Empress Eugenie will occupy her chair. The members of the Bonaparte family present will be stationed outside of the rail of the sanctuary on the right and left of the altar, and the members of the bousehold in

The pavilion on the deck of the Enchantress The following are already at Chiselburst to attend the funeral: The Duke and Duchess of Mouchy, the Prince Musat, M. Rouher, wife and daughter, and the Princess of Moskowa. It is probable that Prince Jerome Bousparte will be

REPUSED PERMISSION. PARIS, Joly 10.—Permission has been refused to ex-President MacMahon, Marshals Certain, Canrobert, and LeBoef, and to Admiral La Graviere to attend the funeral of the Prince Im

THE BODY TRANSFERRED. PORTSMOUSH, July 10.—A coffin containing the body of the Prince Imperial was removed from Orontes to the admiralty yacht Enchantress at 8 o'clock this morning. Minute guns were fired. Prince Murat was present.

CASSAGNAC. Paris, July 10.—Paul de Cassagna has gone to England to attend the funeral of the Prince Im-

EX-PRESIDENT MACMARON MUST NOT GO.

Dispaich to Uncinnati Enquirer.

PARIS. July 9.—Marshal MacMahon, who, since his resignation of the Presidency, has lived quietly in his country house and kept entirely aloof from politics, asked permission to attend the funeral of the late Prince Imperial at Chiselburst. His request was addressed to the Minister of War, as the ex-President still re-Minister of War, as the ex-President still re-tains his army rank, and was referred to the Cabinet. A special council was called, and the application rejected. The refusal was based upon the ground that similar requests by a number of distinguished officers had been de-nied. The affair has created a great sensation, and is already discussed everywhere. The sec-tion led by Clemenceau, the Radical Deputy from Montmarter, support the action of the from Montmartre, support the action of the Ministry warmly; the Republicans of the Left Centre are disposed to look upon it as an insult to a man who but a few months ago was President of the Republic; and the Monarchists unite with the rements of the Imperial party in stigmatizing it as an outrage, and denouncing M. Waddington and his colleagues. The even-ing journals fear that it will have a bad effect

upon the army. LONDON, July 10.-The Duc de Padoul and Duc de Grammont have arrived in London to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

SOUTH AFRICA. WOLSELST TO THE PRONT.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch dated Cape
Town, June 28, says: "Gen. Sir Garnet Wol-

seley arrived to-day, and immediately started for Natal on board a swift steamer. Telegrams received at Cape Town state that the British forces are within twenty-five miles of Cetewayo's kraal. Gen. Wolseley, therefore, determined to reach the front without delay."

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

A Cape Town dispatch of June 24 says: "In consequence of the defective state of the transportation service, Gen. Woiseley has summoned a meeting of the native chiefs at Maritzburg on the 20th of June to devise measures for trans-portation by native carriers. Gen. Wolseld will start for the front on the 1st of July. Zulu prisoners state that King Cetewayo will allow our troops to advance near Ulundi, and then as-

A dispatch from Rorke's Drift, June 26, says: "The decision of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Carey, who commanded the expedition in which the Prince Imperial lost his life, has been sent to England for confirmation, prior to its publication. Lieut. Carey will go home at

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 10.—John Joseph Mechi, a noted scientific agriculturist, writes to the

"Another week of flooding storms and low temperature has put a finishing stroke to the agricultural disaster. It is now too late for the crops to recover. They are considerably injured, even on well-farmed and drained lands, while on ill-farmed and undrained lands the matter is simply ruinous. The wheat will suffer less than the spring crops. Weeding is hopeless, and unless we get the promised bot, dry weather many grass and clover crops, and even peas, will rot ungathered."

LONDON, July 10.—Frederick Richard Lee, the

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 10.—A scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night. When the House went into Committee on the Army Discipline bill, Sullivan, member for Louth, called attentions. tion to a person in the strangers' gallery taking notes of remarks of individual members, and asked by whose authority the person was there. It was rumored that the person was in the gallery in view of repressive measures against the Irish obstructives. The Speaker, having replaced the Chairme of the Committee, replied that the person was there on his authority. He explained that, owing to the delay of the Army bill, the minutes of the proceedings of members should be more ample, but the notes taken would be wholly impartial. The person having left the House again returned, when the stormy discus-

sion ensued. The person finally withdrew. DIED. LONDON, July 10 .- William Stackpoole, Member of Parliament for Ennis, is dead. Monsignor Manning, nephew of Cardinal Man-

FRANCE. PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE. Paris, July 10 .- Prince Jerome Bonaparte has already virtually assumed the attitude of chief of the Imperialists. It was represented to him that committees were working in every de-partment and canton; susidized newspapers were advocating the cause of the Bonspartists, and that the faults of the present Government were being skillfully and vigorously turned to account when the death of the Prince Imperial came to check the great and well-managed or-Jerome, who was only anxious at first to avoid being exiled, has become so strongly assured that his hour will soon come that he is prepared even to go into exile.

and member of the Institute, is permanently confined to his room.

PARDONS. LONDON, July 10 .- A Paris dispatch states that a decree has been published pardoning or reducing the posishment of 1,369 persons. The Government has submitted a bill to the Senate to amnesty sailor and soldier deserters who have not been tried and sentenced. This applies to the exiled Communists who belonged to will affect 30,000 persons.

> RUSSIA. CHINESE RAIDERS.

Sr. Peterssum, July 10.—The Russians sent a force of 200 Cossacks against the Chinese raiders at Kuldja. The Cossacks, however, hearing of the assemblage of a vastly superior force of Chinese, retreated. It is not doubted that the Chinese are about to develop a military demonstration towards the Kuldja function on a very large scale.

THE OXUS.

Thousands of workmen have been engaged several weeks on works designed to cause the Oxus River to return to its sucient bed, so as to establish easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and regions bordering on Af-

RELIGIOUS PREEDOM. LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News reports that dissenters from the Orthodox Church, hitherto unrecognized by the State, are to have entire liberty o worship. This affects 12,000,000 of Russian sub

ONLY A PARTIAL CONCESSION. ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The dissenters from the Orthodox Church who have been ac corded full liberty of worship are a sect known as the "Old Believers." The other dissenter will remain under the existing disabilities. THE ADMIRAL POPOFF HARD AGROUND.

London, July 9.—News has been received rom Odessa that the Admiral Popoff, a Russian fron-clad circular monitor, and one of the most formidable vessels in the navy, is aground and seriously damaged. The Admiral Popoff was built in 1875, at Nicolateff, upon the same plan as the Novgorod and the Duke of Edinburg. Her armor plating is eighteen inches was constructed principally as a floating fortres for coast defense.

MORE PIRS. LONDON, July 10 .- A§St. Petersburg dispatch says a second fire at Irkutsk June 20 destroyed nearly all the public buildings. The fire at Tirnova destroyed 150 houses.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARAGUAY. BUENOS ATRES, June 16 (via Lisbon July 10). —It is denied that the President of Paraguay has been expelled by Gen. Godoy. The rebels only obtained possession of Pilar and Humaita. The revolution seems to be abortive.

BURMAH. THE LATE REVOLT.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch from Rangoon

states that in the revolt in Upper Burmah, reported on the 8th inst., twenty officials were killed and wounded. No general rising is an-GERMANY.

SURPLUS REVENCE.

BERLIN, July 10.—In addition to Frankenstein's motion to distribute the surplus of revenue among the States, the Reichstag has passed
Varabueler's motion that this provision shall
come into force on the 1st of April. 1880, and
that the amount obtained from customs and the
tobacco tax from October, 1879, to January,
1880, in excess of 53,000,000 marks, shall be de-

ducted from the contributions of the several States in proportion to their population. GOVERNOR OF ALSACE-LORRAINE. YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, July 10.—A Berlin correspondent of the Post says Gen. Von Manteuffel has arrived there, and he will become Governor of Alsace-The Citizens of Memphis Harrowed with Appre-Lorraine in August. hension.

LONDON, July, 10.—A Berlin correspondent says there are marked symptoms of estrange-ment between Germany and Russia. People Already Dying of a Pesti-GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.
Prince Bismarck will meet Archbishop Masilla lent Fever of Some the Papal Nuncio to Bavaria, at Kissengen, in July, when it is thought a final understanding Sort.

between Germany and the Vatican will be Official Admonition from the Officers of the Board of Health. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—France and England demand that the Imperial hatt investing Tewfik Pasia with the tale of Knedive shall give him the right of constuding treaties with foreign Powers which had been revoked by the

Commencement of a Hegira that Promises Total Depopulation.

Disinfection, in Many Cases, Impossible

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The Greek Min-ister has been semi-officially informed that Short of Complete Destruc-Turkish Commissioners for the delimitation of the Greek frontier will be appointed by the end tion. The People of Cincinnati Profoundly Aware

ALIKO PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—There is no reason to believe that the Great Powers will Elastic Provisions of the National

of the Danger Menacing

disapprove the manner in which Aliko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumelia, is acting. They probably would not refuse to assent to his re-moval by the Porte. The British military Board of Health Law. attache has drawn up a report commenting un-favorably upon the administration of Aliko MEMPHIS. THE DAY'S SAD DEVELOPMENTS. been busy all day getting out of the city. The great anxiety is to get away before every other

THE ANTONELLY ESTATE.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Court of Cassation has pronounced against the claims of the Countess Lambertini on the estate of Cardinal Antonelli. place on the globe quarantines against us.

People have had "move on the brain" ever since noon yesterday, each succeeding hour laden with its sensations increasing that tendency, until this morning it amounts to almost in entire evacuation. The offices of the various and steamers leaving the city within the next forty-eight hours or sixty hours will be crowded to their utmost capacity. The desire to get away was intensified almost to the degree

> A PANIO this afternoon by the appearance of the follow-ing official order from the office of the Board of

Healtn:
TAXING DISTRICT OF SHELEY COUNTY, Tenn.,
July 10. 1879.—First, to the people of the City of
Memphis we would say; quietly remove your families to a place of safety until we can at least tell
whether the few cases of fever will assume an epidemic.
Second, to the people along the lines of the different routes of travel we say: there can be no
possible danger of infection for mano days to
come.

ossible danger of Energy Come.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. B. THORNYON, M. D.,

President of the Board of Health.

S. H. COLLINS, M. D.,

Secretary.

Health, expresses doubts about the latter being a case of yellow fever. The doctors still insist that these

advertised the property for sale. The whisky men who bonded out the distillery have become practically bankrupt. The Government elected to proceed against the property instead of on the bond, and obtained judgment against the Reisingers. A decree of foreclosure was entered against the property, and the Sheriff was enjoined for making the sale. The questions at issue, which have never been decided, are, first, whether the releasing of the distillery to the Reisingers on the bond by order of the Court transferred the ownership or title to the reality which had become vested in the Court back to the Reisingers. Second, whether the United States is estopped from pursuing the droperty after releasing it and accepting a bond. A decision is expected to-morrow.

Gov. Cullom returned this morning from Chester. poradic cases, and the disease CAN BE SUPPRESSED in every instance when they occur. To this end the city authorities are actively bent, using all the known means of disinfectant and isolation.

As to the condition of the city, there is no question but the streets, alleys, back-yards, and than ever before, and as good, aside from the Gov. Cullom returned this morning from Chester.

The report of Warden McClaughrey, of the Joliet Penitentiary, shows that there were in the Prison on June 1 1,444 convicts, of whom twenty-two were females. During the month there were received sixty-nine, one being a female, and discharged seventy-one. One died. The number on hand June 80 was 1,441, twenty-three being females.

The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the United States Stovepipe Thim ble & Ventiliator Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital, \$50,000; corporators, R. G. Moore, M. J. Hoover, and W. K. Smith.

A certificate of organization was also filed by "Der Deutsche Frauen Kranken und Unterstutzungs Verein." of Chicago; Directors, Maria Karrer, Louiss Keitel, Dora Rump, Augusta Langner, and Julia Lavrenz.

In United States Court to-day Judge S. R. Treat issued writ mandamus directing officers of the Town of Mt. Zion. Wayne County, to levy a tax to judgment obtained by W. S. Gillman, of New York, at the January term of the court. A motion for an injunction to restrain Gillman from prosecuting any suits on other bonds held against the same town was over-ruled. bad streets, as any city on the continent. Aut there are houses in which the disease pre-vailed last year which have not been properly

CANNOT BE SHORT OF BURNING UP. There are also thousands of people using fur-niture, carpets, beds and bedding, etc., that were in use during the recent epidemic, that should have long ago been cremated. It was upon these known facts that physicians predicted that sporadic cases would appear this

THERE ARE NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS as to the prilow fever business. No new cases are reported; and the President of the Board of Health, who, with the members of the Board, has visited all the doubtful cases of sickness in the city, deciage no symptoms of yellow fever among them. The begirs from the city, however, is unabated. Twentyone passenger-coaches have just left on the Memphis & Charleston Road, while the Louisville -ine could not furnish accomm passengers. A special freight train followed the passenger train out, loaded to full capacity with baggage alone.

THE SICK OF TO-DAY are reported to have have light cases, and are all doing well. The medical fraternity, except ing a few of the sensational breed, adhere tenaciously to their opinion that there will occur here but a few sporadic cases this season, and denounce the sensational manner in which the first case was reported. Thirteen street-car drivers deserted their posts to-day, and but few cars are running. The Howards say they do not think it necessary call a meeting of their members.

PRESIDENT LONGSTAFF, of the Howards, had occasion to-day to sslence the sensational battery of a young stranger, re-ported to be a solicitor for a Cincinnati bouse, whom he detected in circulating false rumors about the spread of the fever. The intensely bot weather of to-day and no new cases estab lishes confidence that yellow fever will not become epidemic.
To the Western Associated Press.

gayly decorated with flags, and, coming up the harbor, all the British steamers dipped their flags. A large crowd had congregated to see him, but the wharf was soon cleared by a squad of police, and the party hurried off to the Brunswick in covered carriages. He will have no reception, although the city authorities are anxious to do him honor. On the voyage from St. John the Duke expressed himself as delighted with this country in every way, the trip having been one of great pleasure. So much pleased was he that he regretted being obliged to return by the Scythia on the 16th. He will remain in Boston, making a long-promised visit to the poet Longfellow, and seeing what he can now see of Boston sights, until Saturday, when he will leave for Newport. In Newport he will remain until the 14th, when he leaves for New York, and sails on the 16th for Liverpool. Cyrus W. Field, his old friend, is here with him. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.-Five new case were reported this morning, and one death,—an infant of Judge E. R. Ray, of the Criminal Court, who, together with another son, is pros-trated with the disease.

A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hun-

ireds who are ready to leave. NO CHANGE. At this hour (3 p. m.) there has been no chan in the situation. The great desire of every one is to leave before the fever spreads. Physicians

is to leave before the fever spreads. Physicians are hopeful as to the future, but the stampede of citizens has almost assumed a panic form. There will not be cars enough to-night to carry the people away. Business is progressing as usual, but in a limited manner.

The negro exodus may carry considerable infected baggage into Missouri and Kansas, and fected baggage into Missouri and Kansas and fected baggage into Missouri and fected baggage into Missouri and fected baggag

thus cause some cases of yellow fever in those States. MORE HOPEPUL. To-night a more hopeful feeling exists. The panic of the day has gradually subsided, and a thorough investigation of the situation reveals the following condition of affairs: There are only two persons in the whole city prostrated

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Dr. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, does not apprehend a repetition of the yellow-fever epidemic of last year in the South. He thinks there may be sporadic cases, but considers the precautions taken will prevent any spread of the disease.

VICKSBURG.

PROCLAMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 10.—The yellow fever news received here from Memphis to-day has caused a feeling of great measuress among our citizens, and many are making preparations for leaving in case the fever should make its ap-pearance. As yet there is no necessity, there be-ing no signs whatever of any fever. Considera-ble depression was manifest in business circles. The following quarantine proclamation from

morning:

Whereas, The prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn., has been made known by felegraph from the President of the City Board of Health for the City of Memphis this day, the loth of July, 1879, now, therefore, I, Richard L. Bec k, Mayor of the City of Vicksburg, do issue this proclamation, that all persons or things from the City of Memphis, by land or water, are forbidden to enter the limits of the City of Vicksburg; from the City of Memphis, by land or water, are forbidden to enter the limits of the City of Vicksburg; further, that all steam or other water craft from Memphis, or that have landed within fifty miles of that city, are hereby forbidden to land at Vicksburg, or discharge any freignts or passengers, unless by order of the Board of Health of Vicksburg, under rules and regulations made by them for the government of quarantine by land and water, under such penalty as the city ordinance prescribes.

It is intended to enforce this ordinance to the

prescribes.

It is intended to enforce this ordinance to the letter. Commander Wilson, of the United States steamer, to-day asked for permission to proceed to see with his vessel. She has been lying opposite this city for several days.

G. B. THORNYON, M. D.
President of the Board of Health.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D.
Secretary.

D. PORTER,
JOHN OVERTON, JR.,
M. BURKE,
Doe of the evening papers piled Ossa upon
Pelion in the way of
ADDING TO THE EXCITEMENT
by announcing nine cases and two deaths from
yellow fever.
A visit to the Board of Health revealed the
fact that but four cases had been reported,—
three cases at the residence of Judge E. R. Ray,
on Hernando Road, and M. B. Tobin, in the
northern part of the city. One of the cases at
Judge Ray's died this morning, another was
getting along, and the third was pronounced
but a light case. Tobin was also reported dead
at noon.

Dr. Thornton, President of the Board of
Health, expresses doubts about the latter being

held a very long and very secret session, and it is known that the subject of quarantine was the topic under discussion. It is also known that, while no immediate action will be taken, the Board is determined to enforce quarantine regpoard is determined to enforce duaranthe reg-ulations directly. The necessity for it appears, and they intend to base an opinion as to the necessity, upon such reports of Memphis' condition as are made public to-morrow. The leading medical authorities are at variance on the question whether the plague, if it breaks out again, will reach this city. The believers in the germ theory hold that the extreme cold of last winter must have destroyed all possibilities of its reappearing, but others insist that this rule should have held good in Memphis if of any avail, and that, as likely as not, the hold which the disease se-

for it is now universally acknowledged that there were several cases in this city—is dikely to be followed by a more pronounced and widespread display of its power this season. Last year the lateness of the disease's appearance reduced the probability of its reaching so far as this, but the fact that this year it has nearly a clear month more in which to advance is looked upon as omitous. The weather just now is terribly trying, and the fact that there are but few cases of

is attributable to the breeze, which has lasted goes on and the wind stops, last year's fatalities will be exceeded, as the weather is hotter than then. Io-day was the hottest for years. At 2 p. m. the Signal Service thermometer registered exactly 100 degrees in the shade, and on the levee as high as

was recorded. If the nights were cool people could recuperate so as to stand this extreme of hest, but, unfortunately, the mercury falls but little. After sundown the wind falls altogether, and there is no refreshing sleep to be had in the and there is no refreshing sleep to be had in the smothering atmosphere. It is the continued strain which brings disaster, and, though the fatalities from heat are abnormally few just now, there cannot be many more such days as the present without a repetition of last year's terrible scenes.

NEW ORLEANS. QUARANTINE AGAINST MEMPHIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribusa.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The Board of Health
met to-night and ordered quarantine against
Memphis. It was reported officially that there vers no cases of yellow fever in this city. QUARANTINE AGAINST MEMPHIS.

QUARANTINE AGAINST MEMPHIS.

To the Western Associated Frees.

New Orleans, La., July 10.—At a meeting of the State Board of Health to-night resolutions were adopted setting forth that New Orleans was never healthier, being entirely free from yellow fever, and remarkably free from all kind of diseases. The port is rigidly quarantined. Great care is given to the sanitary condition of the city. It was resolved that, in order to continue this healthy condition, it is the duty of the Board to enforce against Memphis the rules and regulations anguested by the National Board of Health. The President of the Board was further authorized to establish a rigid quarantine against Memphis, both by rail and river, and to place inspectors on all trains entering

CINCINNATI.

A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI. O. July 10.—The news of the outbreak of yellow fever in Memphis caused ome excitement here to-day. Business men,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

with fever,—Judge Ray and his son. Two deaths have occurred,—Frank Mulbrandon, as telegraphed isst night, and a son of Judge Ray, as telegraphed at noon. Of the five new cases reported to the Board of Health, upon examination by the President, Dr. G. B. Thoraton, three of these were

DECLARED OTHER DISEASES than yellow fever. Two of these cases—Maurice B. Tobin and wife, residing on Bradford street—were reported by Dr. G. B. Henning, Tobin died to-day, but experts any it was not of yellow fever. Neither has his wife the fever.

Dr. Henning, after giving wide circulation to the reported illness of this family, and advising every one to leave instanter, this afternoon himself left the city, leaving his patients to the care of other physicians.

The third case thrown out was Mr. Boisonet, who resides at the corner of Second and Keel streets, in Chelses. Mr. Boisonet had a case of billions fever, but was so far convaluescent that his physician discharged him on the 9th Tet this was one of the five cases reported to the Board of Health. All trains leaving to-dight were crowded, and hundreds will leave to-morrow. The mere fact that two desths have occurred is a sufficient lever to force people out of the dist.

A sone of the incidents of the panic to-day, thirteen street-car drivers struck.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Dr. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marice Hospital Service, does not apprehend a repetition of the vellow drays and should of leather the policy of supports and virtual-tion of the vellow drays and supports and virtual-tion of the vellow drays and supports and virtual-tion of the vellow drays and sone of the incidents of the panic to-day.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Dr. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marice Hospital Service, does not apprehend a repetition of the vellow drays and supports of the surgest of the panic to-day.

the National Board of Health absolute power. The Board can stop every line of transportation ly in the country. It can go Memphis and virtually take possession. With such arrangements, and with the experience gained by last year's visitation of the fever, Dr. Misor thought its rapid spread would be impossible. The National and State Quarantine laws could be invoked if pecessary to keep it out of Cincinnati. There are

here. Over 6,000 bales, which have bassed through here from the South, have been sent so the Eastern States and to Europe. Advices from Memphis tell of crowds of people fleeing hitherwards. The advance guard will reach here in the morning. No danger is feared from these fugitives yet, and no quarantine will be declared until it is absolutely necessary. There never has been a yellow-fever epidemic in this city, and never but two indigenous cases. These occurred last summer before quarantine was declared. The disease, however, has raged above here on the Ohio River, and a feeling of unessiness prevails. Official dispatches from uneasiness prevails. Official dispatches from Memphis say there have been in all four cases there, two of them fatal, and all in two families.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The news of the outbreak of yellow-fever at Memphis has somewhat startled the members of the National Board of Health, who are here. A short time since one of the Bouthern members of the Board, on conversing as to the health of Memphis, said, after having made a personal visit there, that the city was exceptionally cl-an, and that it was not apprehended that the dreaded seourge would reappear there this summer. The information received at the National Board of Health office has not been as complete as that which has come through the press. It is probable that a meeting of the Board will be speedily called here, and adecision made as to the course which shall be pursued to prevent the spread of the disease. The Contagious Diseases act which was approved June 2 last, gives this National Board very broad powers. Among the powers which may be exercised applicable to the case of Memphis are these: The National Board shall co-operate with and aid Stats and local Boards of Health: the National Board may establish quarantine regulations under State authority between the States to prevent the transmission of contagions diseases, and, it no authority who is authorized to direct the National Boar to make regulations relative to an inter-s quarantine. These regulations are to be ENFORCED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES,

if the latter will undertake their enforcement, but if the State authorities refuse to enforce such regulations as under such circumstances he National Board may promulgate, the President may detail an officer, or appoint any proper person to see that such regulations are proper person to see that such regulations are executed. The law is not explicit as to the force which the President may direct the Na-tional Board of Health to use. The language tional Board of Health to use. The tanguage of the law possibly might empower him to use an army officer, and probably the Southern posse-constatus men would not object to the use of the army to fight the yellow tever. The President is also authorized at the request of the National Board of Health, when the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to detail officers of the several Repartments of the Government for temporary duty, to act under the direction of the Board, to carry out the provisions of the National Health act, and such officers, while showed the receive no additional compens tion, shall have their expenses paid by the Government. This would enable the President in a national emergency to national emergency to

USE A VERY LARGE PORCE to co-operate with the National Board, including, of course, the army and navy. The amount appropriated for the purpose indicated is \$500,-000. This is the experimental National Health act which is to continue in force for four years unless repealed before that time. The National Board of Health is sisued careful and complete regulations relative to vessels and the importation of the dise ise, but no regulations have as yet been the disc se, but no regulations have as yet been made to prevent the transmission of yellow-fever from one State to another, nor have any regulations of any kind been made for the establishment of an inter-State quarantine.

DR. RAUCH.

DR. RAUCH.

HIS MOVEMENTS AND THEWS.

SPEINGFUELD. III., July 10.—Dr. John H.
Rauch. Secretary of the State Board of Health,
was interviewed to-night by The Tribune correspondent. Dr. Rauch was in Memphis ton
days ago, and inspected the city. He saw its
sanitary condition is good,—much better than it
was when he was there in the spring. An auxiliary senitary association is in operation there,
which has been making a house-to-house in
spection, and a local Board of Health. As a
result of the work that has been done there, a
very efficient.

result of the work that has been done there, a very efficient

GARRAGE STOTEM

has been organized, and is in effective operation. This is composed of six large carts, sonstructed for this special service, each with a carrying especity of four ordinary carts, and four dump-wagons, likewise made for this special service, with a carrying capacity of eight ordinary carts. Two of these are air and water tight, for liquidis. These vehicles are started at 5 a. m., and remove all garbage and street accumulations, which are carried to a suitable boat or floating wharf at the foot of fleals street, in the suburban portion of the city, and dumped into a strong current, forty feet deep. All night-soil and offensive matter of every, character, whether removed by private parties or public service, is required to be deposited at this place. The city has been

THOROUGHLY CLEANSED, and is under daily inspection of an organized sanitary force, subject to the orders of the Board of Health. These officers are invested with police powers, and require all private prem-

with police bowers, and require all private premises to be kept in proper sanitary condition. The system of sewerage contemplated is not yet commenced, but there are in successful operation several efficient sewers, constructed by private companies. These sewers empty in the river

celegantly coated with sweet gum, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. The cure of all disorders of the Sowties. Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous, e. Constipation. Costiveness, Indispenses, Ever. Inflammation, and all deraugements of the insurance of the control of the control of the control of the stomach, can be contr

READ and True." p to RADWAP & CO., No. 32 Was thousands will be sont you.

A gentleman well acquainted with the Northwest states that, if the Government continues to pursue its present practice of granting land to new settlers without adjudicating on the rights of squatters, there will be endless turmoil and considerable bloodshed in the future. The Keewatin Lumpering & Manufacturing Company held a meeting here to arrange preliminaries for the immediate commencement of operations. A patent, incorporating Senator Brouse, John Dennis, John Mather, R. A. Mather, and R. A. Fuller as the company, has been issued, and will be gazetted. J. Mather will leave in a few days for Rat Portage, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the mills are to be located. The Northwest papers are finding fault with the Government because resident farmers who understood the Indian language were not appointed to instruct the Indians in farming, instead of those from Ontario.

The engineers' specifications for the construction of 100 miles of railway west of Winnines, to connect with the new line of the Canada Pacific Railway, state that the survey not being made, and the precise locations being undetermined, it is not possible to furnish plaus and profiles. It is provided that the Government make contracts to have the rails and fastenings delivered at Montreal. 5,000 tons by the 15th of August, and the belancefin October next. Three thousand dollars must be deposited with each tender, and 5 per cent of the amount of the tender must be as due security for the performance of the contract on the same being awarded. The work must be comenced within one month after the tender, fifty miles to be in running order eight months.

months.

Boecial Dispaich to The Pribuna.

Hamilton, July 10.—John H. Wood, of Woodstock, who has been in Manitoba and the Northwest in the interest of the Hamilton Colonization Society, has returned, and expresses great satisfaction with the prospect of the Bird-Tail-Greak region, where a colony is being located.

corner-stone to-morrow, while a stranger Prince lies dead, covered with the foreign flar be fought for. But, if the Princes of England cannot belp to fight England's battles, they can wear crape while the Court is in mourning.

· CHURCH SCANDAL.

Falls in a Fit.

It seems that Uttley is addicted to extrava-

gance, and, while stationed at Pontiac, not only overdrew his salary, but obtained loans from mem-

bers of his congregation upon representing that the church was behind in his salary. The charge is the outcome of these transactions. The trial, which commenced yesterday, is conducted with closed doors, but it is understood that the pro-

closed doors, but it is understood that the pro-ceedings have not only been exciting but of a sensational character. This evening, after Utt-lay had testified in his own behalf, and was be-ing subjected to a rigid cross-examination, he was suddenly stricken with an epileptic fit and fell to the floor. There was a sudden adjourn-ment, and, for the none, both friends and en-emies of the minister turned their attention to resuscitating him. At midnight he was still unconscious, and the physicians pronounced his case a bad one.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—A Chicago firm shipped from this port yesterday, for Liverpool, 1,200 live sheep, averaging 140 pounds each.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Captain James Luce,

in command of the Collins steamer Arctic, when she went down in 1854, after a collision with the new bark Vesta, died last night at New Rochella.

Rochelle.

Maccial Disputch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 10.—The Hon. J. C. Burrows has named the 25th of July as the time for the examination of candidates for West Point. The Committee is the Hon. J. G. Weel, Robert Burns, and Maj. R. F. Judson.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10 .- Capt. Brown, United States Engineer, has this day certified to the Secretary of War that the channel through the

jettles from the South Pass of the Mississippi to

the Gulf of Mexico is thirty feet deep. There is also a twenty-six foot channel from the South Pass into the Mississippi River. This is the maximum depth required by the Eads contract with the Government, and has caused great rejoicing among the holders of jetty stock.

EADS' JETTIES.

aules where an efficient sewer cannot be used. mulber of defective disterns have been abanded and river water supplied, which is filtered dore being used. Dr. Rauch expected official spatches from Memphis to-night, but none me, and his information as to the present threak is confined to the newspaper roots. He says that the sanitary authorities are are well-organized and supplied with add, and that, the sanitary condition of the ty being so greatly improved, there is no ason to fear that the disease will reach the exmit which it did last year. Dr. Rauch has ich it did last year. Dr. Rauch has

twice recently, and reports that they are in a better sanitary condition than ever before. The leason of last year's scource has not been lost. The early appearance of yellow fever in Memphis, and the present high temperature, renders it not improbable that serious trouble may be had this year, but he believes that the disease can be controlled, and that, at the worst, its effects will be much less disastrous. During the past two months the State Board has been actively engaged in urging upon the authorities of all the cities of the State, and especially in Southern Illisois, the necessity of preparing for another epidemic. On June 17 he sent a circular letter to every local Board of Health, urging them to make arrangements for thorough in-THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES on to make arrangements for thorough in-socious and the abatement of all nuisances, ports have been received from all these local erds, and show a general interest in sanitary attern. On June 31

ent to the authorities of every city of mabitable and upwards, urging the es-ment of a local Board of Health and the lishment of a local Board of Health and the cing of necessary steps to put their localities to describe a nuttery condition. The outbreak of low fever at Memphis will stimulate all local corities to increased activity. Arrangements been made for a thorough house-to-house pection in Chester, Grand Tower, Cairo, and City, Metropolis, Elizabethtown, Golda, and Shawneetown, on the Ohio, and ma, Carbondale, DuQuoia, Centralia, Bellela, East St. Louis, Pinckneyville, Jonesboro, arta, Murphysboro, Vienna, Carmi, Carlinville, Springfield. Blanks for this purpose will merrow be forwarded to Peoria, Quincy, con, Beardstown, Carthage, Warsaw, Bloomton, Ottawa, and LaSalle. Dr. Rauch leaves to morrow morning for

telegraphed the other members of the lave committee of the Sanitary Council thim there, and will make all arrange-in regard to quarantine in the south part State that may be found necessary. The long the southern part of the State are try fair condition, and the Dector says not much danger that the fever will librois.

ONE MORE MASTODON.

The Bones of a Giant Animal Discovered by a Farmer's Boy Near Newburg, N. X.

Correspondence New Fork World.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 7.—Mr. Hugh Kelley is farmer owning and working a farm of 108 acres in the Town of New Wipdsor, adjoining this sty. Just east of the house, which is an olda Farmer's Boy Near Newburg. N. X.

Correspondence New Fort World.

Nawaung, N. Y., July 7.—Mr. Hugh Kelley is a farmer owning and working a farm of 108 acres in the Town of New Wipdsor, adjoining this ity. Just east of the house, which is an old-sphioned, two-story frame structure, is a marshy swale. Fifty years ago there was a fland. The swale runs north and south and xtends for several miles each way. The outer is to the eastward and empties into the Otterkill, which flows to the Hudson River. The good was drained, Mr. Kelley says, about fity years ago, and since then the lack muck ground has been used for asing garden truck. It is now planted with tottoes, and in order to belp this crop along dr. Kelley on Saturday set his sons Willie and anne, young men of about 16 and 18 years of, ge, digging a drain on the western edge of the acch. Saveral bones were observed lying round loose upon the surface of the bog-mead, but nothing was thought of their appearance. But woen Willie discovered, on digging own about two feet beneath the surface, the sond joint of a foreleg which measured two cet tom inches in leasth, he was amazed. Mr. This closed the most ensational portion of the unhappy lady's testimony, which was so quinday the excavating was contil ued, and their appearance of the neighbors. This was done, and on unday the excavating was contil ued, and their appearance of the neighbors. This was done, and on unday the excavating was contil ued, and their appearance of the neighbors. This was done, and on unday the excavating was contil ued, and their

adwin about two feet beneath the surface, the second joint of a foreleg which measured two feet ton inches in learth, he was amazed. Mr. Kelley concluded to stop digring and inform some of the neighbors. This was done, and on Sunday the excavating was continued, and their labor was rewarded to floding nearly all the boots of a giant meatedon. A treuch about thirty feet long, ten feet wide, and four and a nalf feet deep has been dug so far, and the men are yet at work endeavoring to recover what is needed to make up the whole frame or akeleton. Operations were resumed early this morning on a larger scale and several sections of the apine, two more ribs, and other vices have been recovered to day. A spring of cool water has been struck, and the digrers are troubled bailing it out. The black vein of muck is said to be about twenty feet deep, and rests on a bed of blue clay. As stated, it at one time formed the bed of a good-sized pond, and it is conjectured, as in the cases of other matodons found, that the animal waded in beyond his depth, got fast, and perished. When the upper jaw of the skull was found thers was great difficulty in getting it to the surface whole. It took five men to lift it out of the trench. It was found four feet six inches below the surface. The lower jaw was four and a half feet below the surface, and some three feet distant from the upper jaw. It required two men to lift it out. The backbone and spins were not over two feet under ground. Other pieces have been found in various portions of the trench.

The measurements of the principal bones already found are as follows: The skull, Sieet 54 inches in diameter. The nostrib measure 61/4 inches in diameter and 2 feet deep. There are eight teeth in the skull, entry on each of the front teeth. The space between the every 5 feet; depth of forehead, 18 inches in diameter; earholes, 18 inches in diameter and 2 feet deep. There are eight teeth in the skull, enter and found to measure correspondingly large with the upper jaw was placed in position t

KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—This evening the Catholic Knights of America elected officers of the Supreme Council for the ensuing year: The Eev. P. A. Feesan, of Nashville, Spritual Director; R. L. Spaulding, of Lebanon, Ky., President; W. B. Dalton, of Philadelphia, Vice-President; G. L. Heckman, of Gratton, Va., Treasurer; J. J. O'Rourke, of Nashville, Secretary; George D. Deuser, of Louisville, Trustee for the term of three years. The total membership of Knights is 2,782, and the tax per capita 61.25.

THE MINERS.

LLENTOWN, Pa., July 10.—The miners at ver Brook, Ebervale, Harleigh, and Andenstrück this moraing for an advance of 20 cept. The Jeansyllie men stop to-night.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Tale of Horror Recited Yester day in a St. Louis Court.

The Terrors of a Lady While in the Grasp of a Cutsubst jouthroat.

A Final Cry fer Help, and Immediate Attack of the Villain.

Light to Be Thrown upon Dark Crimes in Crawford County, Ill.

execution of Bussell, the Murderer of a Woman at Concord, N. H.

A HORRIBLE RECITAL.

Sr. Louis, July 10.—William Smith, who, on Br. Louis, July 10.—William Smith, who, on the 25th of last April, attempted to murder Mrs. Clars B. Sterling, of Summerfield, Ill., in a boarding-honse on Olive street, was tried to-day in the Criminal Court, found guilty, and sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary. Mrs. Sterling is a wealthy lady, owning a splendid farm at Summerfield, and Smith was her hired man, whom she discharged. When the facts of the cutting were first made known, there facts of the cutting were first made known, there was built upon them a fabric of slander connecting the lady's name with Smith in an improper manner, but it is now generally believed that Smith's act was caused from pure deviliabness at the failure of his attempt to blackmail the lady. Her evidence to day describing her intimidation by Smith and its culmination in the attempted murder was most sensational.

After explaining the reason of her visiting town in April, and her meeting him on an Olive-street car, she thus described the terrible interview she had with the desperado, who, in the open street and broad daylight, kept ber from seeking safety from the fate which ulti-mately betel her: "I was trying to ring the bell of No. 2000 Olive street when Smith ran up and seized my arm, eaying: 'If you go in you are a dead woman.' He said: 'You must hear me. I will cut your throat before any one can reach you.' As he said this he drew my attention to a large open clasp knife which he had up his sleeve. This sight, and his desperate appearance, so terrified me that I thought it best time he was holding my arm with a deadly grip. When we reached Locust he released it, grasped my right arm, and dragged me along. Thinking that I might find assistance there, I asked him to go to Uhrer's Care, pleading that as an excuse. He refused, and told me that if I spoke to any one he would cut my throat before assistance could reach me. After a long walk, in which I saw no one who I thought was

A MURDER MYSTERY.

Disserch to Cincinnan Esquirer.

Vincennes, ind., July Q.—The good people of Crawford County, Illhools, a short distance from this city, for a number of years have been very much puzzled over the mysterious disappearance of an Indiana gentleman, and also that of a boy, from the farm of one Nelson Bogard, a farmer in the region of Crawford County, known as the "Dark Bend," but more commonly called "Dipend." Among the residents of that section are a number of very suspicious characters, and were justica allowed to have its course there is no doubt but that the "Dark Bend" would yield up scores of hardened criminals.

The arrest of Nelson Bogard, the above-men-

pictous characters, and were justice allowed to have its course there is no doubt but that the "Dark Bend" would yield up scores of hard-eaed criminals.

The arrest of Nelson Bogard, the above-mentioned farmer, and his mother, agred 77 years, last week, brings the matter of the disappearance of the stranger and Bogard's brother back to the memory of the people.

In 1872 Bogard ourchased a farm from a party in this State, whose name is unknown, and at the former's request the latter took the deeds and papers connected with the purchase over to Bogard's place of residence making the journey on horseback. He has not been seen since, although his borse forms a part of Bogard's personal property.

In Bogard's family were two small boys, one of whom disappeared shortly after he was heard to say that if Nelson Bogard didn't cease treating him so cruelly he (the boy) would tell about Nelson burying that stranger in the stable. The boy was only heard of twice afterward, and then in a manner that left no doubt but that he had been brut ally murdered.

One David Enlow, on his death-bed, is said to have told his family that he found Bennie hanging by the neck in a stable, and had out him down dead. The other time was when Mrs. Bogard lay in bed, and, as she supposed, at the point of death, confessed to having done the hanging, saying: "I killed Bennie, God knows it, and I can't die until inave told it." These latter facts were only brought out at the preliminary examination of the prisoner a few days ago.

The excitement attending the mysterious disappearance of the boy and stranger had apparently died out of the public mind, as nothing further has been said about it until recently.

About one moath are the other boy, was shot in a field in which he was working. Nelson Bogard and his mother for the murder of the boy that was said to have been hung.

When first arrested the culprits were taken to the Jasper County Jail, but were subsequently brought to Crawford County on a writ of nabeas corpus. It was found, after two or t

A LONG CHASE.

Bocial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Privaguage, Pa., July 10.—Charles Funk, of Troy, N. I., arrived at the Seventh Avenue Hotel last night, and immediately made inquiry about one James M. Riley, who registered at that house on the 28th of June. Mr. Funk stated to your correspondent that Riley had been under indictment in Rensselaer County for two years for the seduction, under promise of marriage, of his (Funk's) sister Louise, who is now the mother of a child 18 months old. He has papers from the District-Atturney of Rensselaer County requesting officers to detain Riley, as he is a fugility from justice, upon the request of the bearer, Charles Funk.

The strange part of the story is that the affectionate brother has been following Riley during the entire two years that have elapsed since his sister's ruin. Most of the time Riley has been in Canada and Nova Scotia, where, of

course, he was safe from legal grasp. Lately, however, the brother traced him to New York, and Iound that he had registered at the Astor Rouse as tharles Bogart. He followed him thence to various places, always some days behind, Riley being extremely cunning, and is here still a week behind. "I will come up with him soon, now," said the brother, "and if I can't arrest him and get him home and jug him, I'll do the only remaining thing, shoot him."

HANGED.

Concord, N. H., July 10. Joseph B. Buzzell, convicted of being assessory to the murder of Miss Susan Hanson, in November, 1874, was hanged a few minutes past 11 o'clock. He died in nineteen minutes without a struggle.

Buzzell passed last night in company with Chaplain Holman, giving most of the time to religious discussion. He arose about 4:30 and

nade his toilet in a careful manner, after which he had breakfast and passed the remaining time in quiet conversation with visitors. At a few minutes before 11 Buzzell's arms were pinioned, and he was led to the scaffold. He walked with perfect composure, though with planched face and staring eyes. His lips moved constantly as he stood upon the drop, and phrases were heard, "The Lord be with me"; "this is bard, hard"; "this is not like Jesus." The Sheriff quickly adjusted the black cap and the rope, and soon the drop fell and his neck was broken. The remains will be sent to Brookfield. blanched face and staring eyes. His lips moved

field. Bursell, is answer to questions put by the Sheriff, denied the murder, and was non-committal when asked if he procured the murder or knew of the guilty one. As far as known, he left nothing that can be construed into a confession.

OWENTON, Ky., July 10 .- The Court met at 10 o'clock. The records from the Franklin Circuit Court arrived by messenger last night. The de-fense made a motion for a continuance, but the Court overruled the motion, and give the defense until 2 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether they were ready to proceed or not. The Court met in the afternoon session at 2 p. m. Mr. Pratt, for the defense, made an effort for a continuance, followed by Judge Curtis, who charged that prisoner was forced to trial. They were, however, unsuccessful, and the work of impaneling a jury was begun, up to the time of adjournment five being selected. This work alone will occupy two or three days, any person having formed an opinion or having read a newspaper being disqualified. Out of a call to-day of 105 witnesses for the defense, only twenty-two answered, but the majority of them are expected to answer to-morrow.

GIRSON. MACON, Ga., July 10.—After three days of intolerable heat, the close of the trial of Gibson The testimony develops nothing to vary the story of the murder as wired you a few days since. There were witnesses introduced to show that Gibson was guilty of the homicide, and that he had tried to kill several of his and that he had tried to kill several of his friends. There were two men who were pursuing him for the purpose of getting him off the streets when they heard him shoot Coleman. In his statement Gibson admitted the killing, but stated that he shot Coleman under the belief that he was a man who had knocked him down a short time before and was then rushing on him to kill him. He stated that he had only a dim recollection of what happened that evening. He apologized for his dissipated habits by stating that he acquired them while suffering from wounds received at Manassas, which resulted in the loss of his arm. The jury appears to be hung, and a verdict is hardly looked for to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—This morning in unknown man was found in a strip of woods west of the river, with his skull broken and in west of the river, with his skull broken and in an unconscious state. He was taken to the City Hospital by the police, and died in five hours. Two letters were found upon his person, which indicate that his name was probably John Reich, and that his home is in Reading, Pa. His pock-ets had evidently been rifled, and the Coroner believes that the man was robbed and murdered. A leading brewer thinks he identifies the man as a drummer selling corks, who said to him yesterday that he was from Lancaster, Pa.

DASTARDLY MURDER. YANKTON, D. T., July 10.—A man named 8.
F. Beebe was brought in late last evening from with the murder of George Lampher on the 4th of July. While Lampher was sleeping Beebe deliberately took his rifle from a buggy and shot him through the head, killing bim instantly. Mr. Williams and Mr. Comack witness affair, but could not prevent it, as they had left Lampher, turned and threatened their lives if they told on him. Beebe took the body in his arms and hid it on Crow Creek among the weeds, where it now lies exposed to the sun.

SCENE AT DENVER. DENVER, Col., July 10.-Joseph Crater was arrested some days ago upon the charge of abducting a young girl named Mary Phelps, June 10 last. Persistent search everywhere failed to find the girl. To-day Crater was put upon trial for abducting Miss Phelps, and, while the trial was progressing, the crowd in the court-room was astounded by the girl voluntarily walking into court. The proceedings soon ceased.

HORSE-THIEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—Jeremiah Ward. a young man respectably connected, was ar-rested to-day for stealing horses from Robert Funk, a prominent McLean County Armer, and was lodged in jailt having confessed his guilt.

A Billious Attack of Truth Strikes the News-gatherers of the Dominion—Paying the Fiddler—The Canadian Militia—The Zu-

TORONTO, Ont., July 10.—The excitement to-day is in regard to the finding of what the Orangemen declare to be a plot for their de-Orangemen declars to be a plot for their destruction. The Orange Hall is one-quarter of the building on St. James street, which is reached by a long winding stair. On the third flat, at the foot of the stair leading to the hall, is a trap-door. By accident last night it was found coal oil had been spilt on the floor, and, on taking up the trap-door which opened into the ceiling of the third flat, a large number of newspapers saturated with coal-oil were found. The detectives are working up the case, and think the clews sufficient to lead easily to the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed. Had a fire broken out there while a meeting was in progress over-

saturated with coal-oil were found. The detectives are working up the case, and think the clews sufficient to lead, saily to the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed. Had a fire broken out there while a meeting was in progress overhead, loss of life was certain.

Capt. Kirwin was to-day fined \$6 and costs for assaulting Mr. Hart. This will likely end the trouble between those gentlemen, as a dul would scarcely be in order now.

There will be no public demonstration by the Orangemen here on the 19th.

Dasiel Butters & Co., the largest exporters of produce in Canada, are in fisancial difficulties. Their liabilities will be fully naif a million dollars. The Merchante's Bank are creditors for \$5180,000. The remainder is due in Chicago and England.

The stock of the Consolidated Bank, of which Sir Francis Hincks is President, to-day fell 6. This makes a fall of 14 within one week. Cause unknown.

Mostranal, July 10.—It appears that the expense of bringing the Marquis of Lorne and party from the Oid Country to Canada was \$10,000. The Home Government thinks that Canada should settle the greater part of the bill,—all, in fact, but \$5,000, the amount which is always allowed by the Home Government for the coat of the voyage out. The Canadian Government has refused to assume the expenses of the trip, and the Home Government for the coat of the voyage out. The Canadian Government has refused to assume the expense of the trip, and the Home Government is in doubt what to do about it. It is very likely that Canada, in the end, will have to foot the bill. But most people think that \$10,000 for the voyage out is simply prepositioned to the control and the Home Government is in doubt what to do about it. It is very likely that the control of the control and the Home Government of the control and the Home Government is in doubt what to do about it. It is very likely that the punishment ther have received has not had been coated the provided to those capacitation expenses the provided that the discussion of the trip, and the

with a comfortable and remunerative situation, the most trying duties of which are to make re-plies to sycophantic addresses and catch fish. Air-guns are in possession of a number of parties in the city, and a lady has already been Effect of Democratic Rule upon Internal Revenue Colaccidently shot, and several narrow escapes are reported. The Chief-of-Potice will bring the lections. matter before the Police Committee, with a view of having their use prohibited. The Montreal Post says: "The London Globe

The Spirit of Tolerance Actually and Traveler may as well be put right about the Canadian militia. The 600,000 men enrolled in the ranks of the Canadian militia are com-Existing in South Carolina.

> Some Figures from the National Balance Sheet for the Past . Year.

INTERNAL REVENUE. COLLECTIONS LIKELY TO BE CRIPPLED.

in the ranks of the Canadian militia are composed of 560,000 myths, 20,000 men with uniforms, but who acidom wear them, and about 20,000 bona fide men in uniform. Our contemporary's 'congratulation' on our 'immense' volunteer reserve is a hallucination. The fact is, we have no 'reserve'; we have no military organization; we have no military backbone; but we have about 20,000 men in uniform. Very few of our officers know their duties. Very few of our Quartermasters ever bought a loaf of bread for their men. Very few of our Pavmasters ever sow the inside of their regimental duties, and the whole force is a shell without a kernel. These rumors about our efficiency do harm instead of good. To talk of the volunteer force of this country being 'afficient' is not to talk sense. Many of the battalions look well, and their soldierly bearing on review would be a credit to any volunteer organization in the world. But there it begins and there it ends, and if tried, at present, our volunteer militia would crumble to pieces like a motheaten garment."

OTTAWA, July 10.—A petition has been presented to the Minister of the Interior from settlers in the Townships of Meadow Lee and Woodlands, Manitoba, in favor of one Thomas Bunce, who has been in possession by squatters' rights of a certain homestead for the past seven years, but was recently forcibly dispossessed by one T. F. Hyde, who acted under power of a new entry made in the Domminon Land-Office. A gentleman well acquainted with the Northwest states that, if the Government continues to pursue its present practice of granting land to new settlers without adjudicating on the WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Gen. Rat the last fiscal year. The result of the returns revenue has been collected. Last year the enof \$3,600, was sollected, and the bonds were good for even that sum. This year the result is certain to be better. administration of the Revenue Bureau in some of the Southern States. The Fifth North Caroof the worst in the country. The collections for the last fiscal year have increased \$300,000, and

been destroyed. That was done by THE AID OF DEPUTY-MARSHALS who cannot be employed in the coming fiscaryear. The affect of the failure of the Demo crats to make the necessary appropriations execute the Federal laws may be seen from study of that one district alone. There is noth ing now to prevent these 180 lilicit distilleries from being established, as there is no civil po-lice power to enforce the Revenue laws, and the samy cannot be used as a posse comitatus.

SOUTH CAROLINA. PRACE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

WASHINGTON. D. C., July 10.—Wade Hamp ton, at the extra session, with much fervor of rhetoric, announced that the policy of the State of South Carolina is loyalty to the National Union and peace to all within her borders Other statesmen from South Carolina re that State as a political paradise, where the Ku that State as a political paradise, where the Ku-Kux and buildozer are known only as a political tradition. It will be remembered that at the last election in South Carolina, Swalls, a colored man of prominence, was arrested while making a political speech to colored Republicans near Kingstree. He was charged with no crime except that he was a Republican leader and an excellent organizer. He was mobbed, driven from the country, and, although he had property interests there, was although he had property interests there, was ordered not to return again. Since then he has been in political exile here, and has gained a livelihood from a small clerkship in the Treasurv. He is a man of good education

It having been reported that since Wade Hampton's declaration of peace on earth and good will to man, Mr. Swails intended to return to his little property and to his home near Kingstree, that announcement is met by the following editorial in the last number of the Kingstree Star, the only paper puolished in Williamsburg County, which undoubtedly is the REPONENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT

Special Directed to The Tribune.

Special Directed to The Tribune.

Tononro, July 10.—An evening paper gives the Princes of the Royai blood a rap over the knuckles for dawding their time away at garden-parties and flower-shows, while some of the best blood of England has gone out to uphold the prestige of the British flag in Zululand. It is pointed out that three at least of the England Princes condessend to wear the British uniform, yet all four of them lotter in England while every ship that speeds southward carries the flower of the British chivalry to meet a murderous foe. The Princes dine at one place, whose at another, hold a leve to-day, and lay a corner-stone to-morrow, while a stranger Prince of that place: of that place:

It is correctly reported that Swails contemplates returning to Williamsburg County. If this be a fact, it is incumbent upon the Executive Committee of the Democratic party to find out what is his purpose in returning. If it is to take up his residence among us, it is their duty as good citizens to warn Swails that he will do so at his personal perior. The white people, if true to what has been piedged in their behalf, will not permit Swails to live here. If he proposes to come here to arrange his private affairs so as to live permanently, the Executive Committee should have him to strange his private affairs so as to live perma-nently, the Executive Committee should have him state in writing the exact time within which he will leave for good and beyond which he will not be allowed to stay. If he declines to state his pur-pose, the public should be made aware of the fact, and he will be made aware of the fact that his residence here will be at personal risk, and his permanently remaining here will notice permitted by the waites of the county. If, after this, he makes his appearance, he can take the consequences of his peril. From what we hear, he will be likely to have a lively time, and be glad enough to retire to more quiet and profitable scenes. We do not see what induces him to return, if, indeed, he intends doing so.

Britis DEMOCRAFT!

Brobbly the Democratic ladders will each to DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The Rev. Wells H. Uttley, formerly paster of the Congregational Church at Pontiac, now connected with the church at Stanton, is on trial in this city for unchristian and unministerial conduct.

Probably the Democratic leaders will seek to read the Kingstree Star out of the party, and to place it in the column with the Okolona States. If that policy is to be pursued, the Democratic Campaign Committee, which proposes to use the party newspapers to circulate its literature, will have no organs left. No one who knows South Carolina will presume to deny that the editorial in the Kingstree Star represents Democratic opinion there. Swails is not wanted in Williamsburg County, and will not be tolerated, simply because he is a man of great influence among the negroes, and, if permitted to live there, would organize them and make the county Republican.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

THEASURY BUSINESS DURING LAST PISCAL YEAR. Secial Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It is impossible yet to give the exact national balance-sheet for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, for for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, for the reason that the returns for the last quarter are not yet in from remote portions of the coun-try, but the fractional result can be given. A conspicuous fact is, that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared with the results of four months of the fiscal year already before him, fall ten millions short of the actual resources, and ten millions short of the actual resources, and twenty-seven millions short of the actual expenditures. It is also apparent that the reckless meddling af an irresponsible majority in Congress added at least twenty millions of unforeseen liabilities to the balance-sheet of the year. The following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year has been completed by competent authority: The total receipts for the fiscal year under review were \$274.084.916, against \$237.763.878 for The total receipts for the fiscal year under review were \$274,084,916, against \$257,763,878 for the preceding year, an increase of \$16,971,033. This increase was made un as follows: Customs, \$7,311,795; internal revenue, \$3,332,154; and miscellaseous, \$6,627,089; and the total increase, \$16,271,088. The receipts exceed the aggregate estimates presented to Congress in December last by the Secretary of the Treasury by \$9,500,000. Compared with the Secretary's estimate, the customs receipts show an increase of \$4,000,000, and the miscellaneous receipts \$7,000,000; while the internal-revenue receipts \$7,000,000; while the internal-revenue receipts show a decrease of about \$2,000,000. The increase in customs receipts is attributable to a corresponding increase about \$2,000,000. The increase in customs receipts is attributable to a corresponding increase in the import trade, while the increase from miscellaneous sources is mainly due to profits on silver coinage, and to the larger repayments made during the year from the unexpended baiances of the accounts of disbursing officers. The decrease in internal-revenue receipts is charveable to the agitation in Congress of a reduction in the tax on whisky and tobacco.

NOTES AND NEWS.

POLITICAL POINTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Friends of Gen. Ewing are making curious suggestions to night to the effect that a resolution of the Greenbackers at Columbus to stand by their

will be physically impossible to redeem them promptly on the 18th and 21st inst., very large amounts then falling due, unless the boads are received at an early day. If sent forward at once they will be remitted for at maturity.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Post Colsonna, July 10.—The body of John Scotlock, one of the six missing here, was found yesterday afternoon floating under the international Bridge in the Niagara River. The body national Bridge in the Niagara River. The body was got out and taken to Crafts City Morgue. Buffalo, where his friends recognized him. The body arrived here this morning. The men working on the bridge report other bodies massing down, but they were unable to stop them. Parties have been placed along the river to recover the bodies if possible.

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Albert Whitman, aged 21, was drowned in White River last night while bathing. He was seized with cramps.

moral Disserts to The Tribute.

Morris, ill., July 10.—Johnnie Taylor, a negro boy about 7 years old, waded into the water too deep this afternoon and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Winona, Minn., July 10.—Sherwood Crook, a bright and promising boy. ared 12, son of the

WINONA, Minn., July 10.—Sherwood Crook, a bright and promising boy, aged 12, son of the Rev. Dr. Crook, pastor of the Methodist Church of this city, was drowned in the river last night while bathing, being carried under a raft by the swift current. The body was recovered this morning, and the remains will be taken to Zanesville, O., for interment.

RALAMAZOO, Mich., July 10.—At half-past 10 this morning a flash of lightning struck the house of George Castor, on Frank street. Mr. Castor and his two daughters, Hattle and Ross, were in the house at the time seated in the doorway watching the storm, which was one of the heaviest ever seen in this vicinity. The metal casing of the door near which they were sitting was struck, and they were all rendered insensible at once. Mr. Castor was the first to recover his senses, and he found one of his daughters severely injured. Rosa was not seriously injured, but Hattie
was struck near the shoulder, and the current
passed to her hip. Her crothes were burned to
a crisp in the line the current made. She was
at once medically attended, and it is thought
she will recover, though the shock was a severe

CINCINNATI, July 10.—During a heavy thun der-storm this afternoon two countrymen on their way to the city with a wagon loaded with green corn for market took refuge under a bridge wear California, O. The lightning struck the bridge and killed both men and their four

TERRIBLE TIDINGS. Bodes, July 10.—A terrible explosion of a nowder magazine took place near the old Standard incline. The works were blown to atoms, and everything near them leveled to the ground. The Summit works, a short distance ground. The Summit works, a short distance off, were shattered to pieces. Many men were killed. The number is not known at this writing. About twenty wounded men have been found thus far. It is not known how many, if any, have been injured in the shaft and underground works. The top of the shaft in the old incline is now on fire, but can surely be put out. The hills are black with people. The Fire Department is doing good work. James Hicke, foreman of the mine, is slightly hurt. At this time no estimate can be made of the number of killed or wounded.

CHLOROFORM. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich.; July 10.—A horrible liscovery was made in the McFarlan Block this afternoon. A terrible stench in that vicinity all afternoon. A terrible stench in that vicanity all day disturbed the people, and the door of the room of Robert Hall, a well-known music-dealer, was forced open. Hall lay on a couch dead and terribly open. Hall lay on a couch dead and terribly decomposed, with a little pet dog by his side. He was last seen late Tuesday night. He bad been suffering with a humor in his leg some time, and was addicted to the use of chloroform. Two empty bottles labeled chloroform were found in the room. He either died from an overdose or either committed suicide. He was from Coburn, Ont., and has three sisters at Quebec.

UNDER THE WHEELS. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10 .- Shortly after 3 youth 17 years of age, met with a terrible accident on the Vandalia Railroad. He died at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. He had been to a social o'clock in the forenoon. He had been to a social party of young folks, and was returning from escorting a young lady to her home. As he passed the depot he caught on the Vandalia train west, intending to ride on it to Fourth street, close to his home, but, in leading, he appears to have slipped, falling under the wheels, which cut off both feet and mangled his head. It was some time before he was found. He was unconscious until he died.

A FATAL FALL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MENDOTA, Ill., July 10.—Mrs. Kraus, wife of Christopher Kraus, a merchant at Homer, six miles south of here, fell down her cellar-steps mlies south of here, fell down her cellar-steps this afternoon and broke her neck. Mrs. Kraus has been an esteemed resident of Homer for eighteen years, well known, and much respected throughout the county, and her sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the village. She leaves eight children and a husband to mourn her untimely death.

CUT DOWN AS THE GRASS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Galena, ill., July 10.—Yesterday afternoon a lad 13 years old, son of a farmer named Nodolf, living in the Town of Belmont, Wis., had both legs amputated below the knees by the sickle of a mower. The father was driving the team, and did not see his son, who was in the long grass removing sticks and brush from in front of the machine. At last accounts the lad was allys.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
New York, July 10.—Arrived, steamship
Mass, from Rotterdam.

London, July 10.—Steamships Alsatia, Bristol, and Helvetia, from New York; Teutonia, from Montreal; Strasburg, from Baitimore, have arrived out. Quzgnerown, July 10.—Steamship Wisconsin, from New York, has arrived.

LOUSIANA STATE DEST.

New Orleans, La., July 10.—The Democratic caucus to night was simily attended. Two propositions were offered, one to pay the fuil face value of the bonds and 2 per cent interest, the other to pay 30 per cent on the dollar with 5 per cent interest. The last proposition received the largest number of votes. No final action. The caucus adjourned subject to call.

RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION.

Recial Diagnoteh to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The Attorney-General decides, in the case of religious and benevolent societies, that all funds, whether notes, bonds, mortgages, or other securities held by them, are not subject to taxation, for the reason that, by the Constitution, they are to be considered as personal property. This lets out militions of dollars held by these institutions.

BICYCLE TRIP.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 10.—H. S. Farwell and E. F. Brown, of Chicago, on their way from Chicago to Appleton, traveling on bicycles, arrived here at noon to-day, coming from Oconomowoc. They make about thirty-five miles a day on the journey. They return to Chicago by way of Madison.

Greenbackers at Columbus to stand by their own candidates will make it necessary for Ewing to hedge on his soft-money declarations in order to save the votes of the hard-money Democrats. Without these votes, and with the loss of the Greenback element in the Democratic party, his friends admit that he will be very likely to suffer defeat.

A near friend of Secretary Sherman's declares that recent reports to the effect that the Secretary proposes to use the patronage of his Department, or of the Government, in such manner as to influence the selection of delegates to the next National Convention who favor his nomination, are false in every particular.

THE TEN-FORTIES.

The sun shone brightly, and scarcely s ripple stirred the glassy surface of the Guil of Spezia, when at 7:30 yesterday morning the steam launch, bearing on board Admiral Delistanto, the British naval attache. Her Krupo, the representatives of the firm of Armstrong and others, moved from the quay, making for Sam Bartolomeo, where, on the pontoon moored at 150 metres distance from the target, rested the huge hulk of the 100-ton Armstrong gun. The target consisted of four steel plates (Terre Noire) nine feet long by four feet eight inches wide, and two feet four inches thick, weighing twenty tons each, ranged in double tier, sheathed in iron casting with wooden backing supported by from beams. After an hour spent in surveying the gun and target, the day's experiments commenced.

The question at issue was twofold: The efficiency of the Guille of Spezia, when at 7:30 yesterday morning the steam launch, bearing on board Admiral Delistanto, the Fritish naval attache, Her Krupo, the representatives of the Guil of Spezia, when at 7:30 yesterday morning the steam launch, bearing on board Admiral Delistanto, the Fritish naval attache, Her Krupo, the representatives of the Guil of Spezia, when at 7:30 yesterday morning the steam launch, bearing on board Admiral Delistanto, the Fritish naval attache, Her Krupo, the representatives of the Guil of Spezia, when a

ciency of the steel armor plating against a hundred-ton Armstrong, and the respective meria of the projectiles duraished by the firms Arastrong, Grussor, Whit vorth, Terre Noire, and San Vito. Two projectiles were to be fired against each of the four plates, and the two best were to be tried on the morrow against the steel plates furnished by Saint Chamond. The terrible efficiency of the projectiles first tried thwarted these arrangements. The first round was fired with a projectile (San Vito) from the Government manufactory at Fossano, made of chilled gregorilm cast-tron, weighing 200 pounds, the charge being 500 pounds powder. The shell was projected with the relocity of 1,715 feet per second. It struck the target as rebounded, and shivered in pieces, after piering the plate to a depth of fourteen inches actrying away a third of it.

The second round was fired with a Whitworth projectile weighing 2,110 pounds, made of compressed steel, with hardened point three inches long. The shell pierced the plate twenty-two inches, and, carrying away a third of it, passed through the backing, remaining itself almost intact. The third round was fired with an Arnstrong projectile weighing 1,946 bounds. The shell penetrated the plate twelve inches, completely shattering and dissodring it, and madering the target unfit for further practice, but failing to penetrate the backing.

Though the Government Commission has not manifested its opinion, the general conviction is that these experiments fully proved the unsernetted in the steel plates for defensive purposes.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE

Programme of the London Congress Important Topies to Be Discussed by the Representatives of All Nations. The Oncers of the Association.

New York Ivnes, July 8.

In view of the great public importance of the forthcoming conference in London of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, Mr. A. P. Sprague, Secretary of the International Code Committee of America, has made the for wing announcement in regard to the International Code: The London experience. nas made the following announcement in regard to the International Code: The Loudon conference will begin on the 11th of August and the sessions will be held in Guildhall the Lord Chief Baron of England presiding, and the delegates being walcomed. and the delegates being welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city. Representatives will be in attendance from all the principal countries in the world. The delegates thus far appointed from the United States are: The Hon. D. D. Field, the Hon. John Walsh, United States Minister to England; the Rev. J. P. Thompson, F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Judge Charles A. Feabody, the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, A. P. Sprazue, Prof. T. W. Dwight, Judge James Emott, Chancellor E. C. Benedict, Judge J. F. Dillon, Judge A. J. Parker, H. P. Wilds, Prof. J. T. Platt, J. A. Felton, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, Prof. Archibald Alexander, F. A. Deker, Ashbel Green, the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, Abrahan Lansing, and Gen. Clinton.

The subjects selected by the European Executive Committee for discussion at the conference are: First—International Protectorate of Telegraphic Communications; Coscular Jurisdiction in Oriental Countries; Collisions at Sea; International Maintenance of Lighthouse; Mixed Tribunals of Egypt:

entive Committee for discussion at the conference are: First—International Protectorate of Telegraphic Communications; Consular Jurisdiction in Oriental Countries; Collisions at Sea; International Maintenance of Lighthouses; Mixed Tribunals of Egypt; International Rules of Quarantine. Second—Hills of Exchange; Negotiable Securities; Foreign Judyments; International Concert in Taking Evidence; Uniform Standards of Weights and Measures; Patents for Inventions; Bankruptcy, Third—General Average; Bills of Ladang; Sea Protests and Ships' Loss; Loss of Affreightment. To this list the American Executive Committee have added the Protection and Neutralization of the Projected Canal Across the Isthmus of Darlen; Extradition of Oriminals; Sea Stonals; Uniform Coinage. The general subject of International Codification and Arbitration will be largely considered. The object of the Association is to promote the gradual of the haw of nations, with the view of facilitating intercourse among the different nations, rendering their relations more explicit and friendly, removing causes of difference, and providing peace ful means of settling international confluence of difference, and providing peace ful means of settling international confluence of difference, and providing peace ful means of settling international confluence in the second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1875; the fourth at Bremen, in 1878; the second at Geneva, in 1874; the third at The Second at Geneva, in 1876; the first at The Second at Geneva, in 1877; and the sixth at Frankfort, Germany, for 1878. A conference have resoluted in the completion of the preliminary work of international law reform and arbitration. Committees have been appointed which are to report at successive

mental action to obtain the full force of law.
When the association has perfected the immediate work in charge it intends to press it upon the Governments of the world for concerted ac-

When the association has perfected the immediate work in charge it interds to press it upon the Governments of the world for concerted action.

The officers of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations are:

Honorary President—The Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, late Lord High Chancelior of Ireland, P. C. President—The Right Chancelior of Ireland, P. C. Honorary President.—United States of America —The Hon. M. R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States as supreme Court; the Hon. W. Strong, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; the Hon. W. Strong, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; the Hon. W. C. Radicott, of Massachusetts; the Hon. George Bancrott, late Minister to Berlin; the Hon. John Jay, inte Minister to Williams College; the Hon. Call Schurz. Secretary of the Interior; the Hon. David Dudley Frield, former President of the association.

China—His Excellency Kuo Taj-in, late Minister at the Court of St. James; his Excellency the Marquis Presid. Minister at the Court of St. James.

France—M. Edouard Laboulaye, member of the Institute and Senator; M. Chales Girand, member of the Institute; M. C. Lucas, member of the Institute and Senator; M. Chales Girand, member of the Institute; M. C. Lucas, member of the Institute.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Lord Pennance, Judge of the Court of Arches, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier

OBITUARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 40.—Thomas M. Eganton. a prominent Republican collitician and law ver, of Wischester, died to-day at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. He was visiting that resort with his family. At the late State Convention of his party he came within a few votes of receiving the nomination for Lieutenant-Gov, ernor.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—D. T. Vall, ex-Presdent of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and President of the Troy & Boston Road, last evening made a general assignment for the banefit of his creditors.

What a Stranger Saw in a Dram.

Hartford Trans.

The tragic death of Mrs. Rolland at Niagars Falls a few days ago—an occurrence which usopened when the lady reached down, at the edge of one of the islands called the Three Sisters, to dip up a cup of water from the rapids and fell in and was carried over the cataract—was all seen in a dream, even to minute particulars, two nights before the accident happened, by a person in this city.—a stranger to the unfortunate lady. The related the story before the accident occurred.

GEORGIE

The Boy Who Absor Brother

His Return to Chicago....What

Mr. William H. Rehn, the Georgie Rehn, whose peculiar been the subject of considering the Cincionati and Chicago saw days, returned from the yesterday morning, bringing him, healthy, strong, and in the constant of the cons ater could wish to be. I called on the father at his me frame and cigar store, N frame and the first the little fellow whose brought so prominently before in connection with the strawhich he is the unfortunation of the little fellow which he is the unfortunation of the little fellow the lit Rehn's feelings alternated the death of his wife, from orced about four years,
of his boy. In the cou porter, he said he never as of Col. Wappenstein. Police, to whom and a coup he was indebted for the rec-leved and unfortunate litt glad I went down there whe and not a day later, for

"and not a day later, for THE DOCTORS HAD TAK of the little fellow, were ext as a curiosity, had gone a picture, and were about to no him, as I subsequently le penstein met me very picas difficulty in proving to him father, the letters which I hauthorities here being of gre Heckilled up a couple of his about an hour aftewards I in my arms. The doctor give him up, and we instinuate that I wasn't the merely wanted him for ah knows I have no desire to boy's deformity, poor as I as got there in time—when his nothing of this kind would would have taken him and ing, curious eyes, and all thave been avoided. It's so seek and am entirely averas not tempt me to show formity to any one, and so control over him no one shall the doctors, who would was reation on him the first the kill bim."

The reborter asked if he ered as something of a preference, as not coming unrule just had down. "No," said hir. Rehn, "mind THE DOCTORS HAD TA

NOT TO SHOW GROI Too much has been said What I object to most is helid has a tail. It soun and, besides, it's not true, simply another human for one, reduced in size, and of Georgie's spinal column "Then the theory of herecofore assigned?"

"Yes, that is the only we the only the collections and the collections are the said the only the said the said the only the said t "Yes, that is the only wit, and the only explanatio ber, one of the most proceeding the most proceeding the most proceeding the stronger of the two, and ing strength absorbed all cept that which now remains a strength absorbed all cept that which now remains column and constitute of course knew of it as his wife told me, but I avoid ever seeing it, was washing him, and through the began to run I asw this peculiar grow shocked in my life. I not have done all I could sin from seeing it, would have always had him with to keep watch over him for you believe it, the little and 10-year-old in Chica when he was 9 months inguants sooner than mois I suppose, that he has

ing much sooner than moe is, I suppose, that he has arms.

"He doesn't seem to h
year or so," he continued,
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larger—I mean taller—the
Mr. Rehn pointed to an
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Mrs. Rehn looked on con
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little fellow whose
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children themselves, they
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versation, so engrossed we for Georgie had got to around the room with his childlike instinct, they for play and came to "pape with, of course, to purch of cane." THE DE

was but slightly visible, per concealing it almost was only when he got and then, and weut that a certain bunch and a curious under the wrapper show wasn't just like other asked the father if his conscious of his deformit "Oh, no," replied at it's there, but it never makes him feel badly, town to-day or to-morrot truas, with which I can it you wouldn't know it matter with him even instead of a wrapper, as Mrs. Rehn had by noonday meal, and the away, and were soon at with youthful appetited lapse of time shine bread following:

The following scientific will be readily understoo stop: The excressence-called—is fourteen in the about twenty inches in cyersely across the buttoo!

called—is fourteen inches in c wersely across the buttool lumbar vertebra to the s Prom the last lumbar ver the dorsal surface it is f from the sacro-coccygeal nine inches; at the lowes ence is eight inches, and pearance, with depress somewhat the end of these depressive cuests dorsal sarrace for about tremity is covered with on the dorsal surface from the dorsal substance, pre half then thick, three wide. In sect wide there inches long and these surfaces long and these surfaces long and these surfaces long and these surfaces song and these surfaces song and these surfaces long and the surfaces long and these surfaces long and the surfaces long and the surfaces long and these surfaces long and the surfaces long and these surfaces long and the surfaces long

there some and three question.

The entire growth has eated cone placed on the is movable, but not understion is normal. There

Instead of getting of the Barmese year, Thee Ban, being prisolved to have some Water Feetival. It is for young men and in other with water, a powith much good hume little unmorality. The thou-dat, his pages lumes as lions and tig turnes of all sorts, and with plentiful chattle lo souse the Princess what might have been free, proved a marst they thought the it was discovered to are pleasantry the

ceel armor plating against a huntrong, and the respective merita
ces furnished by the firms Armor, Whit vorth, Terre Noire, and
projectiles were to be fired
the four planes, and the two
tried on the morrow against the
mished by Saint Chamond. The
cy of the projectiles first tried
arrangements. The first round
projectile (Sau Vito) from the
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fini cast-iron, weighing 2,022
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projected with the velocity of
scond. It struck the target and
third of it.
bund was fired with a Whitworth
ann 2,110 pounds, made of comrith hardened point three inches
elli pierced the plate twenty-two
riving away a third of it, passed

ERNATIONAL CODE.

the London Congress_Im-ies to Be Discussed by the was of All Nations_The Off.

e great public importance of the effective in London of the Asse-Reform and Codification of the Mr. A. P. Sprague, Secretary of al Code Committee of America, Swing announcement in regard unal Code: The London confering on the Mr. A. P. Sprague, Secretary of al Code Committee of America, Swing announcement in regard unal Code: The London confering on the Mr. A. P. Sprague, Secretary of the Committee of the Commi

dewing announcement in regard lonal Code: The London confertin on the 11th of August, one will be held in Guildhall, if Baron of England presiding, tea being welcomed by the Lord poration of the city. Representational teachers are the Lord poration of the city. Representational teachers are the Lord poration of the city. Representational President of Code Judge Charles A. Peabody, the rime, A. P. Sprague, Prof. T. W. Tames Emott, Chancellor E. G. ad. F. Dillon, Judge A. J. Park-Prof. J. T. Platt, J. A. Felton, A. Washburn, Prof. Archivald A. Washburn, Prof. Archivald A. Washburn, Prof. Archivald Rev. he Rev. Ashbel Green, the Rev. he Rev. Dr. Chambers, Abraham ien. Clinton.

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tion has perfected the imme-rge it intends to press it upon of the world for concerted ac-

of the world for concerted acthe Association for the Reform
of the Law of Nations are:

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High Chancelor of Ireland, P. C.
Right Hon. Sir Fituroy Kelly,
of England, P. C.

tents.—United States of America
Waite, Chief Justice of the Sure
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the United States Supreme
Strong, Justice of the United
durt; the Hon. W. C. Endicott,
the Hon. George Sancroft, late
the Hon. John Jay, late Minister
the Hon. David Dudley
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se Right Hon. Lord Penzance, of Arches, P. C.; the Right Collier, P. C.; the Right Hon. to of the High Court of Justice, Amphiett, Lush, Denman, and

ini, late Minister of Justice.

Or. Helnrich Jaques and Dr.
of Austria; M. August Courtie Richt Hon. Montague Barres Twies, of England; Dr. S.
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H. Meier, of Germany; Prof.
of Italy; Prof. W. BressorsHon, Bancroft Davis, of the

fficers of the Interestional dec are: mailer Field, President: A. P. and Tressurer, ex-President liege; Judge Charles A. Pea-Lensus Prime, President F. Lensus Prime, President F. Lumbia College; ex-Gov. John w. Dr. Samuel Osgood, the oster, the Hos. Edward S. Washington Warren, Aldent J. B. Aegell, of Michigent J. B. Aegell, of Michigen John F. Billon, the Hos. Judge Matthew P. Deady.

BITUARY.
July 10.—Thomas M. EganRepublican pulltician and

Republican politician and ster, died to-day at Lake He was visiting that resort the late State Convention within a few votes of re-tion for Lieutenant-Gov.

ANCIAL.

10.—D. T. Vail, ex. Presiots' and Mechanics' Bank,
Troy & Boston Road, last
al assignment for the ben-

or Saw in a Dream.

ord Times.

Mrs. Rolland at Niagara
as occurrence which napsached down, at the edge
stiled the Three Sisters, to
from the rapids and fell
er the cataract—was all
to minute particulars, twe
lent happened, by a pertuger to the unfortunate
story before the accident

on was that of Nathaniel Conn., an old man of I am expecting to die to-his work as usual in the ing dinner rose from the of filness, remarking, and die now!" No one a, but on going to his r, he was found to be

frame and cigar store, No. 49 West Van Buren street, during the day, and saw the little fellow whose name has been brought so prominently before the public of late in connection with the strange deformity of which he is the unfortunate possessor. Mr. Rahn's feelings alternated between sorrow for divorced about four years, and joy at the recovery of his boy. In the course of a chat with the reporter, he said he never could forget the kind-ness of Col. Wappensteln. Cincinnati's Chief of Police, to whom and a couple of his detectives

sess of Col. Wappenstein. Cincinnati's Chief of Police, to whom and a couple of his detectives he was indebted for the recovery of his muchioved and unfortunate little boy. "And I'm glad I went down there when I did," he said, and not a day later, for

THE DOCTORS HAD TAKEN POSSESSION
of the little fellow, were exhibiting him around as a curiosity, had gone se far as to take his picture, and were about to pertorm an operation on him, as I subsequently learned. Chief Wappenstein met me very pleasantly, and I had no difficulty in proving to him that I was Georgie's father, the letters which I had from the police authorities here being of great assistance to me. Hecalied up a couple of his detectives, and in about an hour aftewards I had my little boy in my arms. The doctors didn't want to give him up, and went so far as to insinuste that I wasn't the boy's father and merely wanted him for show purposes. God knows I have no dosire to profit by may poor boy's deformity, poor as I am myself. If I had got there in time—when his mother was sick—nothing of this kind would have happened. I would have taken him and keptebim from prying, curious eyea, and all this publicity would have been avoided. It's something I never did stek and am entirely averse to. Money would not tempt me to show him and his deformity to any one, and so long as I have any control over him no one shall see him,—not even the dectors, who would want to perform an operation on him the first thing, and that would kill him."

hill him."

The reporter asked if he might not be considered as something of a privileged person and, therefore, as not coming under the proscriptive rule just laid down.

"No," said Mr. Rehn, "I have made up my

NOT TO SHOW GEORGIE TO ANYBODY.

Too much has been said about him already. What I object to most is having it said that the child has a tail. It sounds so thhuman-like, and, besides, it's not true. It isn't a tail. It's simply another human lorin, or, rather, a part of one, reduced in size, and attached to the end of Georgie's spinal column."

"Then the theory of its origin is the one heretofore assigned?"

"Yes, that is the only way I can account for it, and the only explanation given by Dr. Webber, one of the most prominent surgeons of Cleveland. When my wife was confined in that city some five years ago—we were then living there together—it was with twins. Georgie was the stronger of the two, and his rapidly-developing strength absorbed all of the other child except that which now remains attached to his spinal column and constitutes his deformity. I of course knew of it at his birth from what my wife told me, but I took pains to Once his mother was washing him, and when she got through be began to run around the floor, and I saw this peculiar growth. I was never so shocked in my life. I never wished to see it. I have done all I could since to prevent others from seeing it, would have succeeded if I could have always had him with me, and now intend to teep watch over him for the future. Would you believe it, the little fellow is as smart as any 10-year-old in Chicago? He could walk when he was 9 months old, and began talking much sooner than most children. The fact is, I suppose, that he has the

talkative little fellow who lay nestled in his arms.

"He doesn't seem to have grown any for a year or so," he continued, after a pause. "He's b years old now, but, as you see, he isn't any larger—I mean taller—than this little boy of 2."

Mr. Rehn pointed to another bright little fellow playing around the store, and the present Mrs. Rehn looked on complacently at the comparison of her own 2-year old with the poor little fellow whose mother died only a week or so gro. As for the children themselves, they appeared to be unconscious that they were the subjects of the conversation, so engroased were they in their play, for Georgie had got down and was tearing around the room with his brother. True to the childlike instinct, they finally stopped in their play and came to "papa" for a penny wherewith, of course, to purchase the inevitable stick of candy.

was but slightly visible, Georgie's loose wrapper concessing it almost entirely from view. It was only when he got up from the floor, now and then, and went to walking about, that a certain bunchiness was apparent, and a curious sort of wabbling under the wrapper showed that the little fellow wasn't just like other children. The reporter asked the father if his boy was ever painfully conscious of his deformity?

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Rehn. "He knows it's there, but it never troubles him any, nor makes him feel badly. I shall take him downtown to-day or to-morrow, and get him a new trus, with which I can bind him up so well that you wouldn't know there was suything the matter with him even when he had pants on, instead of a wrapper, as he now wears."

Mrs. Behn had by this time prepared the noonday meal, and the two boys scampered away, and were soon attacking the provender with youthful appetites well whetted by the lapse of time since breakfast.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday has the following:

The readily understood by the medical profession: The excreseence—or whatever it may be sailed—is fourteen inches long. The base is oval, about twenty inches in circumferrebce, set transversely across the buttock, vertically from the last lumbar vertebra to the extremity on the sorrae surface it is fourteen inches in inenties in inenties in inenties in inenties in chession. From the last lumbar vertebra to the extremity on the sorrae surface it is fourteen inches in the extremity in the safety of the series of the corrumference with a liken glossy hair four on the dorsal surface from the base to within three inches of the extremity. This growth is covered with a beaity integrament, except at the cicarices. On manipulating the lower extremity and healthy integrament, except at the cicarices. On manipulating the lower extremity and healthy integrament, except at the cicarices. On manipulating the lower extremity and healthy integrament, except at the cicarices. On manipulating the lower extremity and healthy integ

the entire growth has the appearance of a trun-tated come placed on the lower portion of the back, is movable, but not under control of the will; sen-astion is normal. There is no bony connection with the spinal column, as the spinaus processes can be distinctly felt through the substance. The seam is normal in position. At birth it was the size of a goose egg, and has grown in proportion to the growth of the boy. It does not bear resem-blance to any part of another child, as has been appeared. To tall exactly what it is and how it was formed is difficult to say.

The Royal Murderer-King Thee Bau's Little Joke.

Little Joke.

Little Joke.

Little Joke.

London Reus.

Instead of getting crowned in the boginning of the Burmese year, as had been expected, Thee Ban, being primed for something, resolved to have some fan out of the Burmese Water Festival. It is customary at this feast for young men and maidens to douse one another with water, a performance accomplished with mnet good humer and laughter and not a little immorality. Thee Ban dreesed up his Letthou-dau, his pages of honor, in fancy costumes as lions and tigers and beliews, or monters of all sorts, and, having furnished them with plentiful chattles of water, sent them off to some the Princessess in the palace prison. What might have been a joke, had the ladies been free, proved a most dismal busiless. At his they thought the end had come, but when it was discovered to be only a piece of coarse pleasantry there was a scene. Half of the younger women fainted away, and cowered abricking in a corner, while the statement of the stormed and scoided as

GEORGIE REHN.

The Boy Who Absorbed His Twin Brother.

Brother.

Brother.

The murder of a few children since then is said to be the result. Certain it is that two innocents not more than 10 years old have been done to death, and possibly more may have shared their fate. Thee Bau has obliterated the one sign of human feeling he displayed in the February butchery. A little fellow, the son of the Teabin Prince—the mad prince, as he was called—was brought before the King to shakho to him before the subject of considerable comment in the Cincipnati and Chicago papers for the last sw days, returned from the first-named city preferdy morning, bringing the boy back with his, healthy, strong, and frisky as any youngered could wish to be. A Tribung reporter called on the father at his modest little picture-frame and cigar store, No. 49 West Van Baren street, during the day, and saw the fittle fellow whose name has been the street, during the day, and saw the fittle fellow whose name has been the fittle fellow whos

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Di-Samuel Carr fied a petition for mandamus yesterday against County Clerk Klekke to com-pel bim to issue a certificate of redemption. He states that he holds a mortgage on the E. 25 feet of Barry's Subdivision of Block 4, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the N. 14, and the N. 14 of the S. E. 14, and the E. 14 of the S. W, 34 of Sec. 33, 40, 14. On the 17th of Nevember, 1876, this lot was sold to D. Ward for the non-

A of Sec. 33, 40, 14. On the 17th of Nevember. 1876, this lot was sold to D. Ward for the non-payment of \$11.72, being the first installment of the Lincoln Park assessment. Within a year, and on the 3d of October, 1877, the same lot was forfeited to the State for non-payment of the general taxes of 1878 and 1875, and for the State and county taxes of 1874. On the 18th of October, 1877, Thomas Carbine applied to the County Clerk to purchase this lot under the statute allowing redemption or purchase of forfeited property, and a certificate of purchase was issued to him on payment of \$115.19. Last March complainant, to protect his interest as mortgages, applied to the County Clerk to redeem from the sale to Carbine, paying \$204.04 and the taxes of 1877 and those of 1874, which had been relevied.

Complainant now charges that Carbine and D. Ward had some relation with each other, and they should have paid the taxes subsequently accruing on the lot after the sale of November, 1876, and not have suffered the property to be forfeited, nor should they have required him to redeem from the sale or purchase of October, 1877. At the same time complainant asked, he also tendered the Clerk \$11.72 to redeem from the sale for the Lincoln Park assessment, and also claimed he was not bound to pay anything more, because Ward had again allowed the property to be sold. The County Clerk, however, declined to accept this redemption money solely because the first sale was for a special assessment, while the second was for general taxes. The Clerk thought that a purchaser at a sale for special assessment was under no obligation to pay any of the general taxes to protect himself, and declined to allow the redemption. Complainant says that the purchaser, under the special assessment was under no obligation to pay any of the general taxes to protect himself, and declined to allow the redemption. Complainant says that the purchaser, under the special assessment was a londer redemption. The hearing of the testimony in objection to

THE MARSH HARVESTER COMPANY CASE. The hearing of the testimeny in objection to certain claims against the Marsh Harvester Company was continued yesterday morning before Register Coon in the United States Circuit Court room. The examination was then adjourned, by agreement of parties, until next Tuesday morning.

Mary Taber filed a bill for divorce yesterday from Joseph Taber, on the ground of desertion. Conrad Eitelman also filed a bill for the like relief, charging his wife Minnie with adultery. Kittie L. Wagner, only enjoyed the company of her husband, Charles F. Wagner, for two weeks after he married ber, when he suddenly left, and, as over two years have clapsed since his desertion, she asks for a divorce.

Lastly, Emilie Muehleisen came in with a complaint that her husbaand, John Jacoo Muehleisen, has been guilty of repeated cruelty and inreats to kill her during their ten years of married life. And her only alternative is to get a divorce. DIVORCES.

Judge Moore vesterday granted a divorce to Theresa Johanna Maria Rabbe from Paul Heinrich Albert Rabbe on the ground of desertion, and to George K. Dodge from Ann Eliza Dodge for the same cause. TTEMS.

mental and present qualities of two children

instead of one."

And the father looked down, with a feeling of pardonable pride, on the quick-witted, active, takative little fellow who lay nestled in his arms.

The motion for new trial in the case of George B. Quigg, the counterfeiter, was heard yester-day before Judge Blodgett and overruled. The Judge then sentenced him to three months at hard labor in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of \$1 and coata.

pay a line of \$1 and costs.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Otis Bros. & Co., of New York, and the Smith, Bergs & Co. Machine-Works, of St. Louis, filed a bill yesterday against the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, of this city, to restrain them from the use of certain patents for steam elevator brakes. The first patent was issued Oct. 18,1864, to Chales R. Otis for an improvement in brakes for hoisting apparatus, and the second was for a patent granted May 16, 1865, to C. R. Otis and N. P. Otis for an improvement in steam hoisting suparatus. It is claimed that the validity of these patents has ment in steam hoisting soparatus. It is claimed that the validity of these been expressly recognized by Judge Treat, of Missouri, and that they cover all modes by which brakes are automatically spplied and released in passenger and freight elevators. The complainants claim \$250,000 damages, and ask for the usual injunction and accounting. BANERUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Jacob Lindauer and George A. Morehouse. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. V. A. Turpin, Receiver, began a suit yesterday for \$2,500 against John Kearney Rodgers. Solomon A. Smith sued William Fitzgerald for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The entire time of the Criminal Court yesterday was taken up by the trial of John Crow and William Young for robbery. These young men, both of whom are notorious bad characters, are charged with burglarizing the premises of Michael Roach, a milk-vender residing on West Lake street, and gagging his wife, threatening to kill him, and stealing about \$350. The prosecution closed at an early bour, Mr. and Mrs. Roach having clearly identified both their assailants, and the defense started in to prove an alibl.

This proved to be rather a loose-fitting affair. A barber, his wife, and his helper, a freight-car conpuctor, and a herse-car conductor swore as to Crow's whereabouts on the night of the robbery, Dec. 31, 1878. One saw Crow at 8:47 p. m., and again at 10 o'clock, and another haw him between 8:30 and 9 p. m. at a place abbut half a dozen blocks from the scene of the rebbery, which occurred between 8:45 and 9:15 p. m. The barber swore that he saw Crow at 7:15 o'clock, and afterwards at different times until 10 o'clock, whon Crow went to bed in his (the barber's) house. His wife swore to substantially the same state of facts. William Deedy, who was called by the defense, proved a poor witness, declaring that Crow was in an adjacent saloon between 9:15 and 9:30 p. m., when a man whose description answered to that of Young came in and spoke to him, after which the two left together. Crow took the stand and swore very willingly to the same story as gived by the barber's wife. In answer to the State's-Attorney, Crow owned that he had served three terms in the Bridewell, and had been twice in the County Jail. The attorney for the defense made a strong appeal for his clients, but had not completed his review of the case when the court adjourned until this morning.

Ciarcuir court.

Clarke, Friend. Fox & Co. began a suit in replevin against John T. Noye, Richard K. Noye, and John Hoffman to recover 246 bundles of paper, valued at \$1,000.

Grove Young began a suit in trespass against M. D. Welle & Co. an

PROBATE COURT. In the matter of the petition for the appointment of a conservator for Susan S. Coatsworth, the jury brought in a scaled verdict, finding her not distracted, and the petition was accordingly dismissed.

not distracted, and the periods
dismissed.

In the estate of James Keabo, deceased, the
will was proved and the renunciation of the
executors filed. Letters of administration, with
will annexed, were issued to Jeremiah E. Sullivan, and bond of \$16,300 approved. In the
minors' estate of Lottie Keabo, letters of
guardianship were issued to the same, and bond
of \$16,850 approved.

THE CALL.

Arman DRUMHOND—In chambers.

JUDGE DRURMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general busi-JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE MOCHE—1, 542, Graves vs. Kohlmann, and default cases.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Adjourned for vacation.

JUDGE BARNUR—Adjourned for vacation.

Pany, \$1,067.03.—United States vs. John Parrish, \$55.26.—Same vs. Andrew Larson et al., \$27.22.—Same vs. Julius Nebel and Bernard Janssen, \$34.46.—Same vs. W. F. Gerndt and Herman Zaumbrecher, \$42.96.—Same vs. William Mosler and August Basse, \$92.48.—Same vs. F. W. Lowell, \$111:16.

SUFFRAGE COURT—CONFESSIONS—Maria Ulazus vs. Wenyil and Anna Tenka, \$57.07.

JUDGE GART—James Mource et al. vs. William C. Boyles, \$1,186.

CIRGUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Latiger vs. Maria and Walter Buehman, \$608.57.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Important to Dairymen.

To the Editor of The Trythma.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L., July 8.—Two of the most enterprising members of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Col. Waring and Thomas Jersey Cattle Club, Col. Waring and Thomas
J. Howard, propose to sell at public sale in Chicago on the 23d inst. some thirty bead of Jersey cattle, from their celebrated herds. Their
reputation in the business is a guarantee that
purchasers will get at this sale such sumals as
will do credit to the sellers, and be of great
service in giving to the West a, new impetus in
this important branch of farm products.

JOHN V. FARWELL.

Advice to Emigrants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ON THE EMIGRANT TRAIN, BOUND WEST, U.
P. R. R., July 7.—I beg leave to appropriate a small space in the columns of your valuable journal for the benefit of emigrants passing through your city destined over the Union Pattle Patterned. My experience employ me to cife Railroad. My experience enables me to recommend travelers to buy their luncheons in Chicago, and to provide sufficient to last several days; they will thereby save considerable money and have better food. I would suggest to carefully avoid the Railroad Hotel at Cheyenne, and other places of like character. Very respectfully,

Are Stenches Healthy?

To the Esting of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 10.—According to Dr. De
Wolf,—who has had thirty-two months' experience as Health-Officer, and during that long period has done almost nothing to put a stop to stench-nuisance, which nightly visits some part of the city,—stenenes must be a part of the sanitary system. Among the scores of offensive establishments which he allows to politic the establishments which he allows to politice the land, the water, and the air, may be mentioned Casselman's tannery, on the North Branch, and Stein, Hirst & Ca., on Archer avenue, near Halsted, at Bridgeport. People curse the Stock-Yards, when right in the city are the most filthy establishments knewn to civilized man. And the Health-Officers at the City-Hall know just where every one of these stench-factories are; know as well as any one can know that they are unisances, and nightly pollute the air with noxious and offensive odors, but still they do nothing to stop it. They pretend that they can't find witnesses, but any one can perceive that they are not very anxious to find them. Private interests conquer public zeal.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 10.—Has this city a Health-Officer? Has Chicago a police? The Germans have it thusly: "You cannot see the forest on account of the trees," and it actually seems as if the sanitary police of Chicago has lost scent of the stink right within the heart of the city, on account of the bad smell in the far-off region of the Stock-Yards. We have a Lake Park east of Michigan ayenue, between Jackson and Twelfth streets, and, if the cesspool which forms the eastern boundary of this park is not a dangerous spot, a breeding place of diseases, I am mistaken. How this mass of flith ever got there, probably nobody knows but the police, who are paid for preventing the dumping of offal. That entire park is a failure as long as this nuisance is not removed. This decomposing mass of animal and vegetable flith, of about an average consistency of thick mush, is moved constantly from its putrid depth as the tides of the lake come and go, and is acted on by the hot rays of the sun till it absolutely appears to boil as the escaping gases rise to pollute site air. In the evening, when the otherwise healthful breezes ses in from the lake, the stench from this malarial cesspool is wafted into our open windows to be tribuled all the night allike by the well and of the stink right within the heart of the city.

rial cesspool is wafted into our open windows to be inhaled all the night alike by the well and the sick. The danger to health and life that might be averted by the proper filling up or this space between the tracks and the breakwater can hardly be estimated. PURE AIR. Milwaukee-Avenue Elevated Rallway.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Piease allow me a little space to call attention to an outrage proposed to be perpetrated upon the holders of property within the city limits on Milwaukee evenue. A franchise is asked for to build an elevated failroad on that street. Within the last ten years parties have invest-

ed on the first 1,500 lots on the avenue about \$2,000 a lot for the land, and at least as much as \$3,000 on each lot for buildings. Here is the equivalent of 1,500 persons who have invested \$5,000 each. Nine-tenths of these buildings are stores, many dependent on the country trade that comes in on that street. What farmer will come in on a street with an elevated railroad over his team?

The loss of that trade will destroy half the value of the property, and the noise and general obstruction will materially damage the other half. Who are to be the gainers? A few men who own some acres of cow-pastures outside of the city limits will benefit a little some years hence, for at present within a half-hour's walk of the wholesale part of the city, and within a block of the borse-rars on the avenue, are thousands of vacant residence lots that can be purchased for less fhan \$700 cach. Surely we don't need facilities for carrying people five miles beyond these till they are occupied.

The American people are so full of speculation that if a company is formed many will subscribe and money will be found to build such a road, and the result would be to earlied a few speculators and build up a new neighborhood, and ruin the value of the property aiready built.

I call upon inside-property-owners to look \$3,000 on each lot for buildings. Here is the

built.

I call upon inside-property-owners to look

The Republican Besses,
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 10.—Now that the chiefs of the
Republican party are at their homes or within easy reach of each other in this State, I venture to offer the following suggestion, which I hope will be given a space in the columns of THE Tribuna. In doing so it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon facts which are well known to all, but I sincerely hope that my suggestion will be acted upon by those who are most concerned in the matter. who are most concerned in the matter. I would suggest to the two rival chiefs of the party that reside in this city that they disarm and lay down their weapons offensive and defensive, and that they with their captains come together and agree upon some compromise that will result in an enduring peace. In making this suggestion I do not for a moment excuse or palliste the action of the men who have brought disaster upon the party in this State. They surely must and will be held responsible by the people when again they seek public favors; but if we are to win next fall the hatchet must be buried now, in order that a proper organization may be effected so as to insure success.

It matters very little who makes the first overtures of peace. We know who should do so, but that man is always the greatest who, forgetting self, throws pride aside and shows his willingness to make sacrifices which, in this case, will surely result in benefiting his party and its country, and it is the hope of every true man this will be effected.

Chateautoriand once said that he who makes one sacrifice or a real effort, when capable of doing so, to benefit thousands, that that man was most worthy of public confidence, and I cannot but believe that if the two chiefs to wnom I have referred will forget their differences and join hands together for the general good, that victory, by a majority of many thousands, will hereafter gild our banners.

F. G. T.

Mr. Curtis' Answer to Ingercoll.
CHICAGO, July 10.—H. L. Hamsend, Esq.—
DEAR SIR: I did not bear Mr. Curtis' sermons in reply to Ingersoil. My health being too feeble to bear the noise of an organ and the bad air of churches, I get all my sermons from The TRIBUNE. If it mialed me about Mr. Curtis', it only proves that our newspapers are not infallible; but, in so far as the discourse was an exhortation and prediction, it was unworthy of Mr. Curtis. Probable or possible consequences have nothing to do with the search for truth. No man has a right to assume that moral cor-ruption must follow the proof that he has been

mistaken.

If Mr. Curtis has answered Mr. Ingersoll, that answer should be scattered broadcast over the land; but, as I was familiar with Mr. Ingersoll's arguments long before I heard of him, and also with the answers of many learned men; as I devoted twenty-five of the less years of my life to the overthrow of slavery, in opposition to the teachings of the Bible, and of all our orthodox churches save three; as I have, long aro, learned to assert my own individual right to freedom of conscience, a large part of the Bible to the contrary notwith-standing, it was natural I should conclude that Mr. Curtis had not answered Mr. Ingersoll. From the reputation of Tau Tribunu for candor and enterprise, I felt that its reporter would exize on the salient points of a discourse, and, when this was a prophicy of coming evil, my preconceived opinion was confirmed.

To one whe has, wen slightly, followed Bishop Colenso and the Rey. Mr. Smith and their critics, the course of Mr. Ingersoll seems already mapped out. He is only distinguished by his power to bring the question to the attention of the masses. His arguments have all been furnished by devout men, and if, in being too easily satisfied that Mr. Curtis did not succeed in answering them after so many people had failed, I did him any injustice, I am heartily sorry, and hope to see his work, that I may atone for my error. Very respectfully,

"Methedist Social Union."

"Methodist Social Union." To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 10.—A " ten-dellar Methodist

aristocracy" is so feeble a creation, we hope, that the notice of its birth shall be quickly fol-

Chicago Elevated Railways.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 10.—An article in the Times this morning commenting on the recent defeatin New York of Vanderbilt's elevated railway scheme makes such gross misrepresentations in regard to the elevated roads now in operation regard to the elevated roads now in operation in New York, and such wild statements as to their ruinous effects upon the property and business interests of this city should they be introduced here, that a few words in reply and in defense of the project now under consideration by our City Council and the public generally seem to be called for from those who are friendly to the enterprise and look upon it as one that will be of the greatest benefit not only to property-owners on the proposed route, but to the whole City of Chicago.

It is true that property on the line of the "New York Elevated Railway" (the first road built) has been injured, and that residents along the line of the road are subjected to great annoyance, but this road is built over the sidewalk, and the plan was found to be so objectionable that other and better ones, doing away with many of the most objectionable features, were adopted on the roads subsequently built in that city.

But experiences and Yankee ingrenuity have

were adopted on the roads subsequently built in that city.

But experience and Yankee ingenuity have suggested still further improvements in the operation of these roads, so that to-day the streets in New York upon which they are running are as free to the passage of vehicles and foot passengers as any other streets in the city, and more so than tuose occupied by street rail-ways. The smoke from the engine is all con-sumed, there is no dripping of oil or scattering of cinders, the track is so laid as to deaden the sound of the wheels, and there is no din and

or cinders, the track is so lad as to deaden the sound of the wheels, and there is no din and clatter of passing trains.

The elevated railway companies organized in this city contemplate no "confiscation" or "destruction" of property, nor do they propose to interfere with the rights of any class of citizens, but to furnish a means of rapid transit at the lowest rates. They propose to lay a double track over the centre of the street, to be so constructed as to be practically noiseless, and to be so far removed from the buildings on either side as to be no annoyance to their occupants. The argument that the steam railways now running hourly and half-hourly trains to points beyond the city limits can furnish ample accommodations to our citizens is best answered by referring your readers to the crowded condition of our street-cars, especially those on Madison street going west. There are thousands of people living at a distance of three and four miles from the business portion of the city who cannot derive any benefit from the steam railroads, but with an elevated railroad these and tousand more would be placed within ten or fifteen minutes' ride of their places of business, and that on a good seat in a comfortable or were with the present modes of convey.

or fitteen minutes' ride of their places of business, and that on a good seat in a comfortable car, where with the present modes of conveyance it requires from forty minutes to one hour to cover the same distance, with the privilege of standing the entire time in or upon the platform of an overcfowded street-car.

The elevated railway companies of Chicago ask only for a fair and caudid investigation of their project by all who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the city, confident that a fair showing will convince even those whose property is threatened with "confiscation" that the proposed roads will be a benefit to all classes in the community, with the exception, possibly, of those corporate monopolies in whose interest the Times' articles have evidently been written.

B. Philpor.

Savings-Bank Salaries in New York,

Savings-Bank Salaries in New York.

New York Star.

The Star has received from Bank-Superintendent Lamb the subjoined interesting letter:

Albany. June 27, 1879.—To the Editor of the Star: Idesire to express to you my warm approval of the torcible and reasonable article which you printed on Thursday upon savings-banks salaries. The article to which you refer is fallacious, as you show. How has a savings-bank acquired a large surplus? By withholding from depositors a portion of the earnings of their money. Because that has been done, therefore, shall excessive salaries be paid? When analyzed the argument is absurd. Look, if you blease, at these figures:

State Comptr'er: \$ 6,000 Cashier Brooklyn
Attorney Gen'al 5,000 Treasurer Dime
Office State Engineer. 5,000 Treasurer Dime
Office State Engineer. 5,000 Treasurer Dime
Office State State Comptr'er: \$ 6,000 Cashier Willia'rg
Savings-Bank. \$ 9,000
Secretary of State 5,000

Actury Broad-way Bank... \$ 000
Secretary Rast
River Bank... 7,000
President East
River Bank... 7,000
Total (seven)\$54,500

Total (seven)\$54.500
Difference ..\$18,500
Is not the Empire State as well able to pay salaries as the depositors of savings-banks? At the last session of the Legislature it was proposed to reduce the salaries of these State officers. How much more, then, should the large salaries of savings-bank officers be reduced that more may be read to depositors?

reduce the saisries of these state of the much more, then, should the large salaries of savings-bank officers be reduced that more may be paid to depositors?

I took to the public press to press this just policy upon the Trustees of savings-banks. Depositors cannot choose tasir Trustees; they cannot remove them. None can speak for depositors to forcibly as the press. **Rhodes** Journal looks to savings-bank officers for orders for stationary, for advertising, for blank books, hence the Journal curries favor with the high-salaried favorites. Very respectfully,

When Presidents, Cashiers, Treasurers, and Actuaries of saving-institutions pocket emoluments exceeding 50 per cent what New York State pays to the occupants of its most responsible civic offices below the Governorship, it is time to call a halt.

It matters not that the banks guilty of this practice are financially sound. The money so lavishly voted away by the Trustees is the money of their depositors. The diversion of it to such uses is morally, if not legality, a swindle.

Another Cardiff Giant.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

On the morning of the 2d ult., while two employes were opening a carriage-way on the grounds of Mr. John Thompson, at Taughanic Gien, their shoveis suddenly struck something, which has proved a rare treat to the curiosity-seeker, a so-called petrified form of a human

being. Mr. Thompson, assisted by capitalists has been investing considerable money in converting the gien above the falls into a quiet resort for picnics and excursions. In making improvements Mr. T. proposed opening a roadway. Two of his employes, J. Messer and F. Cregue, were instructed to hreak the soil and proceed to the laving out of the drive. Beginning work at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning a half an hour's work brought them some two feet below the surface of the ground. Suddenly F. Cregue's shovel struck something resembling a stose but sounding hollow. Several shovels full of earth were removed, unveiling the features of a man. They examined closer, uncovering the bead and chest of a "stone man." They pushed their investigations further, and the petrified form of a full-grown human being appeared before them. The small particles of earth clinging to the form were swept away.

The pews of the Mercyan and the state of the same swept.

being appeared before them. The small particles of earth chinging to the form were swept away.

The news of the discovery spread like wildfre, and even before noon the surrounding farners came pouring is to see the exhibit. With them came several members of the preas, representing the Geneva Courier and Trumansburg Sentinal. The petrification lies about two feet below the surface on the north bank of Taughanic Creek, and is closely packed on the sides and underneath, and shows no evidences of fraud.

The petrification is by no means perfect. One of the feet resembles a club-foot more than a natural one, while the outlines of the other are quite distinct. The surface is quite dark, a dark grayish stone, and when rapped with the fingers in some spots it sounds hollow.

There has been some speculation as to the gender of this once glorious ancestor. Several members of the medical profession who have examined it closely claim that it is the form of a woman petrified. The hips, breast, and limbs resemble those of a woman. There is no questioning the genulneness of the petrifaction, as the owner of the land is a man bearing an excellent reputation. His employes were as much astonished as any one. It is reported that \$2,500 has been offered for the retic, but it was promptly rejected. Handblits have been circulated and pictures taken of it, and an admission fee of ten cents is to be charged for interviewing the subject.

subject.

A New Messiah Urging the Arabs to Pres
Themselves from Turkey—Sixty Thousand
Persons Enrolled in the Army of ,Saiva

A political and social movement of some importance (says a letter from Aleppo in the St. Petersburg Zeitung) is now in progress among the Arabs. Since 1875 the Arabs have looked upon the events which have taken place in the Turkish Empire as a sure sign of its coming downfall, and in December of that year the Arabian Messiah, as the Sheik of Derejah calls himself, issued an appeal to the Arabs urging them to take steps for their preservation in Arabian Messiah, as the Sheik of Derejah calls himself, issued an appeal to the Arabs urging them to take steps for their preservation in view of the disasters which were threatening the Empira. In this document he stated that "the Khalifate usurped by the Ottomans was full of danger for all true believers, and especially for the Arabs. The fundamental idea of Islam—the emancipation of the world from the fetters of unbelief—has long been repudiated by the Sultans. Mahmond II. abolished without acruple the manners and customs of our ancestors, and even the principles of the Koran. The Turkish Empire still clothed itself in the rags of disfigured Islam, but its soul was already gone, and under Abdul-Medjid and Abdul-Axiz even the outer frame has fallen to pieces. Whence is salvation to come! From Arabia, the home of Islam. Here must the sun appear that would inspire a new and rejuvenated life in the declining world of Mohammedanism." In the following year a pumber of shelks, ameers, ulemas, mollahs, and dervishes met at Derejah and debated for several weeks as to the best means of liberating Arabia from foreign rule. It was at length decided to establish a new political organization with this object, the central committee—consisting of the shelk, five ameers, five ulemas, and three treasurers, being located at Derejah. This Central Committee has now actablished sub-committees in various parts of Arabia, consisting of the principal men of their respective districts. There is now no district in Arabia to which the agents of the movement have not yet penetrated and at the beginning of the present year 60,000 persons were enrolled as members, each of whom has to pay fifty silver piastres to the sub-committee of his district, and to piedge himself on the Koran to hold in readiness such arms as the Central Committee might prescribe. Even in Mecca and Medina the majority of the inhabitants belong to the organization, and men go openly shout the streets with parti-colored stones (denoting a member of the society) in thei

Baby-Farming in Boston. The Rev. Henry Morgan has been personally investigating Boston's wickedness. One of his latest fields was baby-farming. He says that a woman kept a nursery adjoining a popular hotel. She procured barrels of cold victuals for her babies from the values of the hotels. The terms of the hotels. The same of the babies from the values of the hotels. babies from the refuse of the hotels. The infants' cries disturbed the hotel-boarders, and the proprietor petitioned for her removal. She went to another place, leaving three dead babies in her bureau-drawer. Her old mother complained, before they moved, that she couldn't sleep in the same room with the dead infants, so they were put outdoors and covered up in a washtub. The Board of Health were put on her track, when, fearing trouble, she applied for a licesse, which the Board of Aldermen refused to grant. A powerful official took up her case, demanding she be licensed, and it was done. She was again ordered to move, and simply went to a central locality, where her business increased. At last she was arrested, but the only penalty was a fine of \$1 and costs.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as chareed at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 ordered at the Main Office, and until 8 p. m. until So'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & H. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 485 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.

TO RENT_ROUSES. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. South Side.

TO BENT-FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASE ment brick, 82 Oakwood-boulevard. Apply at the TO RENT-CHEAP-FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished house on State-st., near Twenty-fifth; hol and cold bath, furnace, gas, etc. Call at 142 Dearbora-st., Roov. 7 st., Roc. 7.
TO KENT - NICELY-FURNISHED, TWO-STORY and basement, marble-front house. Apply at 156 Forrest-av.

TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED FLATS. ALL CONVEniences for keeping house: for respectable parties
without children, \$2.50 ner week; half the expense of
boarding. 783 Milwaukee-av.

TO BENT-TO PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT gendemen only, at \$1.50 per week, well lighted, nicely furnished rooms. 376 State at.

West Side.

TO RENT-THRKE ROOMS AT 231 WEST MADITION, 229 West Madison-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

AN HONEST, CAPABLE COLORED MAN HAS A good furniture wagos, bone, and harness, would like to do hadling or appearing for some good house or factory. Address V 3A, Tribune office.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lista. A N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

MONTRAL CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchania, Brokers, Mrs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENTS DESCRIPTION OF THE CONFINEMENT OF THE CONFIN WAN IKD-A GOOD SECOND-HAND BABY-CARWriage; must be cheap for cash. Address, to-day,
Y, ie, 17 bone office.
WANTED-A LADY WISHES SEWING AT
home; all kinds doue to satisfaction; cutting and
sting, and children's clothes, see and returned to your
homes. Prices moderate. Y 17, Tribune office.

DR. KKAN, 175 CLARK-ST., CHIOAGO—CONSUL-tation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 336 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 804 State-st. Orders by mail promptly D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—egrico FRET ON INDIANA-AV.
southwest corner Thirty-second-st., 5 years time on
whole sum, if purchaser will build. MATSON HILL.,
yr Washington-st.
FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FINE
for Sale—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FORTH
Side can always find them in my office. Formie by
JACOB WEIL, 57 Dearborn-st. SUBURBAN BRAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-SITO WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT Case block from betel at Lagranga 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheanest property in market, and shown free: abstract free: railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.. Room 5. DOCESTA IRA BROWN, 142 LeSalle-S. ROOM S.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME ASD RASY TERMS.
At a per cent interest, those very desirable and
well-located remdence loss in Circuit Court-Partition.
corner Forty-seventh-et. and Cottage Grev-av. Call
and get plot of same. HENRY J. GOODRICE. SI
Major Blook, and 328 Cottage Grove-av. (city limits).

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS AND REST.
dences at great pargains. B. A. ULEICH, front
basement, so Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRDst. 220x460 feet adjoining the grounds of B. F.
Aper; the finest let fur a suburban residence anywhere
about Chicago. MATSON HILL. 97 Washington-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-500 ACRES OR MORE OF IOWA land; cash down will be paid for a bargain. Ad V land; cash down will be paid for a bargain. Address V3, Tribuns office.

WANTED—4 OR 6 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., BR-tween Opden-av, and Douglas Fark. PETERISON & BAIT. 164 standough-st.

WANTED—LOW-PRICED ACRE PROPERTY, BE-tween Hyde Park Station and Kennington, for cash. Address Y 11, Tribuns office.

WANTED—150 OR 200 FEET ON LAKE-AV, west from, between Thrity-ninth and Forty-seventh-st., for cash; must be a bargain. Inquire of JA-COB WEIL, 67 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH 85,000 or less; the best bargain is the city. The number and size of house and for must be given to receive any bottos. Address Y 8, Tribuns office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNOES, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Restablished 1854. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, DOANED ON A furniture, planus, etc., without removal, livend 20, 102 Washington, st., over Pressor & Keanw Bank.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

On furniture, planus, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room II, 162 Despotents. A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PURNITURE AND planos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st.,

Room 4.

CAPITALISTS WHO WISH TO MAKE FIRSTClass 7 and 8 per cent investments in first-class, contral, improved real estate, can find some in my office
for sale as prices ranging from \$20,000 to \$400,000 inone
but principal need arply. JACUB WELL, 57 DestropersCASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER
Officer of the principal of L OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT RE movel, pianos and other securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn st., Rooms 17 and 18. M. 193 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

M. OREY TO LOAN—THE NORTHWESTERN MUtusi Life-Insurance Company is prepered to loan
money in the State of Illinois on satisfactory farm and
business property in rums of \$81,000 and upwards to
suit borrowers, on from two to five vears time, at lowest current rates of interest; no commissions to be
will be made to any respectively. The Company: loans
well be made to any respectively. Applications
may be made through it. PRINDIVILLE, 215 film-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, WITHOUT PROPERTY OF LOAN ON PURNITURE, WITHOUT ACTION OF LOAN ON PURNITURE, PIANOS, MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, etc., without removal or publicity, at lowest rates, 184 LaSaile-st., Room 41. 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SULT on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lassite-m., Room 4. \$250.000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IN-tics. CHARLES GARDINER, northeast corner Dear-born and Randolph-sus, Net South

BOARDING AND LODGING. 87 LOOMIS-ST.. NEAR JEFFERSON PARK—A can be secommedated with accelent board and hadronely furnished rooms in private family; terms rescausable; reference required.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano. Day board, \$3.50. 434 MICMIGAN-AV.—ROOMS. FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to order, single or en suite. With

BROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$4.50 to \$8; day board, \$3.50; rooms without board, \$2 to \$3 as week. rooms without board, \$2 to \$3 a week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABrison-sta., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnisased rooms reated without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
E Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transcents, \$1 day. Hestaurant tickets, 21 meak, \$3.50.

HOTAL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., COHNER
Congress st.—Prices reduced; single room and
board, \$6; isare double rooms for two persons, \$15 to
\$18. Tabl first-class; thouse is new and has all modern
improvements. Rooms without board, 75 cents to \$1.50
per day; table board, \$6 per week. J. H. NASON,
Proprietor. W INDSOB HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board \$1.50 per day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD-A COUPLE, TWO GENTS OR two ladies, with first-class board. Terms, \$5 per week. Address Mrs. B D A. P. O. Box 784, Evanston. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE STOCK

OF FOR SALE
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALG,
Corner State and Adams-sta. BARGAINS, will buy an elegant resewood BARGAINS. will buy an elegant resewood BARGAINS. BARGAINS. entirely new and fully warranted. BARGAINS. 16. T. MARTIN. 205 and 207 State-et. JULIA RIVE-KING, THE GREAT PIANIST writes thus of the Lyon & Healy upright plane:

owrites thus of the Lyon a Healy upright plane: "can conscientiously recommend it to the public. You resonator has given to the lower register a full, round tone, and almost wholly overcomes the short tubby tone found in most uprights." Price \$25% fully warranted. LYON & Hhally, State and Monroe-sis.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES A LABGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand vehicles, comprising fine nearly new, side-bar, top wagon Silvers springs, several elliptic spring low buggies, several side spring business ouggies, shove our own manufacture, speeding wagons, rocksway, and many others. Good time now to buy cheap, PEN-NOYER & CO., 300 to 350 Wabash-av. A UCTION SALE SATURDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, 81 Least Randolph-at, horres, burgy, and harness; half top two scated park phaseton, cost 6900.

FOR SALE—SIX SOUND YOUNG FONIRS; ALSO, for hire 25 addit ponics for ladica and gentlemen. S40 North Clark-st. S40 North Clark-st.

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open delivery wagons. 731 State-st., E. C. HAYDE.

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One bay trotting force, sound and kind; can troi
in 2:30 sure: 9 years old; said norse was out on the
Lake-Shore Drive Tueaday night, and showed to the
front: said horse must be soid soon. J. SEDWGICK.
Irioune office.

WANT TWO GOOD MADE TOP BUGGIES: WILL
exchange horses for same. Also want two rets of
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To good crops, water, pasture, orchard, timber, etc.;
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Foy Mrs. BUSCH: by paying for this insertion the owner can receive the same. PARTNERS WANTED.

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BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FULNITURE OF EVERY
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"HE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 WEST MADison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
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and baking powder to families: goods guaranteed;
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act as salesmen in Chicago among the
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Address W 12, Tribuns office. Address W 12, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRAVELING goods grade. Liberal salaries paid to good mea. BEI-FALD BRUTHERS, 240 Madison—6.

WANTED-FOUR CARPENTERS, SOUTHEAST W OFFICE OF THE CHARGE STATES OF THE CRICAGO STAMPING CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKS SIGHT STATES OF THE CRICAGO STAMPING CO.

WANTED—SHRET-IRON WORKERS. APPLY CRICAGO STAMPING CO. WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD PATTERN-MAKEN
Apply at WARREN SPRINGER'S Machinery De
oot. 32 to 68 South Clinton-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TINNER TO GO T Kaness, good place. Inquire after 9 a. m. to-da at 72, and 70 Lake-st. WANTED-AN ENGINEER FOR A DISTILLER Apply to GARDEN CITY DISTILLERY, corn Canalport av. and Morgan at Canalport av. and Morgan el.

WASTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE
Charge of Vianna bread at W. H. ALDRICH of Co. S bakery, corner Fulton & Haisted-els., to-day.

WEANTED-TWO GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL
to-day from 12 to 1 at 204 South Desplaines el.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAMSTER: MUST BE AGENCY of the city; will pay 61,50 per da also, men for rolling-mills, tanneries, lumber yard stone-quarries, and ewer work; also 5 good farm hands, 515 per month. Apply at 88 South Canal-size WANTED—ISO LABORERS FOR C. & M.
Company is lows and Minamota; free fare;
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WANTED-INSPECTOR-MUST BE THOROUGHby experienced, quick; and accurate. CARRON,
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first-class patent-right on commission; must thoroughly understand his business. Address V31, Tribune.
WANTED-GOOD MDN TO SELL AND ESTABlish agencies for tice's books and labor-saving
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WANTED-A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
Work at 1808 South Ladelle-st.; must be good washer and truer. thoroughly near in all work and well recommended; none other need apply. Call as house or on B. SCHERMERHUEN, United States Express office. WANTED — GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at house, 281 Vernon-av. WANTED—AT 218 PABK-AV., A GOOD GIRL for housework. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERA housework; references required. Apply at Park-av.

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GOOK and laundress: German or Swede preferrer
references required. Apply at 042 West Adams-st. WANTED-TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS FOR first-class hotel in Northern Michigan. Call at 182 Dearborn-st. 188 Dearborn-st.

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Tes Store, 578 State-st.

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housework. Apply at 46 Winchester-av. W housework. Apply at 48 Winchester-av.

WANTED-IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A
good cook and isundrems; also second girl. Referesce required. Apply 304 Chicago-av.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL; GENEral housework; nrivate family; reference required.
338 East Chicago-av.

W ANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GERman or Norwegian girl to do general housework.
Call at 927 Michigan-av. References required.

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good place. Call at 937 Mailson-at.

WANTED-GOOD COOK IN BOARDING HOUSE. WANTED-THREE GOOD DRESSWAKERS, MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STA

WANTED-AN ASSISTANT KITCHEN GIRL AT

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SIN wholesale grocery house; object to learn the business. Address V3, Tribune office.
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Ner. Wos. Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER STRADY young man. as coachman, and to be generally and a place; no bad having the property of the

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOUNG MAN WHO has spent ten years among the manufacturers of boots and shoes, and has an extended acquaintage, and can command a large trade, a position as solicitor for a responsible auction and commission house in Chicago; unexceptional references as to character and ability. Address BOUTS AND SHOKS, Lock-Box 1, 285, Brooken, Mass. OTUATION WANTED BY AN INDUSTRIOUS

Young man; or will invest \$2.000 in some cool
legitimate business. Address V 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PERALE. SATUATIONS WANTED FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.
O' to do general housework in a small family; reference. 1937 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WANS, AND
I from, or to do general housework. Apply at 66%
Twenty-minth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
O' dri in a small family as second girl. Call at 82 Twentyminth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN
to cook and wash; good references. Please call at
1125 State-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A THET-CLASS
Swede girl to depend housework; several year
reference. Call at 165 Twentieth-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR EXglish furl to work where a second girl is kept; knglish ramily preferred. Call at 165 Twentieth-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPRTENT.
reliable, respectable girl to do second work and false
care of children. or do general housework for a malprivate family; can give the beat of references. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A LADY TO SEW II bytvate families by the day; can give good satisfaction in all kinds of white work and children's clothes. Address Y 18, Tribune office.

POR BALE—A NICE SELECTED STOCK OF ORD-ceries on Cotten Grove-av., near Thirty-wrents and the good bandson, at a bargain. D. W. FUTTER, 110 Dearborn-at., Room 8 POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st., floom &

PRENTING OFFICE FOR SALK—CART OR AL—
Republican, prosperous, and official paper of populous county, at county seast will sell all or part to a good, temperate to bornter. Fuller by mail. Some cash wanted. None others need write. Address IOWA.

Tribune office, Chicaro, III.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH FROM State of the cash and manufacturing business. Business cashished several years. Dust answer this unless you have the cash and can give Al references. Address V.S., Tribune office. WANTED-A PARTY WITH 64,000 TO \$5,000 TO wheat; can show how capital can be doubled in sixty days. Must have answer this day. Address 1 20, Tribune office. S500 TO \$1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTRO-usually large returns; this is no humbur. Best of ref-crences given; an interview solicited. Astron. 7 4.

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AMUSEMENTS Heoloy's Theatre.
olsh street between Clark and Lafelle,
mt of Emerson's Megatherian Minetrals. Haverly's Theatre. treet, corner of Monroe. Engagement Church Choir Company. "H. M.

Hamilto's Theatre.
ark street, opposite the Court-House,
t of Holmes Grover, Jr. "The Patal I White Stocking Park. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. to same between the Chicago and Syr

SOCIETY MEETINGS WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 180, A. F. & A. M-equiar Communication this (Friday) evening at Ma-nic, Hall, No. 78 Monroe-st., for bosiness and work, lating brethres cordially invited.

J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

The case of Capt. BIELFELDT, command manding one of the companies of Lehr und Wehr Versin, who was arrested for violaion of the new Militia law, is now in chape to test the question of the constitu-tionality of the law. He has been held to hail for trial in the Criminal Court, and an pplication filed for release upon a writ of

Some facts presented elsewhere in an a ede on the subject of the city's sanitary andition should suggest to our citizens generally the necessity of looking carefully the question of cleanliness upon their pren such as may be reasonably expected during the next few days too much care in this respect cannot be exercised, and if, as appears from a survey of certain localities, the city seavenger work is badly performed and in great measure wholly neglected, it is a matthe authorities. To be temperate, moderate, and clean in person and surroundings, is the

Strong inducements for Jews in poor cirmatances to leave the crowded cities and tillers of the soil are held out by the scheme adopted yesterday in New York by secure by donation of land, money, and farm ing implements the means wherewith to colonize such Jewish families as shall desire to see the opportunity to adopt the avoof rental for seven years, and at the end of that time to be privileged to purchase their homes at reasonable rates. It is rightly cal-culated that the best way to decrease paurism is to enable poor people to earn ones by the agricultural pursuit.

The news that yellow fever has reappeared in the South caused a fearful break in our produce markets yesterday. The alarm was first taken by the provision men on the early call. They remembered how much their trade with the South was lessened a year ago by the yellow fever visitation, and feared that the effect on prices would be even greater now, because of the very large stocks of product on hand. During the day mess cuts of meat-declined 65 cents per 100 nds, or 13 per cent; and lard also a big tumble, though popularly supposed to be upheld by Eastern capitalists and, though they did not decline to much as hog products, the break was a sed one for holders. Wheat fell off 21/63 ants per bushel, being about 21/63 per cent. The feeling of depression was all the greater as the scourge has appeared early in the season, and commenced unusually far north.

The Common Council adjourned last evening without even having read from the
Clerk's deak the message of the Mayor regarding the removal of Fire-Marshal Banker.
It was evidently calculated that inasmuch as
the hot weather had prevented the attendance of a full Council, it would not be wellthe friends of Mr. BENNER to undertak atement at this time, and it was reinstatement at this time, and it was right best to leave the matter over il to-morrew evening, when a special eting will be held. The Mayor's tion, which we print in connecwith the Council proceedings, is a laemoving Marshal BENNER,—an argument eral conviction among the people that the f all the facts and circumstances. There is of in the long and undignified screed of the to Ald. Jones, in which the former, dering the statements of both des," declares the removal to have been un-arranted, and that if he were an Alderman

e sppeal couched in the restauted ted by the firemen of Chicago is one ought not to be resisted by the Mayor, will not be unless he is proof against the and will not be unless he is proof against to impulse to reciprocate a generous action. The members of the Department, after hav-ing once voted unanimously against consent-ing to a reduction of 5 per cent in their sala-ries, and having through this refusal brough about the dismissal of a Chief to whom the

tinuing to work under one of the brav-est and most skillful commanders that ever fought against fire, and in return for such a sacrifice they ask that Mayor Harrison shall so far overlook the offense to his pride and his sense of official dignity contained in the note promising to "take the matter under advisement" as to give them back the Fire Marshal that has done so much to secure for them the proud title of the most efficient. efficient Fire Department in America. It will cost the Mayornothing but a slight yielding of his official prerogative to grant this request, while it will fitly reward the firemen for their unselfish devotion to their for-mer Chief. It is a concession which ought to be made, and which in making the Mayor will at the same time make thousands of friends among the citizens of Chicago who intensely desire Marr Brown's reinstate-

The Great Powers are yet far from satisfied with the aspect of affairs in Eastern Europe. The work of reform in Eastern Roumelia appears to have gone backward, and alread ats are made that the new Governor Aratico Pasha, is not a fit person for the responsible position he occupies. The old maxim that a man cannot well serve two masters is receiving a most practical illustration. This new Governor is to all intents and purposes a Turkish official, receiving his authority and instructions from the Porte, authority and instructions from the Porte but subjected to the constant surveillance of the representatives of the other European Powers. There is every probability that he will seen make room for some other ap-pointee who, in his turn, will follow in the same way and under the same influences Another misunderstanding, and one which Another misunderstanding, and one which will give rise to much controversy, is that growing out of the action of the Porte in depriying the new Khedive of Egypt of the treaty-making power, thus leaving him a sovereign only in name. England and France have protested against this action on the part of the Turkish Government, and the report now comes that their montest has taken the share of a joint deprotest has taken the shape of a joint de mand that this important prerogative shall be restored. It will thus be seen that the Eastern problem, though outwardly present-ing a calm and settled appearance, has yet within it the material for much trouble and solicitude, and will so continue undoubte solietide, and will so continue undoubted, as long as effeteness, as represented by the Moslems, is brought into intimate contact with power as personified by the Christian nations of Western Europe.

NAPOLEON L AND THE DEAD PRINCE. It is not a little strange that the death of the son of the nephew of his uncle should have caused such an uproar in England The British people were not used, formerly, to take so profound an interest in the Napoleonic dynasty. England gave asylum to Napoleon the First after his second abdication, which upon reflection was converted into the prison-house of St. Helena. Ac-cording to Las Casas and Dr. O'MEARA, the only tenderness shown the illustrious exile consisted in precautions against any attempt he might make to brave the dangers of a sea-voyage! In seeking a British asylum, Napoleon, addressing the Prince-Regent,

tality of the British nation. I place myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from your Royal Highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my ene-

These terms of flattery had no effect upo

the English Government. The exile was made a prisoner, hurned away to a rock in mid-ocean, and guarded with such vigilance mid-ocean, and guarded with such vigilance that life became a burden to him. He was was denied him, as if even so small a cour tesy involved measureless danger to the eace of Europe. He was addressed by the omparatively humble title of "General, and the wonder is that his jailor, Sir Hudson Lows, did not still further humble his risoner by addressing him as "Corporal." When the exile moved out of his poor quarters he was confronted by a platoon of English soldiers. If he rode on horseback, cavalry dogged his steps. No effort was spared to make him feel the full force of his aptivity. The man whose Court had been emposed of Kings, who CESAR-like had aspired to rule the world and almost accomlished his ambition, was treated by the English Government more like a felon than like the most distinguished State prisoner known to the annals of history. Thirty-five rears later, Napoleon the Third, the nephew of BONAPARTE, after having languished in orison and suffered in exile and poverty, stole into the Presidency of the French Re-public, through which he soon found the way to the throne. In the language of Tocqueville. "The army seized France, bound and gagged her, and laid her at the eet of its ruler." The nations of Europe had hated Napoleon the First, but they dehad hated Naroleon the First, but they despised his nephew. So profound was this contempt that, notwithstanding he had achieved a throne, he sought in vain among the Royal families for a mate; he was compelled to raise from obscurity a beautiful and accomplished woman and make her an Empress. Finally, the disaster of Sedan disclosed the convention and consequent weak closed the corruption and consequent weak-ness of his reign. He covered France with ignominy, was deposed, and, following the example of his uncle, retired to Eu-gland, where he soon after died. From hat time forward (1878) the Empress and the little Prince Imperial became pets of the English aristocracy. The Queen set the ex-English aristocracy. The Queen set the example, and the nobility and the snobs were not slow to follow. Chiselhurst became the little Mecca as Windsor was the great Mecca of the British people. The ex-Empress held a Court there only inferior to that of Queen Victoria. To the Empress' Court the courtiers of the Napoleonic dynasty made pious pilgrimages and mingled with the aristocracy of Great Britain; and over this Court EUGENIE

presided with the grace which had won a crown, and the fascination and address which captivated the French people during the reign of the degenerate nephew of his great uncle. If she could have flung away ambition, for-If she could have flung away ambition, forgotten that her son was the heir to a throne which no longer existed, her son's life might have been spared and she remained the queen of a circle possessing all the characteristics of Royalty save only its power.

That the African venture of the young Prince was purely one of ambition, there is no doubt; that his mother, the ex-Empress, shared the ambition of her son and consented to the venture, there is little less doubt. This circumstance must add greatly to the poignancy of her grief, which in a merely human point of view is, of course, supreme. human point of view is, of course, supreme In this aspect of the case all the world o humanity will sympathize with the afflicted mother, because all the world is cognizant of

her affliction.

On the other hand, the people of this country cannot but feel that the death of the only member of the Napoleonic family upon whom the hopes of the dynasty could

centre removes one of the obstacles to the perpetuity of the French Republic. In this point of view France is to be congratulated. The destruction of the hopes of a faction ought logically to tend to the promotion of the glory of the existing Government; and Americans should never forget that France was the only nation of Europe which gave ald and comfort to the thirteen colonies in their struggle for independence, and that the French people are now struggling to achieve what our fathers accomplished a hundred years ago.

The conclusion is irresistible that, in showering adulatory attentions upon the ex-Empress and her son, the English Court circles designed to strengthen the Napoleonic dynasty in the hearts of its adherents in Prance. Thus we have presented the cur-ious spectacle of a great nation seeking to foster the representative of a dethrone dynasty of a neighboring nation which little more than half a century ago it exerted all its power to crush. But this latest blo to the Napoleonic dynasty shows that in England it finds its remorsaless fate. Na-rousen the Great sought freedom in England and found the prison in which he perished miserably; his grand-nephew, the last hop of the family, seeks service in a British army in Africa to die without honor at the hands of savages.

Germany has been brought to a halt in the work of demonstizing silver. It must be re-membered that all the old silver still in cir-culation remains a legal-tender for its par value as before. This silver is substantiall all in the form of thalers, which have neve been presented, but are in general circulation at their full value. In point of fact, there fore, Germany has resched that point where bi-metallism is as practically in operation as it is in the United States. The old silver thalers with which the German people have so long been familiar remain the legal-tender

and general currency of the people.

The Government is met by the astounding figures of the loss already sustained by the calling in of the smaller coins. The loss sus ained already in the silver demonetized and sold,—that is, sold for gold,—is somewhere about \$23,000,000, and this without any pos sible hope of compensation. There are now outstanding silver thaler pieces to the amount of 415,000,000 marks. This is about equal o 100,000,000 of our American silver dollars The bullion value of these coins as compared with their coin value is 7 per cent less than our silver dollars. Considering that Germany has yet in circulation 100,000,000 of silver dollars of full legal-tender, and that the Government has postponed indefinitely calling then in, there certainly can be no fear to be ap rehended in this country from any exce f silver money. In addition to the \$100, 000,000 of silver in thaler pieces, Germany as in circulation \$50,000,000 in subsidia silver. The population of Germany is no reater than that of the United States, and et Germany keeps \$150,000,000 of silver coin in circulation, and \$100,000,000 of that sum a full legal-tender on a par with gold.

Germany has paid dearly for the demons

ization of silver, and has given two official otices: (1) That the calling in of the halers has been postponed indefinitely, and 2) that even the silver called in and melted own into bars will not be sold, at least durng 1879. The demonetization of silver has perefore been brought to a close, and Ger nany has now practically in force the policy of bi-metallism, the proportion of silver in the form of thalers being equal to \$100,000,000 of our money. This action of the Government is, however, considered insufficient, and it is now strongly urged that there be an increase by the Government and heretofore offered for sale, be recoined and put into general use nd circulation. This is but another step in the direction of general bi-metallism. With \$150,000,000 of silver already coined and in eneral use, a withdrawal of all silver from ale, and a resumption of silver coinage, Germany shows how severely she has sufered from demonstization and how firmly the arrests its progress and inclines to the doption of bi-metalism. The banks and oankers of Germany, as well as those of France, seem to differ widely from the Gold Ring in New York and from ZACH CHANDLER as to the advisability of the argest possible use of silver as money. They do not seem to be afraid of ruining the country by an increase of metallic money in the form of legal-tender silver, and yet Germany has four times as much silver in general use as exists in this country. It loes not seem to terrify the German banks or the German Government that silver exists in such enormous quantities there in the form of money, while the comparative pittance of 30,000,000 of silver dollars locked up in the Treasury at Washington is regarded in New York as some terrible menace t

the country. THE OLD COUNTY RING AT WORK. The recent partisan zeal developed by the Chicago Times has enabled somebody about hat concern to give expression to the longpent-up wrath against the Republican major ity in the Common Council which excluded the old County Ring from the work of build-ing the city's portion of the Court-House, and also against the present Republican majority in the County Board which has put end to the old Ring influences on that side of the house. It has long been an open secret" that some person having, or laiming to have, special influence over the olumns of that journal had also an interes in the corrupt profits of the county build-ing. This has been a common subject of conversation among the local politicians and contractors. This particular "influence was said to be specially interested in th Lemont stone, and it was counted upon t secure the adoption of that stone for the city building and the same general control of the city building as had been exercised over the county building. Certain it is that there have been many articles in Mr. Harrison's organ, both in the editorial and the local columns, calculated to give color to these rumors. When Mayor Hearn, backed up by an honest element in the Council, succ in letting the contracts for the City-Hall out-side of the old Ring, the Times howled at the defeat of that corrupt gang. And now, when the present County Board has also barred out the old Ring contractors, and sought to place the future work of the county building upon the same economical basis as that of the city building, there is another how as if from disappointed greed. another how as it from disappointed greed. The proprietor of the Chicago Times will do well to look into this matter, unless he is a party to the arrangement which makes his newspaper the organ of the corrupt element

n local politics.

The pretext for the latest attack upon the present organization of the County Board was found in the awarding of the contracts before the new law went into effect

of the Commissioner in any contract involving the expenditure of more than \$500. The reason why this action was taken is well un-derstood by those who are familiar with the projects of the Ring contractors and their official tools. There was abundant reason for believing that a postponement in the awarding of the contracts would result either in the success of the Ring or in such an embarrassment of the public work as would in-volve serious delay and less. If the Ring contractors could control six men in the Board, as they believed they could, they could have prevented the honest element from letting the contracts to honest and responsible bidders after July 1, for the honest element could not, under that condition of things, have commanded the necessary two-thirds to award the contracts. This blocking of the public work might have been maintained indefinitely; it would have enabled the corrupt gang to make new converts or dictate terms, or else the public would have been forced to submit to a long and costly pension of work upon the Court-House. In preventing this by letting the contracts be fore the 1st of July, the best men in the Board believe that they have saved the tax payers something like \$100,000. For this the Chicago Times is made to denounce the present Board as "more corrupt, more worthy of public condemnation, and mo leserving of the pillory and the penitentiary han it was in the worst days of the Punto LAT regime." The same influence which able to secure the insertion of such a com ment is anxious that the Periolar regime

should be restored to power.

The pretense of abusing the HEATH Council and the present County Board because a majority of both were elected by the Republeans will not serve to conceal the real ani mus of these attacks. The temporary adherence of the journal in question to Mayor Harrison and the local Democracy simply furnishes the desired opportunity for some-body connected with that newspaper to use ts columns in the interest of the corrup contractors and to denounce the men who have excluded the Ring from further partici pation in county and city work. There may also be a hope that the opportunity thus furnished may serve to gain new favor for the old Ring at the hands of the present Common Council. But the public cannot be deceived in this matter, even if the proprie-tor of the newspaper thus used is bamboozled into the temporary belief that every-thing which the Republicans do is wrong and everything the Democrats do is right. The public will have no sympathy with any project to restore the old Ring to power, whether it be based on partisan or alleged economic ground, but only contempt for any erson or newspaper that is used to this end.

THE COUNTY DEBT AND TAXATION. The people of this city have a funded debt of \$13,000,000 on which they pay an interest from 6 to 7 per cent. The people of this county (including the city) have a public debt of \$4,250,000 bearing 7 per cent interest, and a debt of \$750,000 bearing 5 per ent interest. To understand how well the laws are arranged for the benefit of office nolders at the expense of the public, it is only necessary to state that, while the City Government is now and has been for years in arrears for all salaries and wages from three to six months, and is compelled to pay all its creditors with non-interest-bearing scrip which sells at 8 per cent discount, the average amount of cash in the City Treasury is never less than \$800 000 An average sum of \$800,000 of cash in the Treasury from one nd of the year to the other, and never a dollar to pay a laborer, a fireman, or a teacher! This is all strictly legal. We do not dways on deposit to the credit of the Treas arer, and worth to that officer, if so disposed \$30,000 a year, but, nevertheless, the system is anomalous.

A large part of the debt of the county was contracted near the close of the War. In 1869 the county borrowed \$250,000 to build the "county wing" added to the old Court-House, which wing had hardly been occupied before it went down in the fire of 1871. In 1872 the county borrowed \$1,500,000, under the law to restore the public buildings, and this law required the levy of a tax for a sinking fund. The principal of the county debt is represented by the following bonds:

Date. May, 1865. War bonds, 7, May, 1860, 81, 186, 80 May, 1865. Same, 7, May, 1860, 82, 834, 00 May, 1860, Building, 7, May, 1860, 250,00

Total new indebtedness\$2, 200, 000 Total county indebtedness..... ... \$5,008,500 We are not familiar enough with the ectual legislation of the County Board to know how much taxes have been levied and collected since 1872 to form a sinking fund to pay the principal of the bonds of that year, but the average annual tax for that purpose ought to have been \$75,000. On this subject the requirement of the Consti-tution is imperative, and, had this been complied with, more than one-third of the princi-pal of the fire bonds would have been paid by this time, or an amount of money equal to that result would now have been in the Treasury. If the Board have failed to levy that tax, then they have been guilty of

a direct violation of law.

The particular point just now is whether some \$112,000 cash, which has been in the hands of the County Treesurer for some years, belonging to the sinking fund, on which no interest has been collected by the county, shall be invested in the new issue of 5 per cent bonds, or left as an official perquisite of the County Treasurer. We sup pose this \$100,000 has been doing service for several years as banking capital, or as loan-able funds for the private interests of the Treasurer, and of course that officer has strong legal doubts whether the County Board can make any other use of the money. That much money is worth several thou sands of dollars a year to the Treasurer The county is paying 7 per cent interest on it. To direct the Treasurer to invest that sum of money in the new 5 per cents will be to save 5 per cent interest a year. To do this is to take from an officer an illegal perquisite and apply the money to the publi use, and of course the officer, and those looking forward to be his successor, deny that it is legal or proper to do anything of that kind. Let us hope that there are enough members of the County Board intelligent and honest enough to pass this order, and to direct that all the money in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund be invested i the new bonds. The steal now practiced is too palpable to permit any member pleading

have included the whole sum of the 5 per cent loan as issued. It is practically all issued as from last May. The total of new issued as from last May. The

figures, \$2,200,000. On this subject the new

Constitution provides, Art. 9, Sec. 12:

"Any county, city, school district, or other
municipal corporations, incurring any indebtedness as aforeated, shall, before or at the time of
doing so, provide for the collection of a direct
annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such
debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge
the principal thereof within twenty years from the
time of contracting the same."

The annual interest on the new indebted ness will be hereafter \$139,000, and the an nual tax for sinking fund will be \$110,000, or a total of \$249,000 to be raised annually by direct taxation. That is the imperative law of the State; and the sooner the County Commissioners proceed to adopt measures to reduce the annual tax, by reducing the rate of interest, and, if possible, of the principal, the sooner will they be able to afford relief. The policy of omitting the tax for the sinking fund required by law in order to levy and fraud, will prove perhaps to be a costly one. All the sutstanding bonds for indebted-ness created before August, 1870, may be renewed or extended by the issue of new bonds. But the bonds issued since 1870 cannot be replaced by a new loan; they have to be paid by a direct tax for that purpose within twenty years from the date of the debt. One-third of that twenty years has passed, and the Commissioners are now hes-itating whether the comparatively small sum in the sinking fund shall be invested for the use of the county or loaned without interest to the Treasurer, as heretofore.

WISCONSIN POLITICS. The people of Wisconsin are never free from political excitement. Last year they elected Congressmen; this fall they will choose a full complement of State officers; and next year they will have their share of the Presidential election on their hands. The political caldron has been hung over the fire this year sooner than usual because of the determination of the Repub icans to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversa ry of the organization of the party in that State on the 23d inst. This silver wedding is to be duly celebrated by a monster mass meeting in the Capital Park at Madison which now promises to be one of the most notable political love-feasts ever held in this country, and many guished Republicans from other are expected to be present. This great gathering will be increased, and the interest of the occasion will be augmented, by the holding of the Republican State Convention on the same day for the nomination of s andidate for Governor and other State offiers, the call of the Central Committee being already promulgated for that purpose. will make the campaign two mo than usual, and it cre tion at first, but it is now generally acquiesced in by the press of the State, and the delegates are being chosen.

The present State officers are all Repub-

icans, and they are all candidates for renomnation. Gov. WILLIAM E. SMITH WAS merly State Treasurer for four years, and erved one term as Speaker of the Asembly. He has also filled other places of public trust to good acceptance, and his inistration of the Chief Executive office of the State has been as popular as usually falls to the lot of such officers. The other State officers are able, efficient, and honest men, as far as the public is at present adrised, and there is no serious determ ntertained to displace either of them. But Gov. Smith's renomination will be stubbo ly contested by ex-Gov. LUDINGTON, unless the present indications are all deceptive Ex-Gov. LUDINGTON voluntarily stepped aside two years ago in order to give Mr. very lively candidate to contest SMITH's nomination. Mr. LUDINGTON made an excellent Governor, and would have been renominated if he had not declined before the Convention assembled. He had beaten that great Reform fraud and humbug, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, who de eated Gen. Washburn two years before by a majority of 15,000. LUDINGTON was the only Republican on the ticket that year that was elected, the balance of the State officers being secured by the Democrats and Liberals. His personal popularity has been well established in some of the severes tests ever applied to a candidate in Wisconsin, and the report comes to us from various sources that the delegation from the Milwau-kee Congressional District (the Fourth), where SMITH and LUDINGTON both reside, will be nearly solid in favor of Lupingron This, if true, is certainly a point in favor of the latter; but, on the other hand, outside of that District Mr. SMITH seems to be the favorite nag in the race. Mr. LUDINGTON is handicapped by the prevalent suspicion among Republicans that his opposition to SMITH has its inspiration in personal animosity rather than in the patriotic desire to furnish the people of the State with a good Governor. Bu this is a free country, and every American citizen has an undisputed right to aspire to any office within the gift of the people. The Convention may deem it expedient, and in the interest of harmony, to set both these candidates aside and nominate another good man, and this is already being seriously discussed. Among the gentlemen mentioned in that connection are Lieut.-Gov. BINGHAM of Chippewa Falls; the Hon. PHILETUS SAW-YER, of Oshkosh; ex-Speaker W. D. KELLY of Green Bay; ex-Gov. C. C. WASHBURN ex-Speaker J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville, and Senator T. O. Hown. The Convention will not go astray if it nominates either of these gentlemen as its candidate for the first

place on the ticket. They are all honest noney Republicans, and have been with the party since its organization.

We ought to have said above that Gov. SMITH is entitled to great credit for the manly stand he took on the currency ques tion, after he was nominated, in repudiating the semi-inflation theories of the last State Convention. It will be recollected that the Convention which nominated Mr. Surra adopted a platform, reported by Congress man Pound,—who was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions,—that smacked strongly of the Greenback lunsey, and turned a very cold shoulder to President HAYES. This foolishness Gov. SMITH and Lieut.-Gove BINGHAM both distinctly repudiated at the first ratification meeting that was held, and they gallantly fought it out on that line all through the hotly-contested

sin this fall, there is no good reason to doubt the success of the Republican ticket. This remark is made, of course, on the theory that no mistakes will be made on the 23d of this mouth, because the Republicans in that State are not in the habit of committing blunders to benefit their opponents. Mr. Shirth's majority two years ago over Mal-LORY (Dem.) was about 8,000, but the aggre-gate majority last year on Congressmen was much larger. In the contest for Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court in April last which cannot be considered a true party test, Corz (Rep.) had 33,000 majority over COTHERN (Dem.). At the election in 1877, ALLIS, Greenbacker, received 26,000 votes, and CAMPBRIL, Socialist, 2,500. These side-shows will probably be kept up again this fall, but for what purpose nobody can tell, and, so far as the Republicans are concerned,

ALDRICH'S CURIOUS EXPLANATION. Upon the return of the Hon. WILLIAM a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed him about men and things. In regard to the WARNER Silver bill that passed the House and stuck fast in BAYARD'S Committee in the Senate, our Representative thus expressed himself:

"How about the Warner Silver bill?"

"As that bill was first presented, I think there were a large number of Republicans who were willing to vote for it, according to its spirit. It provided for free coinage, and the way it looked to me. I thought that the time would come when the bullion would be worth as much as the coin; but there would be a considerable time before this state of affairs could be brought about, and during that time the difference between the bullion and the coin would go into the hands of speculators. Mr. Warner, who was allowed to control the bill, I believe actually was crazy,—at any rate he acted like a crazy man. He was very nervous and excit-"How about the WARNER Silver bill?" able. He would stand up and swear that he would not allow an amendment to be tacked upon it; that he would more the previous question, and shut off all debate; and then somebody on his own side, perhaps, would move an amendment and he would listen to it, not daring to do otherwise, and then sumebody would make an amendment on the other side, and finally the bill was tacked full of amend-

Mr. Aldrick has mixed up dates and fact in a remarkable manner. The bill as amend ed placed the matter in such a shape tha no friend of silver coinage was justified in opposing it. As introduced from Wanner's Committee, it provided for the purchase of silver bullion at the value of legal-tender silver silver bullion at the value of legal-t ver, and of issuing certificates to holders of bullion redeemable in legal-tender coin,—giv. ing a dollar certificate for the bullion weight of the standard dollar. The bill in this shape was assailed and opposed by the Republi n the House almost en masse, on the grou that it deprived the Government of the profit of the difference between the bullion and legal-tender value of the silver, and gave this profit to silver miners and specula that metal. It was argued that it would enable the German Government to throw a hundred millions of dead silver into our mints, and withdraw an equal amount of our gold in exchange therefor. It was contended that the French would ship over here any surplus silver they possessed and sell it to our Treasury at par with gold and carry the latter home with them. In short, that our country would be made a dumping-ground for all the surplus and depreciated silver in the world, and that we would speedily be stripped of our gold and forced into the ranks of the silver, mono-metal States, whether we desired it or not. The bill was open to those objections and assailed by this class of arguments at the time when "a large number of Republicans," according to Mr. Aldrich, " were willing to vote for it"; and one may infer from his remarks that he would have supported it if put upon its passage at this stage when in effect it directed the Treasurer to pay 100 cents in legal-tender gold for all the 85-cent silver bullion of Europe that might be offered for sale or coinage. Perhaps he did not mean to vote for the bill in this shape, as his language is confused and of doubtful import. The bill, however, before it passed the House, was amended, and the sections which the speculators could have taken advantage of and made profitable were stricken out. The silver would have to be sold at its actual

difference between the bulhon and coin value would inure to the profit of the Government. Other amendments were made which removed the last objection to the bill that any friend of bi-metallism could wish. Even the goldites could think of no more objections to the bill, and were reduced to the necessity of voting against the bill simply because provided for the coinage of silver money. They could offer no objections to the bill its amended form other than the fallacious ones advanced against the Silver bill that passed over the President's veto in March, 1978. They opposed the amended WARNER bill simply because they were hostile to after money. The bill, if enacted, would have been of great value to the monetary interests of the country, and could have done no pos sible harm; and, only the goldite, Shylock class had any interest or pretext in opposin

its enactment. Mr. Aldrich voted against the bill in its amended and perfected form, and has not given an intelligent reason therefor. Our other two members followed his lead, and also voted against the Silver bill; nor have they explained why. Those three gentlems are well aware that nine-tenths of the people of this county are bi-metallists, and that th only to the handful of mono-me

THE ISTHMUS CANAL AND THE MONBOR

Senator Burnsing is entitled to the dis covery that the building of a suip-cana across the Isthmus of Panama by Europea capital will be an infraction of the Monnor doctrine. He introduced a resolution to this effect in the Senate just before the adjournment of Congress, and since then he has been communicating similar views to news-paper reporters and others. Such an interpretation of the Isthmus Canal project is far-fetched and not likely to arouse any violent opposition to the scheme among the business people.

The so-called Mownon doctrine is based

upon a position taken by Mr. Monzor, when President, in one of his messages to Con-gress, in which he affirmed a National antag-onism on the part of the United States to the acquisition of territory and the imposithe acquisition of territory and the imposi-tion of governmental control by any Euro-pean Power in the Western Continent. That principle, while fully accepted by the American people, has never extend-ed to the dislodgment of European Powers that actually control provinces and dependencies contiguous to the United and dependencies contiguous to the United States; if that had been its meaning, it would have been the business of the United States long ago to drive Spanish authority out of Cubs and to wrest Canada from Brit ish dominion. The Isthmus of Panama ish dominion. The Isthmus of Panama belongs to the United States of Colombia, a South American Republic. If France or any other nation were endeavoring to seize Panama for either strategic or commercial purposes, and make it subject to the dicta-tion of a foreign Government, there would be some occasion for alarm and protest on the same basis upon which the Monnon doctrine rests. But the canal project merely pro passage for ocean steamers between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is proposed to do this with private capital. But it is a gigantic enterprise. of international proportions

well as of international advantages, and it is designed and er-pected that the capital will be contrib-uted by Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, Belgians, Hollanders, and Americans. The organization of the Company may be nominally French, but all the great commercia nations of the world will have an inferest in the success of the enterprise, and the moneyed men of all these nations will seek a proprietary interest in the canal just as soon as its success shall be reasonably assured. The Government of Colombia will give this Canal Company a right of way, a railroad to American capitalists. It will be the common interest of all nations to keep the canal free, and to prevent any one Power from acquiring any dictatorial control over it, so that the United States will not be alone in this case in forcing respect for the MONROE doctrine.

We have no doubt that the French Gov.

ernment would very willingly step aside if

the American Government would undertake the construction of the caral, and guarantee its completion. The Americans are bound to be the chief beneficiaries of the new water-way connecting the two oceans. The labor and supplies used in the construction will be drawn largely from this country, because the geographical position and abundant resources of the United States will enable our people to furnish them at better advaniage than they can be had elsewhere.

The machinery and appliances for drilling, excavating, exploding, and dredging, and the food and dothing for the army of men employed in the work, will be supplied in the main by American manufac roducers. When the canal shall be opened. the people of the United States will still have all the advantages of geographical location over trade with China and the Indies, and, whatever benefit it may secure to European nations, the benefit to America will be still arger. If the people of this country do not ake the bulk of the trade through an isth nus canal, it will be for lack of energy or on occunt of the restraint of bad laws of our own. A passage for ocean steamers through the isthmus will furnish this country with a permanent protection against the combina-tions between railroads and monopoly steamship companies, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States will have a perfect harmony of interests. Is would be unmitigated folly for the American Government to take any action calculated to prevent or impede the construction of this any such protest is suggested in the thought that the United Sta will pledge its credit in order to give political rings and construction companies a huge grab at the Treasury, this notion may as well be definitely dismissed. The United States Government is probably not going into the subsidy business again, and, if there be any danger of this, there are enough sectional schemes to exhaust its resources and credit for the next hundred years to come. A subsidy for building a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama is the most semote of all ossibilities in that direction, and, if European capital is ready to undertake the work, the Americans should be the last to interpose any obstacles,—particularly as Amer-icans can take all the stock in the enterprise which they have the means and des

The circular of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi to the voters of State contains this significant passage: The visilant eye of the Government of United States is now upon Mississippi, an awageerne bully with his revolver may find self in the clutches of the law before the ele and we have the assurance from Washington when the iron hand of justes is laid upon the lators of the Election law there will be no "co play." By all means register and be ready to vote, and if any of the steps in this direction are his-dered or thwarted, inform some discreet and instelligent Republican. He will inform the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, and the man who interferes with you will soon find himself face to face with the Government of the United

tates. . The United States Marshal for Miss Maj. HUNT, is a native white, and a man of nerve. He is probably prepared to do all in his power to secure colored men in their right to yote, and with the assistance of white Democrats who are thoroughly scared by the execus he may succeed in doing so. If he does, Mississippi will be Republican by an overwhelming majority in 1880.

The Republican candidates for Governor is New York are thus named by an intelligent con respondent in the order of their present importance: THEODORN M. POMEROY Of CAYURA,
ALONZO B. CORNELL Of New York, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON of Westebester, George B. Sload of Oswego, Frank Hiscock of Onondaga, and HAMILTON HARRIS of Albany. The Ren ans, adds the same correspondent, confidently count on carrying the State, depending on Dem-ocratic dissensions to help them along.

S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., of Boston, bas computed the elements of the orbit of the comet found June 19 by LEWIS SWIPT, of Rochester, N. Y. He makes the perihelion passage to have oc-curred May 20, in longitude 1134 degrees, at which time it was about 115,000,000 miles from which time it was about 115,000,000 the sun. It is yet nearing the earth. To-night, the 11th, the comet will be in 3 hours two minntes of right ascension, and 87% degrees north declination. It is "making straight" for the pole, which it will cross next Monday.

The Baltimore Gasette (Dem.), speaking of Mr. 'Urlah Heep" PAINTER's letter to Mr. TERSON asserting that CONKLING had snubbed him, after making a quotation therefrom, com-

him, after making a quotation therefrom, com-ments as follows:

This is a deliberate insult and one which Mr.
Wartensow cannot afford to overlook. Mr. Pare-rgu's character is not good. Notiber is Mr. War-rguson's first-class. Mr. Wartensow cannot afford to challenge Mr. Painten. but it is his duty to bunt him up at once and cut both his ears

off.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The speech which Secretary Sherman is about to make will naturally be triumphant in tone, for, since his last appearance in public, the Secretary had been the master-spirit in some of the most remarkable successes in the affairs of his great Department of which there is any record." The Males Fiatists, it is said, don't need any thunder from JOHN SHERMAN to make them fall down. They are feeling remarkably weak about the kpees

The people of Memphis learned one thing by the yellow-fever epidemic last year, namely, that there is no use in denying the existence of the disease when it is actually in the city. The first case this year is publicly announced as soon as verified, whereas a hundred persons had died last year of yellow fever before the authorities would admit that a case had been developed within the city little.

TER CHICAGO TRIBUNE has published its twelfing annual cessy on "Chicago as a Sammer-Resort," and the able editor of the Cincinnati Commercial is preparing to renew his crueade upon loc-water as a beverage. All this heralds the approach of the dog-days.—Ballimors Gazette.

One thing is still lacking—the table of the St. Louis Republican showing that that city has the lowest death-rate in the world.

Mr. Harmson ought to go back to the Kenter Know Nothing party, or over into the Republic ranks: Evening Telegraph (corporation over Oh, so; for Heaven's sake, got into the Epublican party! Let him take any shape between

Ewing is said to be losing ground very fint in Ohio. They don't elect a Governor in that State for the sake of his family only.

SPORTING How Hard Hitting Game for the Providence Victorio

cinnati Second Day's Contests Regatta at 8

Michigan Crews of the Leading

Very Fast Trotting BASE-BA

Although the White Sto played seven games with and won them all, yet in as at more than one time the scores have generally always close. Yesterday's ception to the rule, the figur ing 7 to 6 in the visitors in the fant rally by the visitors in the two men had been put out, and another would have

did not come.

There were several exhibited of muffinism on both a this direction, however, Carpenter, second bas Stars, who seemed utterly a bail was batted in his direction the errors made by the visitor wild throws from centre field to first base, and one home. The perpetrated three of their in the second inning, Gore dr Dalrymple misjudging anot son failing to stop a ball the pitcher's position. The r plays was four unearned ru sen for peavy batting in the

Capt. Anson lost the toss, to bat, and being retired in der. For the Stars, the first out,-Dorgan by Quest to Anson. The Chicagos faile end inning, although Anson error of Carpenter, that plays the easy grounder knocked a Stocking first baseman; and Snaffer's base-hit to centre. I a run was inevitable, but Fl Quest and Gore were taken o bert, who caught in fine sti

bert, who caught in line at game.

The visitors then proceede runs, none of them being eathe first striker, dreve the base and short stoo, in what fectly safe spot, but Peters running stop, and, by a fine put out the striker. Richmleft, after which Carpeater centre, which Gore muffed able fashion, Richmond got Carpenter to first. Holber, Hankinson, but that player stop the ball, but diverted it original course that before it Richmond Bad tallied. Carpand Holbert on second. Richmond had tailed. Carp and Holbert on second. them both in by left, which Dalrymple mist himself. He tailed on Sus-sell's fly to right. Dorgan Gore, and Purcell was retire

Anson.
It was now a rather gloc It was now a rather gloom Chicago, especially as the Vin their half of the fourth ly, Peters, who hit safely only man to reach first. The washed in the fourth, fifth, while the home team in the seven runs. In the fourth was dist at the bat, sent a st Carpenter, and, on that plusame, areached second, to third by Flint, who one in right field, loog fiv to centre on which but Flint, who also endeave the contract of the contract o was put out, Peters'very him in from third. Gore in the Peters'very him in from third. Gore in the Peters'very him in from third. Gore in the four three themselves loose, dating after chances had been out without a tally. Hank centre, but Dalrymple fie Peters reached first by Hankinger geing to second. Peters reached first by Hankinson going to second Macullar, who fumbled finally retired the striker, third and Peters to sthem both in, and rate right-field fence. Shi field, reaching third to catch Anson at tallying. Then Flint two bases, Shaffer chim around on a beauwas left on second, by Gore's fly to Dorg. In the sixth inning all by himseef. He batt sell's bead for two bases around on the hit, C throw from second to third.

From this time untinning there was I run-getting by eith had inished their last, strikers of the opposit

strikers of the opposing to go home, but was det hit safely over second. to third by a wo-base fence, and Dorgan brough

Chicago.
Dalrympie l. f
Peters, s. s.
Williamson, 3 b.... Plint, c... Quest, 2 b... Gore, c. f...

Total

base hits—Anson, th, Macullar, Manse t base on errors—Ch ors affecting the -Mr. Furlong.

Umpire—Mr. Furlong.

FROVIDENCS DEEM

Secal Dismotch a

CLEVELAED, O., July 1
game to-day by good batt
uinth innings. Cleveland
luckily. Mitchell's pitchis
giting for the first seven
made one run in the secon
passed balls, one run in the
steal to second, and Gill
third, three runs in the
balls, a hit, and two three
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wild otteh. Cleveland ut
Phillips' bit, Brown's sho
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Providence.

the United States will enable of furnish them at better ad-they can be had elsewhere. I have an appliances for drilling, uploding, and dredging, and delothing for the army of I in the work, will be supplied. es, and the Atlantic and Pacific ted States will have a perof interests. It would be un-y for the American Government protest is suggested in the the United States Government I is ready to undertake the aricans should be the last to instacles,—particularly as Amerial the stock in the enterprise

of the Republican Exec dississippi to the voters of that this significant passage: esteps in this direction are hin-ed, inform some discreet and in-lican. He will inform the United or one of his deputies, and the ress with you will soon find him-with the Government of the United

a native white, and a man of probably prepared to do all in his e colored men in their right to the assistance of white Demonoroughly scared by the exodus in doing so. If he does, Missis-Republican by an overwhelming

hus named by an intelligent cor-he order of their present impor-ORE M. POMEROY Of Cayura, Westchester, George B. Sloan Westchester, George B. Sloan was Hiscock of Onondaga, and this of Albany. The Republic-ame correspondent, confidently ug the State, depending on Dem-ces to help them along.

eribelion passage to have oc-in longitude 1134 degrees, at as about 115.000,000 miles from et nearing the earth. To-night, net will be in 3 hours two mincension, and 87% degrees north is "making straight" for the ill cross next Monday.

Gazette (Dem.), speaking of Mr. PAINTER'S letter to Mr. WAT-

erate insult and one which Mr. of afford to overlook. Mr. Pain-not good. Neither is Mr. Warrenson cannot ass. Mr. Warrenson cannot ass. Mr. Painten, but it is his up at once and cut both his ears

Commercial says: "The speech SHREMAN is about to make will imphant in tone, for, since his a public, the Secretary has been in some of the most remark-the affairs of his great Departners is any record." The Mains don't need any thunder from the make them fall down. They kably weak about the kneed

demphis learned one thing by epidemic last year, namely, is in denying the existence of its actually in the city. The is publicly announced as soons a hundred persons had died fever before the authorities a case had been developed lits.

SUNE has published its twelfth Chicago as a Summer-Resort." of the Cincinnati Commercial whis crusade upon los water this heraids the approach of the ore Guzette.

till lacking—the table of the me showing that that city has te in the world.

et him take any shape bu

be losing ground very fast in elect a Governor in that If his family only.

SPORTING EVENTS. How Hard Hitting Won a Hard Game for the Chicagos.

Providence Victorious Over Cleve. land---No Game at Cincinnati.

second Day's Contests in the National Regatta at Saratoga. Michigan Crews Win in Three

of the Leading Races.

Very Past Trotting by New Morses at Louisville.

BASE-BALL. CHICAGO VS. SYRACUSE. Although the White Stockings have now dayed seven rames with the Syracuse Stars, and won them all, yet in every one the result

as at more than one time been doubtful, and the scores bave generally been small, and always close. Yesterday's contest was no exception to the rule, the figures at the fluish being 7 to 6 in favor of the home team. A brilltwo men had been put out, earned two runs, and another would have tied the game. But it

kied of muffinism on both sides, the lead in this direction, however, being taken by Carpenter, second baseman of the Stars, who seemed utterly at sea whenever a ball was batted in his direction. The balance of the errors made by the visitors consisted of two wild throws from centre field by Richmond,—one wild throws from centre field by Richmond,—one to first base, and one home. The White Stockings perpetrated three of their half-dozen errors in the second-inning, Gore dropping an easy fly, Dalrymple misjudging another, and Hankinson falling to stop a ball bit to him in the pitcher's position. The result of these misplags was four unearned runs, and, had it not been for heavy batting in the fifth inning by the

Capt. Anson lost the toss, his men going first to bat, and being retired in one, two, three or-der. For the Stars, the first three strikers went out,—Dorgan by Quest to Anson, Purcell on a fly to Gore, and McGinniss by Williamson to Anson. The Chicagos failed to tally in the secend inning, although Anson reached first by an end inning, although Anson reached aret by an error of Carpenter, that player adroitly muffing the easy grounder knocked at him by the White Stocking first baseman; and went to third on Shaffer's base-hit to centre. It seemed as though a run was inevitable, but Flint struck out, and Quest and Gore were taken on foul tips by Holbert, who caught in fine style throughout the

bert, who caught in fine style throughout the game.

The visitors then proceeded to knock out four runs, none of them being carned. McCormick, the first striker, dreve the bail between third base and short stoo, in what seemed to be a perfectly safe spot, but Peters made a beautiful running stoo, and, by a fine throw to Anson, put out the striker. Richmond hit safely to left, after which Carpenter sent a high fly to centre, which Gore muffed in a most inexcusable fashion, Richmond going to second and Carpenter to first. Holbert hit straight to Hankinson, but that placer not only failed to stop the ball, but diverted it so much from its original course that pefore it could be recovered Richmond Bad taillied. Carpenter was on third and Holbert on second. Macullar brought them both in by a long fly to left, which Dalrymple misjudged, taking third himself. He taillied on Spaffer's muff of Mansell's fly to right. Dorgan then flew out to Gore, and Furcell was retired by Hankinson to Anson.

Gore, and Purcell was retired by Hankinson to Anson.

It was now a rather gloomy-looking game for Chicago, especially as the Whites were retired in their half of the fourth inning without a taily. Peters, who hit safely to right, being the only man to reach first. The Stars were white-vashed in the fourth inth, and sixth innings, while the home team in the same period secured seven runs. In the fourth inning Anson, who was first at the bat, sent a stinging grounder to Carpenter, and on that player's dodge of the same, reached second. He was batted to third by Flint, who dropped a safe one in right field. He was batted to third by Flint, who dropped a safe one in right field. He was batted but Flint, who also endeavored to come home, was put out. Peters were injudiciously sending him in from third. Gore ended the inning by a hard as they could. The Elizabeths bugged them closely every foot, and the small crowd on their same period secured to his share of work, as he did. The start was fair, and it was an even race for half a mile at from forty-six strokes per minuts. The Elizabeths, rowed in strong form, and surprised everybody by their excellent work. With the "Shoes" close alongside, they drew ahead of the other crews, and it was evident the race lay between these two. Now the "Shoes" gained half a length, now the Elizabeths baving a slight lead at the mile. Then the "Shoes" put on their famous "Git thar" stroke, and for half a mile a from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from forty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six strokes for half a mile at from torty to forty-six s

was put out, Peters'very injudiciously sending him in from third. Gore ended the inning by a fix to Purcell. In the fourth inning the bors turned themselves loose, doing some fine batting after chances had been given to put the side out without a tally. Hankinson hit safely to centre, but Dalrymple fiew out to Richmond. Peters reached first by Carpenter's error, Hankinson going to second. Williamson hit to Macullar, who fumbled the ball a little, but finally retired the striker, Hankinson going to third and Peters to second. Anson sent them both in, and reached second himself, on a corking drive a over the right-field fence. Shaffer hit hot to centre field, reaching third on Richmond's overthrow at to catch Anson at the home-plate, the Captain tallying. Then Flint hit over the right fence for two bases, Shaffer coming home. Quest sent him around on a beautiful drive to centre, but

tallying. Then Flint hit over the right fence for two bases, Shaffer coming home. Quest sent him around on a beautiful drive to centre, but was left on second, he having stolen that base, by Gore's fly to Dorgas.

In the sixth inning Hankinson made a tally all by himself. He batted the ball over Manself's bead for two bases, and came all the way around on the hit, Carpenter making a wild throw from second to head off the runner at third.

throw from second to head off the runner at third.

From this time until the last half of the ninth inning there was nothing done in the way of run-getting by either side. After the Whites had linished their last inning, and retired two strikers of the opposing sine, the crowd arose to go home, but was detained by Macullar, who hit safely over second. Mansell advanced him to third by alwo-base hit over the right-field fence, and Dorgan brought both of them home by another of the same kind, both runs being sarned. But one more tally was needed to the the game, but it never came in, Furcell being beautifully thrown out at first by Williamson.

The same clubs play to-day and to-morrow.

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Wild pitches—Mitchell, 1.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 4.
Struck out—Providence, 4: Cleveland, 4.
Base-hits—Providence, 10: Cleveland, 7.
Total bases—Providence, 15: Cleveland, 10.
Reached base—Providence, 13: Cleveland, 8.
Left on bases—Providence, 2: Cleveland, 8.
Double plays—Carey, Glasscock, and Phillips
Errors—Providence, 2: Cleveland, 3.
Time—Two hours and twenty minutes,
Umpire—McLean.

OTHER GAMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Nationals, 18 tolyokes, 8; championship.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—Springfields, 8 BAIN AT CINCINNATI.

Bain at Cindinaati.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Cincinnati, O., July 10.—The game between Boston and Cincinnati was interrupted this afternoon in the third inning by a rain-storm. Cincinnati was leading in batting and fielding, and had scored two runs to Boston's one.

THE OAR. NATIONAL REGATTA AT SARATOGAL

SABATOGA, July 10.—As was anticipated, the four-oared crews did some magnificent rowing to-day in trial heats. It was a pity that so few spectators went out to see so rare a sport. The obscured the sun, and there was just breeze consured the sun, and there was just breeze enough to be agreeable. For two days Lake Saratoga has behaved nousually well, and a third favorable day would probably fix this as the permanent headquarters of the National

The first event was the double scull race, in which the Wah-wah-sums, Athletics, Minnesotas, Wyandottes, and Quaker Citys contested. Af-ter a close and warm race, the Athletics won in

ter a close and warm race, the Athletics won in 9:18%,—the sturdy Wab-wah-sums second in 9:24%; the Minnesotas a close third.

The second and third races were the Junior singles, trial heats, which were won respectively by Burt Brown, of Union Springs, and Murray, of Virginia, who won a heat in the Senior singles yesterday. Murray first rowed in a scull three weeks ago, and has so far made a fine record on this his first first public appearance. ord on this his first first public appearance. At noon came the

PIRST HEAT OF THE POUR-OARS. The drawing had grouped in this heat three crews from which considerable was expected,—the Mutuals, present champions, Saugerties, and Wah-wah-sums. The Mutuals were the favorites, Saugerties taking second rank. Getting off evenly at a rapid pace, they began a ting off evenly at a rapid pace, they began a beautiful struggle. For a quarter of a mile the line was held across the lake, the Saugerties' prow showing a trifle in advance. The Wab-wah-sums, of Saginaw, had the first position on the west shore; the Hopes, of New Orleans, second; Crescenta, of Philadelphia, third; Mu-tuals, of Albany, fourth; Saugerties, fifth. withdrew before the start. At the half-mile the Saugerdes, Mutuals, and Wah-wah-sums had drawn away, keeping nearly abreast with each other. The latter four had the better position and steered straight home, running close to the shore and escaping the current. The close

was BITTERLY FOUGHT.
The Mutuals finally passad the Sangerties, but steered somewhat to the right, and could not catch the Wah-wah-sums, who crossed the line in 8:43%; Mutuals in 8:47%; Sangerties, 8:50%, The Crescents and Hopes were nine and

This was the first victory for Michigan. The second trial heat was yet more exciting, and one of the prettiest contests seen on any water. The contestants in the order given were the Lachines, of Montreal; Olympics, of Albany; Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, Mich.; Michi-gans, of Detroit; and Einzabeths, of Ports-mouth, Va. The "Shoes" were the favorites, but the condition of Bowlesby made their position uncertain. He was a very sick man last tion uncertain. He was a very sick man last night, but was filled with quinine this morning, and pluckily declared he would do his share of work, as he did. The start was fair, and it was an even race for half a mile at from forty to forty-six strokes per minum. The Elizabeths, rowed in strong form, and surprised everybody by their excellent work. With the "Shoes" close alongside, they drew ahead of the other crews, and it was them closely every foot, and the small crowd on shore gave as big a shout as it could raise

them closely every foot, and the small crowd on shore gave as big a shout as it could raise

AT THE GALLANT STRUGGLE.

Pulling forty-eight to the minute, the Showad-cae-mettes dashed across the line in 8:85%, the Elizabeths only a second and a quarter behind. The Olympics' time was 8:54%; the Michigans, 9:02%; Lachines, 9:17%. This was the second victory for Michigan.

The last trial was conceded beforehand to the Atalanta four, of New York. They pull in perfect form, and give the prettiest exhibition of scientific rowing to be seen in the country. They took all the odds in the betting, and were held at odds against the field, which comprised the Watkins, of Watkins, N. Y.; Hillsdales, of Hillsdale, Mich.; Cohoes, of Cohoes; St. John, of New Orleans; and Wyandottes, of Wyandotte, Mich. Again there was an even start, the crews holding well together for a hundred yards. Then the breaking-up began, and the Atalantas showed at the front. The Wyandottes were doing good work. The surprise, however, was the four

The surprise, however, was the four

ALTOGETHER UNKNOWN OARSMEN
from the little Village of Hillsdale. Their stroke
was long, sweeping, and powerful, and the men
bent to their work with determination. Slowly
they crept alongside of the Atalantas, who made
the pace hot in their efforts to keep the lead.
Their stroke ran up to forty-two, which is
rapid for the Atalantas' style of rowing.
The Hillsdales exceeded that rate, however,
and for a mile the two crews pulled side by side,
neither being able to gain the advantage. The
Atalantas hugged the shore, making a straight
line for the finish, while the Hillsdales veered a
trifle to the right. Despite this singht disadvantage, the Hillsdales pulled splendidly for victory,
SPORTING IN THE FINEST STYLE
the entire last quarter-mile. The Atalantas

the entire last quarter-mile. The Atalastas could not increase their pace, and the Hillsdales shot over the line ahead, but so little shead that at first it was believed a dead heat would be declared. The judges appeared to have some dout as to which crew was ahead, but named the Hillsdales to Referes Curtis, and he declared them the winners. Time, 8:4142: Atalantas second, in 8:43. The Wyandottes rowed an unexpectedly fine race, coming in third in 9:08. The Watkins four feli out badly, and the Coboes and St. Johns fouled, and were distanced. Third victory for Michigan, making it indeed a great day for that mosquito-infested State.

State.

The Michiganders on the ground were particularly elated, and Duzeau, of the "Shoes," fairly shouted about the kind of men on Michigan saw-dust.

The final four-oared contest will thus be cer-The final four-oared contest will thus be certainly exciting, with the chances of victory in favor of the West, as Michigan has in their crews the "Shoes," Hillsdales, and Wah-wah-sums. New York is represented by the Atslantas and Mutuals, and Virginia by the Elizabeths.

The regatta is fulfilling the prediction that it, would be the finest yet held by the Association.

would be the finest yet held by the Association.

RESCION.

To the Western Associated Press.

SARATOGA, July 10.—The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen had a meeting this evening, and elected J. K. Stephens, of the Michigan Club; J. H. C. Watta, of the Undine Rowing Club, Baltimore; O. C. G. Peterson, of the Naesau Club, New York, members of the Executive Committee for three years.

A resolution, making it optional for the Executive Committee to rehear applications from persons disqualified as amateurs for reinstallment, was adopted. Thirty clubs were represented.

EBOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 10.—The four-oared Junior crew of the Modocs, of St. Louis, arrived last night, and a portion of the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, came this morning. Everything is progressing favorably by way of precapition for the regatta, which opens on Tuesday, July 15, and the prospects for a large attendance are daily increasing.

LONG BRANCH. N. J., July 10.—Racing at Monmouth Park to-day opened with a five-fur-long dash for 2-year-olds, which was won by Beata; Zicka second, Corita third. Time, 1:04%. LONG BRANCH.

Mary Ann's rider was ruled off, and both of McGrath's borses disqualified. Time, 3:16.

The Shrewsbury handicap, mile and three-quarters, was won by Loulanier; Willful second, Warfield third. Time, 3:114.

The selling race, mile dash, was won by Milan; Janet Murray second, Jackscrew third. Time, 1:4554.

The fifth race, one mile and three furlongs, was won by Bramble, Una second, Tom Scarlet third. Time, 3:27.

The hardle race, one and three-quarter miles over seven hurdles, was won by Disturbance, Problem second. Time, 3:26. The betting before the start was 1,000 to 150 in favor of Problem.

OIL CITY. OIL CITY.
OIL CITY, Pa., July 10.—At the third day's races there was a large attendance.
The 2:44 class was won by Black Diamond, Cuvahoga Chief second, Irene third. Time, 2:50, 2:46, 2:46, 2:46, 2:46, 2:46, 2:46, 2:48, 2:323,

LOUISVILLE.

Trinket 2 1
Von Arnim 1 8
Effle G 4 8
So-So. 7*me—2:29; 2:23\(\pmu;\) 2:20\(\pmu;\) 2:20\(\pmu;\) 2:10\(\pmu.\) Time=2:22; 2:23¼; 2:20¼; 2:10¾.

It is understood that Trinket, who is the property of Maj. H. C. McDowell, of Wood Lake, Ky., will be matched against Rarus on Saturday for a \$5,000 purse.

AQUATIC.

The regular July meeting of the Farragut Boat Club was held yesterday evening at their boat-house at the foot of Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Byron L. Smith was re-elected an associate Mr. Byron L. Smith was re-elected an associate member, and the following were chosen associate members for one year: John L. Peck, Henry Botstord, A. L. Storm, Charles W. Taylor, A. Bolton, Charles W. Dowd, J. S. Cook, and E. Z. Taber. Votes of thanks were given to the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Illipois Central for courtesies extended to the Club during the recent regattas. About fifty of the members will go to Keokuk to attend the regatta which will be held there from Friday until Monday. The Club will be represented by several crews,—one foor-oared shell, one six-oared barge, and three singles. The members of the Club have rented a large furnished house at Keokuk to serve as headquarters, where they will keep bachelors' hall during the three days of the regatta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE UNION SQUARE COMPANY. Mr. A. R. Cazauran, of the Union Square Theatre, is at the Tremont House. He arrived rom New York last night, and comes to super ntend the production of the plays at Haverly's during the coming engagement of the Square Company, which begins on the 28th, and will ast for five weeks. In all probability "The Banker's Daughter" will be the first of the repertoire. All the male members of the original cast will appear, but some alteration will be made in the list of ladies. It was expected that Miss Linda Dietz, who left for England a few weeks Diets, who left for England a few weeks ago, would return in time for the opening here, but it appears she is now upon the eve of marriage with a wealthy English gentleman, and she announces that it is her intention to permanently retire from the stage. Miss Sara Jewett will not come, she having also gone to England. Miss Ellie Witton, late of the California Theatre, has been engaged as leading lady not only for this engagement, but Mr. Palmer has signed a contract with her for four years in the same position at the Union Square Theatre.

A concert will be given this evening by the Amphion Choral Society (of eighty voices),—
F. L. Robertshaw, conductor,—at the South Side Christian Church, Oakwood boulevard. In Side Christian Church, Oakwood boulevard. In addition to the numbers to be presented by the Society, there will be solos by Mrs. E. K. Mc-Gilvray, Dr. C. T. Barnes, and Mr. J. R. Tyley.

RAILROAD FARES NEXT SEASON. The Chaper, July 12.

It is now believed that the railroad managers

throughout the country are about to change the is rates of fare for amusement combinations going over their roads in such a manner that the business of touring the country will become more hazardous than hitherto. We give place to the following communication from a gentleman well known to the profession, and whose business interests are identified with it. He

to the following communication from a gentleman well known to the profession, and whose business interests are identified with it. He says:

The railroad magnates are threatening war upon the theatrical profession. The Central stailroad of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania, and the Reading Railroads have issued a circular stating that on and after July 1 no theatrical rates will be given, as herefore. The Reading Railroad has lately purchased the Central Road of New Jersey, and Bound Brook Road, which runs from New York to Philadelphia, and is a part and parcel of the Central. It has been the custem for the Bound Brook and the Pennsylvania Roads to issue one or more tickets to the theatrical profession for \$1.05 each between New York and Philadelphia. The rule now is: Single tickets, \$2.50 each way: excursion tickets, \$4, good for five days. A book containing fifty tickets in the compelling a party to purchase fifty tickets. This book is good for one year. Railroad officials throughout the country are in favor of stopping all passes to advance agents, charging for all extra baggage over fifty pounds to each passenger, and making no reduction below the three cents a mile to fewer than thrity people. If this goes into effect it will be very damazing to theatrical combinations who propose traveling throughout the United States the coming season. It has been the oustom to give the advance-agent of a company, over nearly all railroads, a free pass, to pass his bilitrunk, and give a company of ten or more people either a two-third rate or two cents a mile. Last year there were 128 dramatic and musical organizations on the road, and at a low give the railroads who propose travelling throughout the United States the coming season the outlook in the thefrical horizon for business is no brighter than it was in the past; and if the amusement folk could not snow a healthy return at the old rates, how is it possible that they can expect to when their railroad say healthy return at the old rates, how is, it possible that they can

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 10.—I ain't much of a writer, but I must say something. I think it is my duty. I read the letter of a play-goer in yester-day's paper upon "Engaged." It moved me almost to tears. The drama is dead; it is a ghastly corpse,—murdered most foully by this fellow Gilbert. O, let all true lovers of the Long Branch.

Lo

DRAMATIC NOTES. Ferdinand Prevost, an old dancer of the Paris Opera, has just died, in his 80th year. It is reported that Miss Marie Wainwright will soon be married to Mr. Louis L. James. T. Mearns, late of the Theatre Royal and Gaiety Theatre, Glasgow, Scotland, died June

Nym Crinkle says that "Ada Cavendish is the best general actress with special talents that has played at Wallack's for a long time." "Engaged" at McVicker's last light, in spit-

of the offensive weather, again drow a large audience. The piece has made a decided hit. Victorien Sardon has contracted to write for the Palais Royal a four-act comedy in which Celine Montaland will have the principal part. William Lovegrove, for many years manager for M. Wardhaugh of Longton, and lately manager for Fred Abrahams, London, died June 15, aged 63.

The Boston Advertiser says that Mr. Harry Crisp will play leading business at 1)aly's Theatre. New York, next season, which will open about the 1st of September. At Hamiln's this afternoon a benefit will be given to "Little Rosebud," a child 7 years of age, who has been exhibiting unusual ability for one of her years in her imitations of Pat Rooney and other celebrities.

and other celebrities.

Gen. Tom Thumb celebrated the Fourth by sailing his yacht at Middleboro, Mass., until it capsized with himself and party. It was with difficulty that a passing boat found enough of the General to pick up.

the General to pick up.

The Lingards are playing "Pinafore" and "Engaged" in Australia. Mr. J. C. Williamson having bought the right to play "Pinafore" in the Australian Colonies, be has ordered his lawyer there to stop William Horace's little

The author of "The Dramstie List," Charles E. Pascoe, lately published in London, wants the names of American actors and actresses of note. He desires to supplement his work, and sends a letter to the New York World upon

and sends a letter to the New York World upon the subject.

Among the guests at the breakfast given to members of the Comedie Francaise by the Lord Mayor of London were Mr. and Mrs. Baneroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendail, Heury Neville, Hermann Vezin, Miss Neilson, Tom Taylor, John Hollungshead, Henry James, James Thorne, Charles Warner, Charles Wyndham, Arthur Cecil, and Lionel Tennyson, son of the poet laureate.

There will be an unusual number of stock companies in New York next season. Besides those of the Union Square, of Walfack's, and of the Park Theatre, there will be new organizations at Booth's theatre (under Mr. Boucleaut), at the Broadway Theatre (under Mr. Daiy), and probably at the Madison Square Theatre (under Mr. Mackaye). It is worthy of special note that nearly all the managers who are to guide the theatres during the coming fail and winter are men of ability and experience, decidedly strong and progressive men in their line.—New York Times.

and progressive men in their line.—New York Times.

The variations in the receipts of the theatres, compared with the state of the temperature, offer a curious subject of inquiry. At the Theatre Francais a register is kept of the receipts made by each dramatic work, which may almost be called barometrical. And it is the only way of arriving at a correct result. A masterpiece which has to fight against the thermometer is inevitable a lost masterpiece,—done brown (shall we venture to say!) by the heat. At that the atree, by the side of the entry of each night's receipt, a note is made of the state of the weather, mathematically demonstrating that the slightest variation of temperature has a perceptible influence on the amount of money taken. When the weather in summer is absolutely fine, without the slightest indication of a change, the receipts descend to a minimum. An overclouding of the sky causes them to rise; a slight shower sends them up fen or twelve degrees. It is proved that a heavy ran setting in fills the treasury as surely as it does the waterbutts.—All the Year Hound.

Stephen Murphy and Patrick H. Lyons, two actorious thieves, were locked up at the West Madison-Street Station yesterday for horse-stealing. Lyons was identified by a small boy as the thief who made him dismount from a horse, which he was taking out to graze upon the prairie and who then drove away with the animal. A horse and buggy stelen from Joseph Sokup, of No. 425 Milwaukee avenue, was found in their possession, to-gether with the horse stolen from the small No. 41 Caual street.

Charles Cekender and his wife, Frederika, are at the Armory charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and Ida Williams and Agnes booked as inmates. The complainant is John Youse, father to Arnes. Some two months ago it is alleged that Agnes hired out as a domestic to the Cekender iamily for \$3 per week. In some way the father ascertained that the girl, although only 16 years of age, was acting as an inmate of a bawdy house, and not doing domestic work at all. He was greatly broken down to find that it was so. The girl allows that she had been an inmate of the house, and tells the usual harrowing story of her disgrace. At 11:20 last night Assistant Fire Marshal C. S. Petrie drove up to the Madison Street Police Station, and carried in a small boy who was suffering and screaming over a bistol-shot wound in the right leg. He stated that while crossing the fillwarkee avenue viaduct he heard a shot, and, upon hearing cries of pain, went down into the area below the viaduct and found the boy. On the way to the station the boy said that he had just come out of his house to go for a pitcher of beer, when he was shot down by some unknown person. He had with him a crystal bitcher having a brass band about the neck. He said his name was James Henkel, and that he lived with his mother at No. 68 West Washington sigeet. Ther was a unsolcion that the boy had been shot by a railroad watchman, and surely enough in a few minutes a policeman came in with a young ruffan named Billie Lloyd and was closely followed by David Brown, an elderly Scotchman, employed as night watchman in the yard of the Milwarkee & St. Paul Railroad. The latter was bleeding coplously from a cut over the left ear inflicted with a putty-kolfe in the hands of one of his assailants. He stated that the boys had bothered him considerably, and that last hight, when he started upon his nightly rounds. he saw Lloyd and was closely for the work of the fort. There were four strapping young ruffan supon for his mightly rounds have had a guest at my cottage on the Husson; had some him and he deep his revolver and hand warned them such a saw Lloyd and several companions in the yard had been shat

THOSE MATCH BONDS.

Lightning Strikes in an Unexpected Place.

Arrest of Stephen G. Hooker, the Confidential Advisor.

On Furnishing Ball, He Was Allowed Freedom till Friday.

Lightning did strike again last evening, the victim this time being no less a person than Stephen G. Hooker, the impressive old party who fathered the Phineas Ayer match-bond until it found favor in the eyes of the District-Attorney, and the latter, believing what Hooker—the friend of year—told him, finally approved it. It has been a matter of rumor for several days that the Government officials were secumulating evidence in addition to what they already had against Mr. Bance' late confidential adviser in this unly business, and that his arrest was one of those things bound to come sooner or later. It was accomand that his arrest was one of those things bound to come soone or later. It was accomplished last evening at about a quarter to 7 o'clock, when Deputy-Marshal Stillwell descended upon him at his house. No. 426 Fullerton avenue, read the warrant sworn out an hour and a half previous by Revenue-Agent Trumbull before Commissioner Hoyne, and informed him that he was under arrest. The lightning had indeed struck at last, but it was followed by an explosion of virtuous indignation that sounded like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. The business-like Deputy, with his usual snavity, hinted ness-like Deputy, with his usual snavity, hinted to the late confidential adviser that time and place did not then adhere for parley, or words to that effect, and that the best thing to be don

a beselfies Deputy, with his small sparlty, binded to the late condinating adviser that time and place did not then afthere for parley, or words to that effect, and that the best thing to be done under the circumstances was to look up somebody who would go his bail, prevent his keeping company over night with Whistaws and Perkins, for whose financial reasonabileth he was so will-ling to vouch, back in December last. The ling to vouch, back in ling to vouch, back in

THE TRIBUNE man, of course, interviewed Mr. Hooker immediately after the bonds had been signed, and found him indignant over what he believed to be an outrage on a reputable citizen,—and persecution as well.

"What can you say, Mr. Hooker, of your connection with these match-bond cases?

"I can say just this: I never had anything to do with the matter of defrauding the Government, either directly or indirectly, except that I introduced Hale to Mr. Bangs one day, and afterward went around, and, after having visited the references he gave, reported the result of my visits to Mr. Bangs."

"Did you advise the District-Attorney as to the securities of Whitney, Perkins, Raiph, and the others!"

"I never knew any of the crowd except Morton F. Hale. I didn't know anything in regard to the property scheduled by them, nor did I make any recommendations to Mr. Bangs in regard to it."

"How came you to examine Hale's references!"

"At his request."

"Is it true that you received some money for this work!"

"Certainly. I told Hale, whom I bad known

"At his request."

"Is it true that you received some money for this work?"

"Certainly. I told Hale, whom I had known for some time on the Board of Trade, that I conidn't afford to do the work for nothing, as I had other business on my hands. He teld me to go ahead, and when I got through he paid me \$00. I made no secret of that, and wish to make none."

"Did you ever know anything about Phineas Ayer?"

"Nothing whatever. But to show yon how little I sympathized with these fellows, I will say that a triend of mine met me some time ago and told me that Ayer was not a myth, as had been supposed, but had been a lawyer here, and had been seen two weeks ago in Denver. When I heard that I immediately wrote to Mr. Bangs, explaining what I had heard. Does that look as if I was a conspirator?"

"To come down to the main point, did you recommend this bond to the District-Attorney, and was it approved on your recommendation?"

"I never had anything to do with the bond. I knew nothing of the signers of their property."

"To what, then, do you ascribe your arrest?"

"Well, of course, they must believe that I had some connection with the case, but there is something behind all that. A certain man met me this afternoon, and he said to me. 'Now, Mr. Hooker, you had better tell ail you know about this case; it's all a drive against Bangs."

"The man who, I am informed, swore out the warrant for my arrest."

"Special Agent Frumbull?"

"The tit was a drive against Bangs?"

"Yes. He told me the same thing on two separate occasions."

"That it was a drive against Bangs?"

"see, sir. That is what he said both times, and he urged me to tell all I knew, believing, I suppose, that I knew much more than I do about it, for I have told you all I knew about the whole matter."

"What course will you pursue in the matter?"

"I don't know until I can consult my attorney. In the meantime, I can and will give all the ball required, even if they should make it \$50,000. Those who know me have confidence in me, and will see me through."

THE TRIBURE is willing to give Mr. Hooker an opportunity to put the best face on the matter possible, but it would suggest to bim that the case against him resty partially on the testimony he gave the other day in the "sweat-box" before Collector Harrey, and on further evidence which the Government officials profess to say will also be rather difficult to get around. Of course the Government officers, with their usual astuteness, do not propose

or course the covernment omers, with their name astateness, do not propose

TO GIVE AWAY THEIR CASE,
but the following points have, come to the surface, and may be taken as an indication of what hies behind. It is known that Hooker was requested by Bangs to look into the sufficiency of the "surcties" on this now worthless Aver match-bond; that Hooker was in consultation with these "sureties" several days before the bond was brought to Bangs' notice; that, in pursuance of Bangs' request, Hooker elaimed to have satisfied himself that the "sureties" were good, and so reported to Bangs; that on the strength of this report the bond was approved; and, lastly, that for this work Hooker received a compensation,—he first

CARD FROM C. A. RALE.

To the Editor of The Troman.

CHICASO, July 10.—As the papers have been filled for the last few days with attacks upon M. F. Hale, and with ansertions more or less positive that he was connected with if not the originator of, the "match-bond swindle," I would respectfully ask a suspension of public judgment until the real facts are brought out by judicial examination.

M. F. Hale has been a citizen of Chicago for more than ten years, and during that time has established a character for honesty, ability, and integrity second to none.

As far as his absence is concerned, I can guarantee that, so soon as it is possible for him to bear of these infamous charges against him, he will return to Chicago fully prepared to meet them, and able to clear himself from every imputation and suspicion of wrong-doing. In regard to the witty (7) reportorial allusion to my costume, personal appearance, and unfortunate near-sightedness, I will merely say they were ill-timed and unnecessary, and only induiged in because M. F. Hale is my brother.

CHAR A. HALE.

Room 5 Exchange Building.

LEADVILLE.

A Decision Which Creates Constarnation to the Camp.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 4.—The decision res

mony was over. Hooker remarking, with a good deal of energetic significance, that if Mr. Bangs had known of this thing it wouldn't have happened. All of which will no doubt be consoling to Mr. Bangs and his friends if Mr. Bangs should ever want sother four years term of office.

The Tribune man, of course, interviewed Mr. Hooker immediately after the bonds had been signed, and found him indignant over what he believed to be an outrage on a reputable citizen,—and persecution as well.

"What can you say, Mr. Hooker, of your connection with these match-bond cares!"

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Williamson, of Liverpool, on Ris Observations in America.

**Auncester (England Examer.

**San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1978.— My Dain Ris: Since toy arrival in the United States I have had many opportunities of discussing the "sifter question" with intelligent men of business, and with very few exceptions I have found them to be couvined of the necessity for the remonetization of silver on a faced ratio to gold. In other words, the almost universal public opinion amongst business men is in favor of the metallism.

The apparent unwillingness of the press and of many public men to declare themselves in favor of our views has resulted from an oversentitiveness lest they should be subjected to the stigms (fostered by the English gress) of desiring to pay their debts in a depreciated metal, of virtually favoring repudiation, and of playing into the hands of the owners of silver more press, partially re-echoed by their own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely acted as detarrents. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect own, pare largely perment and they were from a yowins their opinions. You may have seen in the newspapers that ex-Secretary McCulloch recently avoved himself to be ablentaint in a lecture delivered at the largest perment of the work of the parent of the work of the parent o

common souse of merchants emerged in trade with silver-using countries—Manchester's largest customers.

We have never maintained that the fall in silver was in itself very disastrous, and that a rise in price was the only idea to be ardently pursued. At present, I suppose, the rise may be almost as perplexing as the fall was. What we maintain is that these fluctuations are most injurious to commerce, and that they cannot be prevented while silver is discarded as money by the leading monetary powers. They can only be prevented by the adoption of bi-metallic legislation on the part of these powers. The friction at present is intolerable, and must be most detrimental to our commerce. As an illustration of this, at the present moment I understand our own firm in Liverpool has a considerable quantity of Calcutta merchandise contracted for on a starting basis for forward shipment, and if the telegraphic intelligence which I read is correct, exchange will have gone against our friends, the contractor, about 10 per cent during the last few weeks. Our Manchester friends would call this a merely "temporary incoovenience" and an "ordinary incident of trade." They say it might be met by the "naula remedies through terms of contract," Will they kindly point out how this heavy loss could be avoided except by Laving avoided the contract altogether! When our country and our commerce are suffering its discose with a measure of indignation to read of those insular prejudices which add so greatly to the existing friction and tend so much to the present distress.

Totals \$18, 520, 500

the withins be seen that the Frantice production of the two metals in California remains
very much to the former proportion of about
one-half of gold and one-half of silver. There
is, therefore, nothing in this to account for the
present rise in the price of silver as measured in
gold. Relative production, it is evident, has
had nothing to do with it. Monetary legislation, or the prospect of it, may have caused the
rise, but nothing except international accord
can now render silver money internationally
serviceable, and I trust that our Government
may be now addressing themselves to the proper
adjustment of the question.

It is quite a possible thing there may be era
long a further development of gold and allver
production in tals country. Many are expecting
new lodes in the Comstock mines at a great
depth. They are now working nearly 3,000 feet
down, where the water is so has as to scald the
miners if it touches them. These expectations
may, however, be unfounded. It is
quite evident that the judgment
of the United States Mint Inspectors,
whose evidence was given to our Silver Commission in 1876, was altogether exaggrerated and erroneous, it only forced up the market price of
the Bonanza mines, and added to the weight of
Bonanza speculators and millionaires, who then
sold largely at extremely high prices.

From all I can learn, there may be a considerable development of mining industry and production in Colorado, and also in Arizona, vary
shortly; but such contingencies have nothing to
do with the question as to the necessity or otherwise for the countingencies have nothing to
do with the question as to the necessity or otherwise for the counting of establishing a fixed
ratio between the two, totally irrespective of
the problematical variations and vicinational use of
both gold and silver as money. If the world
answers that question in the affirmative, it must
then proceed on the lines of establishing a fixed
fratio between the two, totally irrespective of
the problematical variations and vicin

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drankenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer Rouse.

A Connecticut Boy's Queer Taste.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

A little boy in East Bridgeport has a sing fondness for eating cotton in the various fin which it is used. His parents have to him, because he will chew up and swallow epiece of thread he finds, and will also because him, because he will chew up and swallow every piece of thread he finds, and will also lunch from a roll of cotton batting, if opportunity offers. Not loog ago be ate quite a hole in a roll of the latter intrusted to him to carry home. This revolutionary style of diet does not seem to entirely agree with him, as he is quite emaciated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Complaint.

There is a stage of this maindy—both in children and adults—when the successful issue depends less on medicines than on assimulable food. Thousands of children perish every summer from etarration. "Nothing will stay on his stomach," says the doctor. In precisely such circumstances experience has proved the appropriateness of Arend's Kumyas. Fresh young kumyas given little by little, in gradually increasing quantities, and at very frequent intervals, is almost always retained and assimilated; the vomiting is arrested, appetite and strength return as if by magic. Inlow and exhausted conditions, there the stomach refuses its office, yet nutriment must be had, there is nothing like Arend's Kumyas.

Special Notice.

Arend's Kumyas is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, chemist, 179 Madison street.

To ourse constipation, bilitousness, and the whole train of ailments resulting from derangement of cowels or liver, take Arend's Vagetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. The action is mild and pleasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

"Our father rode again his ride" to get us some of Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for our cough. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.



licting Testimony as to the Re-Therefor.

Aldermen

His Leasons for Discharging Benner-They Con-tain Solling New.

L. Z. Leiter's Letter to Ald. Jones Suctaining the Marshal

The special meeting of the Council called for inst evening, for the purpose of taking action on the communication of Mayor Harrison notifying the Aldermen of the removal of Marshal Benner, was a failure. The Mayor occupied the chair, but when the Clerk finished calling the roil there was not a quorum present. A sufficient number of the Aldermen, however, to make a quorum were in the ante-room, and they were called in, and took their seats.

Ald Lawler then arose and said: "Owing A FAILURE.

Ald. Lawler then arose, and said: "Owing the extreme heat of the evening, I move that

atood: oas-Phelps, Graunts, Turner, McAuley, Me-y, Lawyer, Peevey, Meyer, Wetterer, McCaf-Barrett-11. gys-Dixon, Ballard, Mallory, Cullerton, Rior-Parcell, Smyth, Elszner, Throop, Swift, reigh, Everett, Knoof, Thompson, Valdo-15. afore the vote was announced, Ballard, Mal-Cullerton, Riordan, Purcell, Thompson,

re was then a call for a verification of the and Ballard, Culierton, Thompson, and to changed to "no"; but before the final uncement Ballard again changed to "aye."

The Clerk, however, did not understand the changes of Cullerton and Thompson—at least did not record them.

During the verification Alfpeter, Stauber, Lovers, and Meier came in, but only two of them—Altpeter and Stauber—voted.

Altester and Stauber—voted.

As announced, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Ballard, Phelps, Mallory, Grannis, Turmer, McAuley, Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Lawler, Purcall, Peevey, Thompson, Meyer, Wetterer,
McCaffrey, Barrett—17.

Nays—Dixon, Altester, Smyth, Elszuer, Throop,
Swift, Raleigh, Everett, Knopf, Stauber, Waldo—

of voting—Lorenz and Meler—2.

sent—Tuley. Sanders, Clark, McNurney,
a, McCormick—6.

Not noting—Lorenz and Meier—2.

Absent—Tuley, Sanders, Clark, McNurney, Jonas McCormiek—3.

Whereupon the Council adjourned.

There was very large lobby present on account of anticipated action on the Benner matter, and, when the Mayor announced the adjournment, the crowd rushed inside of the railing and began asking the Aldermen for an explanation. No one at first seemed able to give one. Some thought a trick had been played, but what it was was beyond their comprehension. It soon became known that the reason why Benner's friends voted to adjourn was that ex-Ald. Kirk had assured them that if the Council adjourned without taking action the Mayor would reappoint Benner before the 1st of August. He had this from the Mayor bimself. Maror Harrison, who had remained in the room talking to some of the Aldermen, was asked by a Tribunk reporter if this were so. He said he had given no such assurance; that what he said was the Council would be wise if they adjourned after having heard read his communication. The reporter then sought ex-Ald. Kirk, also present, and he said he had, evidently, been misunderstood; that the reason for the adjournment was that four of Benner's friends—Sanders, Clark, Johns, and McCormick—were absent.

The reason given by ex-Ald. Kirk was undoubtedly and true one, since, without these four votes, the friends of Mr. Benner could have done nothing if the communication of the Mayor, which was in the hands of the Clerk, had come before the Council for action.

Mayor Harrison seemed as much surprised as did some of the Aldermen at the adjournment, and was evidently anxious that this hould be done, since they were suspicious of chicanery, and believed, unless a meeting were held saturday night and action taken, the matter would go by default by reason of the adjournment. "The Mayor," said view "has done his part.—sent a communication disposed of his hart.—sent a communica

chicanery, and believed, unless a meeting were held Saturday night and action taken, the matter would go by default by reason of the adjournment. "The Mayor," said they, "bas done his part,—sent a cymmunication to the Council notifying it of the removal of Marshal Benner, and giving his reasons therefor. Now, if the Council doesn't concur or reject within the ten days, Benner's friends will be powerless to help him."

Several of those who thought this way got together in the Clerk's office and called a special meeting for Saturday night, not that they believed that the Mayor would not do so, but to make sure that the matter would not go by default. The call was signed by Ald. Jonas, Dixon, Waldo, Swift, and Wetterer.

The Mayor held a sort of levee in the anteroom of the Council Chamber, and made a speech in which he justified the removal of Benner, and alluded to "his policy."

When the "best mayor," etc., emerged from the Council Chamber and reached the open air of Adams street, he found an immense crowd of ward politicians, bummers, and patriots blockading the sidewalk. John Moody, the Assistant City Clerk, waastanding in the doorway surveying the erowd, and returning kindly greetings to the salutations extended to him. As soon as "the best," etc., caught sight of the Deputy Clerl. he walked over to him, and said: "Moody, I wish you would call a special meeting of the Council for Saturday night."

"Certainty, your Honor; I will fix up the call and hand it to you the first thing in the morning. You know there is the prescribed form to go through."

"All right," replied "the best," etc., and he moved off, followed by a crowd to whom he kept

was not diamayed. He came once more to the charge:

"Pm a Democrat and supported you, but you are playing the d—I with the party. Three-tourths of the Democratic party demand the remastatement of Benner and the discharge of Joe Dixon and Waller."

"Good for you, young fellow," sang out come body in the crowd.

"The best," etc., made no reply, but moved in, followed by a crowd, who evidently enjoyed listening to his egotistical remarks on "my solicy."

on, followed by a crowd, who evidently enjoyed listening to his egotistical remarks on "my policy."

With "the Mayor of the whole city" everything is "my." He talks of the citizens georality as "my people" in the most patronizing manner; and it is only a few days ago that he tried to horrow the horse and buggy belonging to one of the heads of departments, so he could take a drive through the streets and see for himself what "my people" were doing.

On reaching the corner of Adams and Clark streets he halted and made another speech to another crowd on the subject of "my policy." The sidewalk was blocked, as was half of Adams street. If a peddler had violated the city ordinance in the same manner, he would have been driven off by the policemen, who were standing on the corner listening a to the barangue. From here his Honor went to the corner of Madison and Clark streets, where he entertained another crowd by talking about himself and what he proposed doing. Pedestrians were attracted by the gathering, and imagined that a dog-fight or some other similar amusement was going, on; but, ascertaining that it was but the "earle" flapping his wings, they went about their business. It is understood that Carter made several more speeches on street-corners before he got home, and then hadn't exhausted his supply of talk concerning himself.

stricted expenses to within 65 per cent of the several appropriations. I resolved to imptate his example, although I knew it would be a more difficult matter from the fact that four months of the year had been run on a basis of about 90 per cent instead of 85. I gave order to the several departments in accordance with this resolution. On the lat of June I found that a law had been hurriedly passed restricting the issuance of warrants or artic to 75. to the several departments in accordance with this resolution. On the lat of June I found that a law had been hurriedly passed restricting the issuance of warrants or scrip to 75 per cent of the tax-levy. The Corporation Coensel consulted with several leading lawyers, and gave me his opinion that this limitation operated upon the entire year of 1879. A law had also been passed to restrict the tax-levy hereafter to 2 per cent, inclusive of a levy for the payment of bonds or interest thereon. The last valuation is Chicago was in round numbers \$130,000,000. On this a levy of 2.86 per cent realized \$3,777,000. Of this about 51 per cent was for interest; the remainder, \$2.35, was for general purposes. This brings in about \$3,100,000. Hereafter, the valuation remaining the same, we will be able to raise only \$2,520,000, and will be able to issue scrip only to 75 per cent of the levy. The city has no control whatever over the valuations. If these increase by increased growth, increased expenses will follow part passes. I determined to live within the requirements of the law. It has been urged that the city had a hepe of large collections from back taxes. I felt that, having no power to borrow, it would be unaafe to base expenditures upon any other than recognized resources; that, if these hoped-for collections came in, we could use them for an earlier escape from the scap infliction. Influenced by those facts, I issued instructions to the *75 per cent order " of June 9. The communication then proceeds:

I found great difficulty in having these instructions to properly followed in the Police and in the Fire Departments. I conselted with their heads, and suggested the Decessity of reducing the salaries of the men to \$850 per annum, as in 1878. It was thought that an enforced reduction would have a demoralizing effect. I therefore gave instructions to the heads of these two departments this reduction to the heads of these two departments to submit the matter to the pane, and endeavor to reach an agreed solution of the qu

number of men should be by tarns furloughed, and thus reduce the expense to within the legal requirements. When I came to the Fire Department I found the difficulty still greater than in the Police. The companies were already reduced to a minimum for efficiency. It was impossible to discharge or furlough whole companies would be an unjust discrimination against the locality in which such companies were placed. The Marchal seemed unwilling to enforce reductions of salaries, pleading that he was under heavy bonds; that he was not convinced of the necessity for the thing; and that he wanted to look into the law. I informed him that I had based my instructions upon the opinion of the Law Department, and that it was sufficient authority for me; that if it was necessary for him to look into the law flatered I might have to get some one else in his place, who would not care to look into the law. This hint seemed to have had the desired effect. Mr. Benner at once set to work to find how be could best effect the necessary reduction which I told him must be done.

A few days later, somewhere between the 15th and the 20th of June, Mr. Benner at more set on the his figares. I did not take a copy of them and have since been unable to get them. His plan was to discontinue the erection of engine-houses and to reduce several items of expense to assfe minimum, he, Benner, asserting that he could not make other reductions without danger. But these reductions still left the necessity for a reduction of salaries by about 7 per cent for the remaining months of the year, including the month of June, as it was already partly run, and to fix the percentage from July 1. He agreed to take it has made and to go to each of the engine-houses to explain the necessity of the thing and the circumstances in which the city was placed; to explain that the law was passed long after the passage of the appropriation ordinance; that the city untorities were not responsible for it; that we could not brider over the matter because next year we would b

Here follows Frank Adams' law, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

The communication proceeds:
After giving my instructions to Mr. Benner, I had no doubt they were being carried out, and I fully expected that the necessary reductions would be inaugurated on the first of this month. To my surprise, on that day I received the following communication:

Here follows the letter of July 1 of Marshal Renner to the Mayor, embodying the order of

Benner to the Mayor, embodying the order of the former to the Assistant Marshals to ascer-tain whether the firemen were willing to accept the reduction of salary, and giving the result of

tain whether the firemen were willing to accept the reduction of salary, and giving the result of the vote.

I could not see Mr. Benner that day, nor on the following, though I called at his office three times. On the 3d I saw him, and remarked that he seemed to have lost his influence over his men. He promptly answered in substance that he had asmuch as ever when he chose to exercise it. I rejoined that he seemed unable to get but three of his men to agree with his ideas of reduction of salaries. He replied that he had not thought it proper that he should try to influence them. I give the substance of our conversation, and not the precise language. During the day I learned from firement that they had been advised from above to vote "No." I then saw Mr. Benner again and told him what I had heard. He denied that he had given such advice, but admitted that an Alderman had visited the engine-houses and advised the men to vote "No." In reply to my question if he had endeavored to counteract the Alderman's influence, he said he had not; that he had not thought it proper that he should do so. I then asked him if he had gone to the engine-houses and explained the matter as I had instructed him to do. He replied that he had not; that he had not thought it proper to do so. I thus found myself face to face with the fact that, as Mayor, I was responsible to the people for the proper management of the affairs of the city; that the Fire Marshal, through whom alone I could do anything in connection with his Department, openly and avowedly refused to follow my instructions, permitting others to influence his men in opposition to what I had thought it proper that he should counteract such influence, I feit it advisable to oring Mr. Benner to a proper conception of what, as the head of the Department, he owed his legal and constituted head. The Mayor of the city. I had but one consistent course to pursue. I addressed Mr. Benner a letter.

Here follows the letter of July 8 to Marshal Benner, notifying him that his resignation wo

the Mayor that he would take the matter under advisement.

I was deeply pained by this. Mr. Benner was my political friend, I had helped get him in his place. He had been my warm political adherent. I had never for a moment dreamed of not reaptoniting him at the expiration of his term. But had disobeyed me in the past, and now defied me. Fersonally, I was a simple, humble citizen; officially, I was the head of a great city, and, as such, owed its people a demand for official respect, I immediately sent Mr. Benner a letter.

Here follows the Mayor's letter to Marshal Here follows the Mayor's letter to Marshal Benner, notifying him of his dismissal and of the placing of Swenie in charge of the Fire De-

partment.

Gentlemen of the Council: As the Mayor of the city, could I have done less? Respectfully,
CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

THE FIREMEN.

In the matter of reducing the pay of the firemen there were some developments yesterday

LOCAL CRIME.

Leigh by Officer Collins.

be expended per month for the balance of the year.

(six months).

The salaries for the month will require the sum of \$28, 965, which will leave a balance of \$3, 779, 94
per month with which to purchase all supplies, make all rebairs, and pay all outstanding contracts,—the contracts amounting to the sum of \$8, 630. This sum will not be sufficient to meet the requirements, and I find that by causing a reduction of 5 per cent in the salaries of the force, a sufficient amount will be obtained, and a total saving in the tax-levy for the Fire Department of \$94, 500 accomplished.

This pleased Mr. Harrison, of course, but in the afternoon the question assumed another shape, which may not have been so pleasing. It transpired that some evenings ago a meeting of

shape, which may not have been so pleasing. It transpired that some evenings ago a meeting of the firemen, was held, at which the whole question was discussed, and at which a set of resolutions were adopted accepting the reduction on the condition that Benner be reinstated. At this meeting a Committee, consisting of Capts. Casey, Lefevour, and Fitzgerald, were appointed to present the resolutions to the Mayor, which they did. The were as follows:

ald, were appointed to present the resolutions to the Mayor, which they did. The were as follows:

Wennes, It becomes apparent to us, on mature deliberation, that our voluntary assent becomes necessary in the furtherance of the reduction of our monthly pay, as proposed by your Honor, in compliance with the law relative thereto; and Wenness. We have heretofore, on a former occasion, without wishing to be impulsive toward your Honor, through our own voluntary act, refused to acquiesce in said reduction, in consequence of the discount of city scrip; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Fire Pepartment, pledge ourselves freely and firmly to adhere to the necessary reduction of 5 per cent during the balance of the last six months of the present fiscal year, hoping through this unantmous feeling of the members of dath. Fire Department that your Honor will kindly, in your calm consideration, listen to our humble prayer in restoring our beloved "Chief" (M. Benner) to his former position as chief executive officer of the Chicato Fire Department, and hy so doing you will confer an everlasting favor on the undersigned members of the Department.

A short interview was beld with the Mayor, but the Committee could get no assurances, though they left impressed with the fidea that their Chief would be restored to them at an early day.

early day. MR. LEITER'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter to Ald. Jonas, reference to which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE: yesterday's TRIBUNE:
CRICAGO, July 7.—DRAN SIR: After seeing you I had a long talk with Mr. Benner, and am satisfied, after carefully considering the statements of both sides, that the Mayor was not warranted in removing Benner. This is a matter in which the entire city has a deep interest. On the efficiency of the Fire Department depends the safety of the homes and property of all classes. We know that Benner is efficient. It is unwise to experiment. If I were an Alderman, after hearing both sides, I would vote to reinstate. Yours very truly,
L. Z. LEITER.

THE MUTUAL FRIENDS. Yesterday afternoon ex-Ald. Jesse Spalding, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, and three or four other rentlemen of equal high standing called upon the Mayor for the purpose of seeing if some-thing could not be done to settle this Benner the Mayor for the purpose of seeing if some-thing-could not be done to settle this Benner matter. They stated very fully the reasons why they believed it was better for the city that Mr. Benner should continue to fill the place which be had held so acceptably for so long, and expressed a strong hope that something could be done to straighten up matters between him and the Mayor. They were listened to, of course, with great respect, and in turn listened to the Mayor's statement of his side of the case, which did not, however, inspire them with very much hope for the future. He seemed to think that the Council was making an effort to antagonize and fight bim, and that it was a contest between himself and that body, in which he didn't intend to back down. He also took exception, as on previous occasions, to the took exception, as on previous occasions, to the terms of the letter which Marshal Benner wrote to him in reply to the request for his resigna-tion. The interview was a very quiet and pleas-ant one, but apparently accomplished nothing.

HOSE TESTING.

The following letter, handed Acting Marshal Swenie yesterday afternoon, explains itself:
CRICAGO, July 10.—To the Acting Chief Fire Department and Boar tof Fire and Water, Chicago—GENTS: If it is the right of our competitors to ask for a test of our hose, we claim the same right of you; and now ask that you make, at the same place, with the same gauges, pump, etc., a public test of the Eureka fire hose bought of Ballock, Salisbury & Cline, from the 10,000 foot lot furnished by them, and guaranteed to stand a pressure of 700 pounds. We also ask that a test be made of a part of the 3,000 feet of rubber hose lately bought of C. G. Carleton & Co., and now being delivered to the city, and that it be tested up to its guarantee—500 pounds—when delivered. May this test be at once. Yours truly, HOSE TESTING.

Yours truly, CASWELL FIRE DEP'T SUPPLY CO. NEW SILVER MINES.

in the Ozark Mountains.

Silver City (Ark.) Correspondence Concinnati Enquirer.

The new silver discoveries which were first "struck" here over a year ago by Diamond Joe Reynolds, of Chicago, have, by their accessibil-ity, suddenly become almost as attractive as the famous Leadville region, and yet comparatively nothing has been said about them. The way to get here, and what is to be seen and done after. you get here, are the subjects which will interest those who are down with the silver fever. est those who are down with the silver fever.

Silver City is situated in the midst of the ore regions, and has a population of perhaps 150 persons. Kinnon & Brady keep the only hotel in the place, which is run on the European plan. Beds cost 25 cents per night, four beds to a room, and you always sleep double. The rooms and beds are neat and clean. Meals 25 cents. Like all mining towns, a small quantity of liquor is sold, and a little gambling is done. The natives who own the land raise a little corn, and sometimes cotton, but "nary" thing else. They live on salt meat and corn-oread as luxuries, their regular diet being sobacco and bad whisky.

The Wandering Boy Lode is one of the prospectively rich mines, the ore having been found at a few feet below the surface, growing richer as it despened. I did not notice any ore laying around in heads, as I have seen in Colorado; but the mysteriously knowing fellows told me it was there.

The Minnesota shaft, owned by Diamond

around in heaps, as I have seen in Colorado; but the mysteriously knowing fellows told me it was there.

The Minnesota shaft, owned by Diamond Joe Reynolds, is not in operation, being nearly full of water, and a notice on the door that the machinery is for sale would indicate that the owner is expecting to give it a rest for a time.

The Glendale Consolidated, owned by St. Louis parties, with another shaft, was purchased for 318,000. What the Company expects to do with its claims has not leaked out. There is an immense amount of secrecy about things out here, which to me is bewildering.

The Alexander claims are being worked and with a prospect of good pay dirt. Experienced miners claim that the prospects here are equal to those of Georgetown, Col., but I was not so impressed.

The miners seem determined not to lose anything for want of claims, and have staked out the whole country and are waiting for capitalists to come along and buy them out or work their claims for them. I don't think \$500 could be raised by the men who own two-thirds of the claims, but they are hopeful and feel rich. Assays of the quartz shows a yield or from \$55 to \$1,100 per ton. George A. Settle, an experienced Idaho miner, informs me that these are undoubtedly true veins of silver, and he is fixing to stay. He is said to be a man of means, and has bought an interest in the Walnut Mine. This company has tent north for quartz-crushing machinery, and a few weeks will determine whether they are to get sliver in paying quantities or not. Claims can be bought cheap now, but the prices are going up every day.

Be Thought So.

Detroit Free Frees.

The man in charge of the big engine at the Water-Works realizes that he has a curiosity for most visitors, and when callers express surprise and interest he feels pleased. The other day a stranger came in for a look around, and his general make-up satisfied the engineer that he was a person of deep thought and a man to appreciate the merits of monster machinery. The stranger viewed the engine from every side and angle, and sat down. Then he, reviewed it and took another rest. Then he walked around the building in a wise way and came back for another inspection. For two long hours he hardly had his eyes off the ponderous machinery, but was at last ready to go. Taking one last look, he walked up to the engineer and said:

"Say, mister, this 'ere injine runs by steam."

last look, he walked up to the said:

"Say, mister, this 'ere injine runs by steam, don't it?"

"Why, of course," was the amazed answer.

"Well, I thought so more'n half an hour ago," continued the man, "but it's just as well to be sure about these things. There are so many wind-mills around nowadays that one can't be certain of nothing."

Packages warranted to contain the means of sure death to potato-bags, without poison, were sold at a fair in Illinois. Each contained two blocks of wood, on one of which was written, "Place the bug on this block and smash him with the other."

Later Details of the Murder of James

The Goldmans Held for the Navigat Murder.

Constables Who Will Not Be Obedient to

the Law.

Petty Robberies, Assaults, Stabbing-Affrays, Etc.

THE LEIGH SHOOTING. OFFICER COLLINS NOT BLAMBLESS.

The developments in the shooting of James
Leigh, of No. 553 West Twelfth street, by Policeman John Collins, of the Hinman Street
Station, were by no means complete. Those
who knew most about the affair were keeping away back, and were seemingly, disinclined to say much about the affair until under oath before the Coroner's jury. The in-quest will take place at 10 o'clock this forenoon at the West Twelfth Street Station, and the friends of the deceased, together with those of the young men directly implicated in the quarrel and assault upon the policeman, promise to make the inquest a com-plete one. They claim that the evidence against the officer will be overwhelming. However, whether the shooting and killing of the young man was justifiable or not, it was a most lamentable occurrence. Notwithstanding the word of the police that young Leigh was a rough character, the evidence will show that he was nothing of ufacturers of beds and bedding on street, state that the deceased

ufacturers of beds and bedding on Canal street, state that the deceased and his brother have worked for them for some seven or eight years, and that Jimmy was always a sober, industrious, and trustworthy young man. Both gentlemen were at the house yesterday condoining with the afflicted parents. The people in the vicinity all aver that the deceased young man was so quiet, orderly, and industrious that his like could not possibly be named in that section of the country. Mr. Leigh, the father of the deceased, is an elderly Irishman of the old school, and is in the employ of the Chicago Carpet Company. The mother has been ill for some time, and it is feared that the shock will kill her.

The circumstances of the killing were about as stated in yesterday's Tribuna. The deceased was one of a party of six who were "swapping stories," as they term it, in a barn in the rew of No. 1 Kansas street, owned and occupied by Thomas Dunn, a grocer. The others in the party were Jerry Noonan, switchman on the Fort Wayne Road, Peter Brennock, a painter, Joseph Connors, laborer in the lumber-yard, and Willie Dunn, a printer in the employ of Kellong & Co., and a sou of the owner of the barn. The young men claim that they had a right in the barn, and were doing nothing out of the way when the officer intruded upon them. He first asked what they were doing there, and young Dunn spoke up and told him who he was. Then the officer intruded upon them. He first asked what they were doing there, and young Dunn spoke up and told him who he was. Then the officer grabbed, and, some sort of a serious encounter must have ensued, for the policeman's head yesterday bore evidence of numerous and heavy blows.

encounter must have ensued, for the policeman's head yesterday bore evidence of numerous and heavy blows.

Policeman Collins says that he was stunned by the injuries received, and when the crowd scattered he made after young Leigh, and after ordering him to hait twice, fired two shots. He saw him fall, but did not wait to see how badly he had wounded him, but started at once to procure assistance, for fear that the crowd would again assault him. Issac Mathews, Daniel Marsh, Policeman Wheeler, and Capt. George Miller found young Leigh, and carried him to his home. The bullet, calibre 38, fired from a new Smith & Wesson revolver, passed entirely through the body.

Capt. Miller states a few minutes before the encounter he met Officer Collins, and asked him

Capt. Miller states a few minutes before the encounter he met Officer Collins, and asked him to enter a neighboring saloon for a drink, but the officer declined, saying that there were some young fellows inside who were unfriendly towards him. He then said that he had once arrested one of their number named Davis, and had had him fined \$50 fervagrancy, and, the crowd having grown bold over having beaten several other policemen, threatened also to beat him. About fifteen minutes after this conversation Capt. Miller heard the shot fired. There is doubtless pienty of subject matter for a Coroner's jury to-day in determining whether the officer was justified or not.

THE GOLDMANS HELD. The Coroner's jury reassembled at the Armory Building at 2 yesterday to hear the remaining evidence in the case of the murdered boy, Rocco Navigato, who was shot on the night of July 8, during a quarrel over some fire-

Coroner Mann referred to the cause of the adjournment of the previous day, as a desire to look further into the advisability of evidence to prove an alibi before a Coroner's jury. He stated that he had obtained the opinions of sevand that all concurred with him in the belief that it should not be admitted.

the counsel on both sides, and they cited cases where such evidence had been allowed. Mr. Moses seemed anxions for a test-case, and, judging from Coroner Mann's remarks to the reporter after the trial, his wish will be gratified. Mr. Schaffner, counsel for Louis Goldman, brought forward Miss Josie Laurens, who testibrought forward Miss Josie Laurens, who testified to the following effect: "I live at 437 South Clark street, and do housework for Louis Goldman. The saloon and dwelling occupy the same fron, a door between the apartments being always open, enabling me to see everything going on in the saloon. I was in the saloon on the night in question, and heard no shot and saw no one enter excepting a girl who came in for a pitcher of beer, and who returned about ten minutes later in quest of some whisky, saying that her brother-in-law, Rocco Navigato, had been shot. Was in the saloon each time the girl came in."

THE PRISONER, ABE GOLDMAN, then showed the jury that the heart-shaped

the Prisoner, ABS GOLDMAN, then showed the jury that the heart-shaped ring involved in the case would not fit the finger it was declared to be upon by the boy Romania, at the time of the shooting.

The Coroner then allowed him to make a statement to the jury as to his whereabouts on the night of the murder. He said he returned from his work on Market street at 6 o'clock, ate his supper, and walked down to Owen Doyle's saloon. He remained in iront of this place from 7 until half-past 9, and in front of Trainor's saloon until half-past 11, when he returned home and retired.

Louis Goldman then made a statement, which was in substance the same as that of Miss Laureus, and then the Coroner, after reading a few points of law to the intelligent body of jurors, adjourned to await.

THE VERDICE.

After an hour's delay the jury returned to the room and rendered the following verdict in accordance with the facts in the case:

We, the jury, and that the said Rocco Navigato, now lying dead, came to his death on the 5th day of July, 1879, at 429 Clark street, in said City of Officago, from a pistol wound in the body caused by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Abraham Goldman. We, the jury, further find that Louis Goldman was the accessory to the fact of said shooting; and we therefore recommend that the said Abraham Goldman and the said Louis Goldman be held to await the action of the Grand Jury of Cook County.

ERRING CONSTABLES.

A. E. HALL.

The case of Constable A. K. Hall, charged The case of Constable A. K. Hall, charged with kidnapping Mrs. Louisa Wilson, which was tried before Justice Prindiville Weinesday and staken under advisement, was yesterday decided by the Justice, who dismissed the case, and the defendant was discharged, the blaintiffs agreeing that they had no case under the law. Justice Prindiville stated that he was of the same opinion at the close of the trial that he was yesterday, but the attorney advanced some peculiar law, which the magistrate confessed he had never heard before, and at the request of this attorney he reserved his decision until yesterday.

F. A. BROKASKI.

The case of George Holt vs. F. A. Brokaski, a Constable, charged, with seizing goods upon an attachment that were under a chattel mortgage, and therefore exempt under the law, and also with neglecting to schedule the property seized,

was tried before Justice Hammer yesterday afternoon. There was some controversy about the legality of the warrant, the defense contending that the one under which the trial was proposed to be held was an improper one, as it covered too much ground. The prosecution maintained that there were three or four sections of the code under which the prisoner was

maintained that there were three or Jour sections of the code under which the prisoner was held.

Finally the differences were settled, and the testimony of George Holt, the complaining witness, was heard. He testified that, on the morning of the 10th of June, the Constable same to his place and presented his execution, and demanded payment upon the same. Witness told defendant that he had no money, and what little property he had was under a chattel mortgage. He gave him the date, names, etc., and a full description of the mortgage. The defendant told him that if he would be be cost of the execution and his services in serving it he would return the document with the indorsement, "No property found." Witness said he had not incurred any costs, and he did not feel like paying him any money, even if he could. Brokassi then seized the goods, consisting of furniture, bedding, etc., worth perhaps \$80, and refused to give him an appraisal. Witness protested against his taking the goods, and went and got out a replevio, which was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Mulloy. Since that time neither the witness, the Deputy, nor anybody in bis interest had been able to find the goods. Witness had no property except two or three suits of old clothes, half a dozen old shirtshalf a dozen ditto socks, a few ancient undershirts, etc.; that was all the property he had in the world, and not a cent of money.

At this point the witness was asked some hard questions in a low voice, which all parties concerned did not appear to wish the reporters to hear, and, as the latter persisted somewhat, the case was continued until the 15th at 3 o'clock p. m.

M'LEAN.

Away back in September, 1877, M. & G. H.

M'LEAN.

M'LEAN.

Away back in September, 1877, M. & G. H.
Harris brought suit against Constable De Witt
C. McLean and his bondsmen, James R. and
John R. Stockwell, to recover \$44 wrongfully
withheld by said McLean. The case was berun
before Justice W. C. De Wolf, taken to Justice
Robinson on a change of venue,
the sent back to De Wolf, who
gave judgment for \$60.15 debt
and damages. June 30 Justice Hawkinson
issued a scire facias, and the case came up before that Justice yesterday, he having succeeded to De Wolf's docket. The defendant
claimed that De Wolf had no jurisdiction after
once sending the case to Robinson, and Justice
Hawkinson took time to consider the point.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

The case of William Johnson, charged with robbing Mrs. Hoffman of a pocketbook containing some \$30, on Michigan avenue, Wednesday morning, came up before Justice Wallace yesterday, but was continued until Saturday, on account of the absence of witnesses for the

Mary Allen endeavored to plunder the room of guests at the Harrison Court Hotel at the

of guests at the Harrison Court Hotel at the dinner hour yesterday, and, after going through one room, attempted to cross a skylight to get into another apartment, when she broke through. The guests at the table just beneath the skylight were treated to a sight not down on the bill of fare. A policeman was sent for, and the woman was taken to the West Twelfth Street Station.

The charge of larceny as baffee brought by Minnie Winck against F. F. Cole was dismissed by Justice Hudson yesterday, the Grand Jury having already indicted Mr. Cole on the same charge. Cole was arrested in the County-Building shortly afterward by Deputy-Sheriff Burke, and was highly indignant at the insult thus put upon him. His attorney, J. C. Haines, wanted to go on his bond, but was refused, and ex-Mayor Colyin finally signed the necessary papers.

Some twenty odd cases against gamblers—
the gaming-houses of Holt and Hankins—have
been lying in Justice Wallace's office since the
1st of this month, awaiting the convenience of the Prosecuting-Attorney for
the caty. They have been continued
from time to time, and are now set for to-day at
3 p. m. sharp. Venires have been called for for
juries by the lawyers for the delense, and they
no doubt expect to get their clients cleared by
the usual process,—by the agency of tricky Constables and disreputable juries.

Minor arrests: Henry Whipple, 23 years of age and a bookkeeper, larceny of two suits of clothes from the Harrison Court Hotel, belonging to Herry Parry; George Graham, who has frequently been arrested for stealing clothing from the large hotels, and who is now suspected as the thief who has been doing some viteraive agent. into one of several boxes, and thereby swindled the inmates of No. 418 State street out of \$1 each; seventeen low down inmates of a ranch at No. 463 Clark street kept by an Englishman known as "Nigger Bill," because he lives with a colored woman.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night Patrick Fla-

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night Patrick Flaherty, on his way home, was met on Western avenue, near the canal, by a voung ruffian named William Joyce. On the bridge over the West Fork of the South Branch of the river Joyce drew a pocket-knife, saying, "I will knife you," and without any provocation began a 'violent assault upon Flaherty. After cutting a bad gash underneath the left eye, which nearly drew the eye from its socket, and another but less severe gash over the right eye. Joyce knocked him down and booted him, and took 60 cents from his pockets. The affair was reported to the police yesterday morning, and Joyce was arrested in the afternoon by Policemen Meany and Nolan, of the Deering Street Station. He is charged with an assaulf with intent to do bodily injury, and with robbery.

One of the brothers of the Jones family says that some of the papers have greatly misrepresented the shooting of James F. Jones. His brother and others say that it was a premeditated affair on the part of Prince Albert Jones to kill his brother, and that James F. Jones is an honorable man, and they further state that Prince Albert Jones has on several occasions attempted to kill James, and has threatened him a great many times. They say that James has not had a revolver about him for over two years, and that Pfince Albert Jones' pretending to claim that the shooting was done in self-defense is a base falsehood, he having sneaked in the barn and fired upon James when he was attending to his horses, and not saying a word to anybody. They say that it was an agreement and a conspiracy between him and his mother to carry out his murderous work, and they bettend to prosecute him to the bitter end, and see that the guilty one is punished.

At 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detective Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Arenue Station,

and a conspiracy between him and his mother to carry out his murderous work, and they in the did to prosecute him to the bitter end, and see that the guilty one is punished.

At 10 o'clock yesterday afternoop Detective Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Avenus Station, acrossed, upon complaint of Mrs. Flore S. Fishman Problems and the member of R. B. Allen. A short time ago Allen came there and engaged board for himself; and wife. He brought with him no bargaze, but said it would come with his wife in the contract of the bargage. But said it would come with his wife in the corise of a few days. She never came; nether and come with his wife in the corise of a few days. She never came; nether did the bargarge. A multiplicity of excusses the concluded to migrate, and, getting up before the larged the same game upon Mrs. Cass. A level of the stripe and the same of the stripe and the same of the stripe and the same of the stripe and policy in the same of the same of the stripe and policy in consequence of the order, the same of the numerous confidence men in town to an understanding that they would not be allowed to remain in this city in peace and plenty. In consequence of the order, the Central Station detectives alias "Red Adama," Henry Conlink, George Myers, Henry Martin, alias "White Pine," who killed "Sir Ames" a few years ago on Clark street, Henry Thompson, and William Kelley, alias Kellogy. These are by no means all the men of the stripe who are to be found upon the strong, and hence there is reason for thisking that the warfare will not be allowed to remain in this city in peace and plenty. In consequence of the order, the Central Station detectives the form of the stripe who are to be found upon the strong, and hence there is reason for thisking that the warfare will not be will be striped to the stripe who are to be found upon the strong, and hence there is reason for thisking that the warfare will not be will be supplied to the stripe who are to be found upon the strong, and hence there is reason for thisking

P. McNally, \$300 to the 12th; John Rosden, a colored janttor, who hired out to John Skidmore, of No. 116 LaSalle street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Kate Gallagher, an erring young woman of only 15 years, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd: William Bernhardt, who selected a stock of goods at the wholesale housefof P. L. Garrity, and, through introductions which he managed to obtain in consequence of his pretended purchase, swindled other dealers out of small amounts of borrowed money, \$600 to the 15th. Justice Walsh: George Williams, Michael Ryan, and Patrick Downey, fighting in a saloon, \$100 fine each; William G. Hill, larceny of some plumbers' tools from Thomas Hughes, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Bustie and William McMullen, prowling about in alleva, \$20 fine each; John Conlon, vagrancy, \$100 fine, Justice Kaulmann: Hattle Collins, larceny as ballee of some goods from the Briggs House, \$500 to the 14th.

AGRANTS DISCHARGED.

Martin A. Weeks, Thomas Ward, Charles Spencer, and George Smith were brought over to Justice Wallace on a change of venue from Justice Summerfield yesterday, charged with vagrancy, nominally, but in reality on the charge of being profession algamblers and "con." men. The city's Prosecuting-Attorney, Cameron, was not at his post of duty, being under a pressure of his own private business, which took him into the County Court, or some place other than the place which the city pavs him to fill, and consequently the result of this trial was another insce, as a number of similar ones have been of late, being prosecuted by policemen, unaided by legal talent of any sort. The officers appearing for the prosecution were Detectives Lonergan, Trainor, and Slavton, who did the best they could. The renowned F. A. Mitchell appeared as attorney for the defense, and he insisted upon having a jury. A venire for six men was issued. The constable who is still on trial for malfeasance in office, Michael Doran, was called upon to go gut and hunt up the proper kind of jury, and he did his duty faithfully, according to the ideas of the only lawyer. The case was tried, and a verdict of not guilty was prought in, on the ground that there was not afficient evidence to convict. PAGRANTS DISCHARGED. only lawyer. The case was tried, and a verdict of not guilty was prought in, on the ground that there was not refficient evidence to convict. The gamblers, thieves, and thurs are having a glorious good time just now, on the principle that "when the cat's away the mice will play."

that "when the cat's away the mice will play."

THE UNION PRINTERS.

The case of Woodard and the other Union printers who were charged with conspiracy to injure the business of Donnelley, Gassette, Loyd & Co., the publishers of the directory, came up again before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon, this time for argument, the evidence having been all put in a week or so ago. Richard Tuthill, for the firm, reviewed the testimony for the prosecution, claiming that the inevitable effect of the admitted acts of the defendants—inducing men to quit work and threatening them, and issuing the libelous circular—was to injure the business of the firm, and, therefore, they were guilty of conspiracy under the statute.

they were guilty of conspiracy under the statute.

Geb. Beem claimed that there had been no violation of the law of conspiracy. One of the defendants was guilty of making threats, but why was he not arrested for so doing? The punishment was not severe enough, doubtless. The firm, in their desire to get the men into the Penitentiary, had overleaped themselves, and had no standing in court. As he construed the statute, a corporation could not be conspired against; the conspiracy must be against a person. There was nothing to show a combination to injure the business of the firm; the truth was, the controversy had helped them.

Mr. Quigg showed from the evidence that the object was to get the office into the Typographical Union, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Having failed peaceably, the defendants, backed by the Union, sought to injure the business of the firm and compel them to back down from their position.

The Justice thought a case of conspiracy bad

to back down from their position.

The Justice thought a case of conspiracy had been made out, and be held the accused in \$1,000 ball each for trial, they furnishing the

THE ISRAELITES.

Proceedings in the New York Council. NEW YORK, July 10.—The Council of the Union of American and Hebrew Congregations to-day considered the subject of agriculture. An amendment was offered that, in order to carry out the plans successfully, the Executive Boards be instructed to appoint a Committee on Agriculture; said Committee shall solicit dona-tions of land, farming implements, and money; and, as soon as they obtain a tract of land, they shall subdivide it into farms of fifty to eighty acres for one family. Said family shall have that land free of any rental for a term of seven years. After seven years a price shall be fixed, on favorable terms, for which that family can buy said land, and the money thus received by the Executive Board to be reinvested in the fertile lands, and to be given to other settlers

The Rev. Dr. Wise spoke in favor of the scheme.

The Rev. Dr. Moses, of Alabama, said the dwelling place of the Jews always had been in cities, and he thought it much better for them to devote their attention to commerce.

Mr. Joseph, of Cincinnati, contended that the carrying out of the scheme would be a great benefit, as it would result in rescuing many men from idleness who would otherwise remain in pauperism. The discussion was long and interesting.

The report was at length adopted, with the following further amendment, that a committee be authorized to purchase such additional tracts of land as they may deem expedient, and as the funds for that purpose will allow.

The Executive Committee was further ordered to confer with such other organizations having kindred objects in view, for the purpose of carrying into successful operation a practical plan for agricultural pursuits.

It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the Council in Chicago on the second Tuesdavin July, 1880.

The Rev. Jacobs, Chairman of the Committee on Publication, presented a report touching several resolutions that were referred to such Committee.

First—It is not in the province of the Committee to derise any plan of instruction for Congregational schools.

Second—That it is would be an infringement on the constitution of the American Hebrew congregations to legislate on the subject of prayer-book.

Third—That it is not practicable for the Council to undertake the establishment of a central organ for the pupils and teachers of our religious schools, but that all such undertakings be left for the present to individual enterprise and the merit of the work itself.

Fifth—That the subject of the publication of text-books for religious schools having been provided for in previous reports of this Committee, it has not been deemed necessary to religious schools having been provided for in previous reports of this Committee, it has not been deemed necessary to reliterate the problemany definition of the themselved and the provision

AVERY MOORE.

No Money Paid Yet on That Day ficiency.

A Great Deal of Lentency, but No Cash.

"I know vary little about it." said

JUSTICE MATSON, referring to the West Town's settlement with Avery Moore, concerning which I HR TRIBUT published something yesterlay. "Some time during the spring, at an adjourned meeting, a proposition was made by R. P. Derickson, on behalf of Moore's daughter, that she was prebehalf of Moore's caughter, that she was pre-pared to pay \$1,000 in cash (and if her word wasn't taken he would guarantee the payment on the spot), if some arrangement was male whereby her father could come back. Notes would be given for the balance of the defict,—

some \$8,000 altogether. A suit had been estered, and the Board was satisfied that we would get beaten, and we that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would be doing that if we got only \$1,000 we would get the state of the latter than the lat well, though the balance was promised, the danghter saying that she intended to devote her life to retrieving her father's lost character. The bond which ne had given, it turned out, had been signed in blank. Gill, one of the bondsmen, made affidavit that the consideration and the date were not in it when he signed. If the date were not in it when he signed. If that were true the bond was worthless. When that defense was put in, the case was continued to await the return of Heitz, the Town-Clerk, who was in Europe. When he came back he had an interview with Boresen, the attorney, and said he couldn't tell anyth as about the bond; it was brought to him all filled up, but he couldn't tell what condition it was in when Gill signed it. He was the only one of the bond-dimen that was worth anyther for said, if we could get \$1,000 ere thought better than to carry on the suit at further expense and get nothing. "WAS ANY MONEY PAID!"

"No. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Derick-son, Mr. Moore's two daughters. Mr. Stone of the News, and Dr. Thomas were present, and the daughter reiterated her statement that she would pay \$1,000 at once and give notes for the

"Was the cash put lown!"

"Was the cash put lown?"
"No."
"Has it been paid yet?"
"No."
"Why not?"
"I don't know. The Clerk (Chlodeck) say they have been promising to pay from time in time, but haven't done so yet."
"Were the Board unanimous in agreeing this settlement?"
"The Board had no authority in the matter at all. It was in the Clerk's hands under the law. But he wanted the sanction of the Board, and it was the unanimous feeling that that was the best that could be done under, the circunstances. We had no objection to the Clerk's going on and making the settlement; did not order him to make it, as we had no authority."
"Who directed the dismissal of the circumstif?"
"We had nothing to do with they, and didn't know anything about the noile. I think it was

"We had nothing to do with the, and disk know anything about the noile. I think it was claimed that they could make an arrangement with the State's Attorney about dropping the dictment, but the Boaru said in affect that it was none of our business,—that my arrangements made would be satisfactory,—that we had nothing to do with it officially."

The reporter then hunted up

CLERK CHLODECK.

CLERK CHLODECE,

who said:

"I understood that the Board as actioned the
taking of the money, but not the dropping of
the criminal proceedings. Mr. S one, of the
News, came to me and requested me to go with
him to the State's Attorney. I wen't there and
stated to him that the town auth rities were
satisfied with the proposed settleme, t. He want
ed me to address a letter to him to that effect,
and I did so,—that, as far as money matters
went, the town would be reimbursed by cash,
notes, etc. I knew nothing about the hole untit I saw it mentioned in The Tratsung. Mr.
Gill assumed the responsibility of paying the
\$1,000. I went with him to Mr. Boysen's office,
and the notes were drawn up, and Gill said a
would come the next day and pay the cash."

"Yhe he he read you the money wat!"

"When was that?"
"In the latter part of May."
"Has he paid you the money yet?"
"No. He has been to see me several times,—said he was a little embarrassed, and would give me \$500 down and a note for \$500, running sixty

me \$500 down and a note for \$500, running sixty days."

"Were you willing to accept?"

"Certainly, and told him I would, if the note was indorsed. That was satisfactory to him. But he didn't come around and settle. I sent him a postal three or four days ago, saving that I wanted to know something definite. I haven't received a reply yet. I intend to send him another costal, and, if he doesn't come around, to look into the matter."

"Have you got the notes?"

"No. I understand they were sent to Canda and signed by Moore (I insisted that it should be done in the presence of a notary), and that Gill has them."

"Have you seen Miss Moore lately?"

"She called on me two weeks ago and saked if the money had been paid, and when I told her 'No,' she seemed to be very much surprised. She thought the settlement was all made."

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"

"WHAI, I am going to joush them to a settlement. The indictment can be reinstated. But I don't think Moore is at fault. My idea is that Gill is going to put up \$500, and is waiting to get \$500 from Moore's iriends."

"How much has the civil suit against Moore cost the town?"

"About \$400, and two Judges said we could not recover on the bond. If we kept on more money would have to be paid out, and there was no prospect of getting anything. I accepted the proposition of Moore's friends, and sm willing to abide by it; but it looks to the now as if they had gone back on it."

A Bad Man Turned Loose.

A Virginia gentleman, just up from San Francisco, confided some of his experiences to a Chronicie reporter yesterday. While at the Bay he stopped at the Palace Hotel and made a practice of dropping into the bar-room of that establishment of an evening, it being a retired and rather high-toned place. On Wednesday evening last the Comstocker lounged into the bar-room and was pleased to behold there as the only occupants Senstor Sharon, Suth Cook, Tom Sunderland, and a 1ew other historic capitalists, sitting at a large round table, in the centre of which stood sundry bottles bearing the mystical word "Roederer." Presently a - iddle-aged man, soberly dressed in black bros icioth, and wearing a plug hat, staggered in from the hallway, and, lurching up to the bar, yelled for everybody to come up and have so nething to drink. The Sharon-Cook party pai no attention to the boisterous new arrival, taietly went on with their gossip and Roederes, Giving furious whoop and smashing his tils down on his head, the stranger performed a war-tene to the middle of the room and declared finalifies a practice to strew upon the floor the bowels of any person who declined to drink usod his tovitation. To point his remarks, the stranger wound up by drawing an eighteen-inch Arkansat toothpick from the back to his coliar and advanced upon the table. There was a stamped. When the Virginian peeped up from behind the bar, to which position he had quietly and calmly walked at the beginning of the srouble, he perceived that Sharon and his friends had gone and that a policeman was lugging the warits stranger out of the piace.

"Who is he?" asked the Virginia man of the barkeoper.

"Oh, he's a good enough man when he tan't in linguar," realled the man of drinks, nervous!" A Bad Man Turned Loope.

"Who is he?" asked the virginia had on barkeeper.

"Oh, he's a good enough man when he isn't in liquor," replied the man of drinks, nervously polishing the rosewood bar with a towel. "He was one of the quietest men I ever saw when he first came here about two days ago, but he's bad when he's full."

"From Bodie, I suppose?" suggested the Virginian. Virginian.
"Bodie! Hell, no. He's from Boston. He belongs to that Sunday-school excursion party."

State Elections This Year.

The first State election this year will be that of Kentucky, on Aug. 4. The others come is order as follows: California, Sept. 3, State and judicial others, four Congressmen and Legislature; Maine, Sept. 5, State officers and Legislature; Ohio and lowa, Oct. 7, State officers part and Legislature; Maryland, Massachusette, Minnesota, Mississiopi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin, Nov. 3 Governors are elected in all the States named except Mississiopi, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Sad Social Condition,

New York Tribune.

No less than 40,000 women of Massachusetts
are still compelled to button their own gaiters.
The allegation that "man proposes" does not seem to be true of the Old Commonwealth.

TORRI

The First Hot Season

The Smells It Elic Reeking F

Filthy Streets on the Need Immediate

Commissioner Waller Money for the

Reports of Intense Parts of the C

Only a fee days ago every because it was too cold; ye mopping their foreheads and the name of goodness it was seemed to have dropped in the name of goodness it was seemed to have dropped in the name of goodness it was seemed to have dropped in the name of goodness and intensity. seemed to have dropped in use anddenness and intensity surprising and unbearable varied, as thermometers generating seeker of temperature but the choice of assorted mercury bulbs which ever w. They ranged from 85 to 93 de but the air was so charge that the heat was as o would be in a perfectly at 168. Everybody was moand at a loss to know what the merit a visitation of St. Louis is well established that on Chicago is the most highly resort in the land. The slight merit a visitation of St. Lodis is well established that on Chicago is the moat highly resort in the land. The sligh valled was by no means cooling the afflicted populace seek coo to recaperate their weakened that most, glues art of heat low temperature will not discover warmth had the effect mind the horrors of last summe the later reports of the day, indeed suffering from yellogreat deal of sympathy for people whose lot had been favored region. Extremely the day, the evening brought lief,—the wind setting in temoderating to a degree that refreshing. The night was of day as yesterday in Chicagool, as combared with oth country, what must it have ern tiers of cities where atmosphere is scarcely kn and the temperature at mid high as that of midday?

The only case of sunstrol was that of Gaspar Derrand work on the Music-Hall State and Randolph streets, the sun and was carried hot The temperature vesterds Manasse, optician, No. 88 Manns Building), was at 8 a. m., 85; 12 m., 91; 3 p. m., Barometer a 8 a. m., 30.47; 8

A DIRTY DI It is about time that those that cleanliness, is next to appreciate the horrors of at at the condition of the West exaggeration in saying that the streets over there is Christian or heathen com-hard to parallel it in any is certainly, in the way of bounded by West Madison a and Desplaines and Halster discount the famous Color London for filth cannot ap and as for those of spotless linen in ours. Let any ours around this quarter. He wi conclusion,—that the city a almost absolute disregard of sanitary laws, doing their b demic. If the people on escape the ravares of disemer, the fact may be set do dispensation of a mysteriou majority of the rasidents are

dispensation of a mysteriou majority of the residents are many, through no faul are compelled to live euronisted fifth of the crawi along in an title, thr pigs, wallow is their surroun have not the power, even if tilate the rottenness aroun wouldn's do it'll they could The streets may be swept they may not; sure a thing bothers them. They are will rotten cabbage, decayed along, and other awory the can glide along easily.

For the sake of those who do affairs, however, a Tansuday made the tour of this bounded as above. It is a particularize where there is army of scavengers ought to the region, and the entire Fig. then use their hose-pipes the place. Then probably be improved. The reporcall the attention of the sutte above Canal street. They others, but they are bad sufficient vegetable mat sun to cause a most offen them look to Desplaise ison to Twelfth, upon whith street to the other, are array of ash-barrels which of insects and something of the dirtiest streets. A Petticoat lane Jew might picking the rotten boots decayed cabbage, bananab brokes bottles lying plent vacant lots, and in the pool Between Madison and I are mnumerable alleys in condition, and which she diate attention of the Be Roven and Bunker streets plight, but perhaps Ewing test, is capable of lever than any city. Large pools of covered with a green alim rible stench, are on every laimost a mass of garbage, tenness.

"Do servengers ever con "Do servengers ever con porter to a woman very of easily reclining on the side half a dozen white child sadly meding sone and way and the sadly meding sone and way are out as sone as possible ded, "Its too much for the "How long is it since the "How long is it since the "How long is it since the "Well, now, not since I been here two years."

"How do you get rid of "Oh." realised the woman here two? "And is it ever taken as "Yery seldom."

"How do you stand the "Well, it's sometimes p for instance, they brough the street."

"And is it ever taken as "Yery seldom."

"How do you stand the "Well, it's sometimes p for instance, they brough the street was sometime to be seen the flees that stuff bryour little fellows, but tinued the woman, "this apot where everybody is earbage. Nothing is ever "is there any fever and "Not yet; but iguess fore long. I'm agoin' to soon as I get money enoughound to come."

At about No. 178 of this is a lot covered with grawinging in it is vegetable in the centre of this lot as is rented to an Iri is no sewage. The torn up or washed in the centre of this iot as is rented to an Iri is no sewage. The torn up or washed intermins have poured in way. There the water has it will remain nave poured in the samt twill remain navel to the samt twill remain navel poured in way. There the water has it will remain have poured in way, There the water has it will remain navel to an Iri is no sewage. The torn up or washed into the wind to every que mediately opposite there indeed, one finds the samt few yards until he gets or bridge, and he again enco mediately and not state street.

ERY MOORE.

Paid Yet on That Deficiency.

Leal of Leniency, but

No Cash. little about it," said JUSTICE MATSON, West Town's settler

only \$1,000 we would be doing

could get \$1,000 even, it was

as ubsequent meeting Mr. Derick-re's two daughters. Mr. Stone of Dr. Thomas were present, and retterated her statement that whe 000 at once and give notes for the

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Elections This Year.

Illimore American.

election this year will be that in Aug. 4. The others come in California, Sept. 3, State and four Congressmen and Legislablewa, Oct. 7, State officers in ture; Maryland, Massachusette, in the company of t

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Elections This Year.

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ports of Intense Heat in Other Parts of the Country.

TORRID.

The First Hot Day, of the

The Smells It Elicits from the

Reeking River.

Fifthy Streets on the West Side-They

Keed Immediate Cleaning.

Season.

HOT WEATHER. Only a few days ago everybody was growling because it was too cold; yesterday they were because it was too cold, yesterday they were mopping their forcheads and wondering why in the name of goodness it was so hot. Summer seemed to have dropped in upon this city with a suddenness and intensity of heat that was surprising and unbearable. Thermometers varied, as thermometers generally do, and the erspiring seeker of temperature indicators ad his choice of assorted lots of plethoric meterry bulbs which ever way he might turn. They ranged from 85 to 93 degrees down town; the air was so charged with humidity but the air was so charged with humidity that the heat was as oppressive as it would be in a perfectly dry atmosphere it 168. Everybody was moist and unhappy, and at a loss to know what the city had done to merit a visitation of St. Louis torridity, when it is well established that on general principles Chicago is the most highly-lavored summer resort in the land. The slight breeze that prevailed was by no means cooling, and vainly did the afflicted populace seek cool retreats wherein to recaperate their weakened energies. It was that moist, gluey sort of heat that moderately low temperature will not dissipate, and which energates while it does not burn. The excessive warmth had the effect to bring vividly to mind the horrors of last summer at the South, and the later reports of the day, that Memphis was indeed suffering from yellow fever, excited a great deal of sympathy for the unfortunate people whose lot had been cast in that unfavored region. Extremely oppressive as was the day, the evening brought a measure of relief,—the wind settling in the southwest and moderating to a degree that was comparatively refreshing. The night was clear. With such a day as yesterday in Chicago, a city generally cool, as combared with other portions of the country, what must it have been in the Southern tiers of cities where an invigorating atmosphere is scarcely known in summer, and the temperature at midnight is about as high as that of midday?

The only case of sunstroke thus far reported

The only case of sunstroke thus far reported was that of Gaspar Derrando, a brick-carrier at work on the Music-Hall Building, corner of State and Randolph streets, who succumbed to the sun and was carried home.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manusse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Trib-nne Building), was at 8 a. m., 79 degrees; 10 a. m., 85; 12 m., 91; 3 p. m., 89; 8 p. m., 85. Barometer a 8 a. m., 29.42; 8 p. m., 29.32.

A DIRTY DISTRICT. A DIRTY DISTRICT.

It is about time that those people who believe that cleanliness is next to godliness, and who appreciate the horrors of an epidemic, glanced at the condition of the West Side. There is no exaggeration in saying that the state of some of the streets over there is a disgrace to any Christian or heathen community. It would be hard to parallel it in any large city in the world, certainly, in the way of smalls, the section -certainly, in the way of smells, the section bounded by West Madison and Twelfth streets, and Desplaines and Halsted streets, will even discount the famous Cologne. The slums of London for filth cannot approach this district,

London for filth cannot approach this district, and as for those of Paris they are spotless linen in comparison to ours. Let any one walk around this quarter. He will reach rapidly one enciusion,—that the city authorities are, by an almost absolute disregard of the most necessary sanitary laws, doing their best to breed an epidemic. If the people on the West Side do escape the ravaces of disease during the summer, the fact may be set down as a mysterious dispensation of a mysterious Providence. The majority of the residents are of the poorest, and many, through no fault of their own, are compelled to live among the accumulated fifth of the quarter; others crawl along in an idle, thriftless way, and, like pizs, wallow is their surroundings. The former have not the power, even if they would, to ventilate the rottenness around them; the latter wouldn't do it if they could. They are callous. The streets may be swept once in six years or they may not; such a thing as sewerage never bothers them. They are willing to swelter amid rotter cabbage, decayed boots, putrid water, dogs, and other savory things, provided they can glide slong easily.

For the eake of those who object to this state

can glide slong easily.

For the sake of those who object to this state of affairs, however, a Tribune reporter yesterday made the tour of this delectable region, bounded as above. It is a difficult matter to particularize where there is so much flith. An bounded as above. It is a difficult matter to particularize where there is so much filth. An army of soavengers ought to be turned adrift in the region, and the entire Fire Department should then use their hose-pipes to thoroughly purge the place. Then probably the situation would be improved. The reporter, however, would call the attention of the sanitary authorities to the condition of the grutters of Madison just above Canal street. They are not as bad as others, but they are bad enough, and there is sufficient vegetable matter rotting in the sun to cause a most offensive odor. Then let them look to Despiaines street, from Madison to Twelfth, upon which, from one end of the street to the other, are ranged a formidable array of ash-barrels which are breeding clouds of insects and something worse. This is one of the dirtiest streets in this dirty region. A Petticoat lane Jew might rake in a fortune by picking the rotten boots out from among the decayed cabbage, banana, putrid kraut, and brokes bottles lying plentifully in the guttes, vacant lots, and in the pools of stagmant water. Between Madison and DeKoven streets there are mnumerable alleys in a most abominable cuedition, and which should claim the immediate attention of the Board of Health. DeKoven and Bunker streets are also in a wretched plight, but perhaps Ewing street, from Halsted ast, is capable of producing more lever than any street in the city. Large pools of stagmant water, covered with a green slime and emitting a hor-tibe stench, are on every hand. The roadway is simost a mass of garbage, festering in its rotteness.

"Do scavengers ever come here?" said the re-porter to a woman very dirty looking and very easily reclining on the sidewalk, surrounded by half a dozen white children very naked and eadly meding sono and water. "Ie." the replied, "sometimes;" but they get out a soon as consible. I guess," she adrea, "has replied, "sometimes;" but they get out as soon as possible. I guess," she added, "its too much for them."

"How long is it since this street was cleaned?"

"Well, now, not since I came here, an' I'ye been here two years."

"How do you get rid of your garbage?"

"Oh," reclied the woman, "we dump it in the street."

"How do you get rid of your garbage?"
"Oh," realled the woman, "we dump it in the street."
"And is it ever taken away?"
"Yery seldom."
"How do you stand the stench?"
"Well, it's sometimes pretty bad. Last week, for lastance, they brought from a brewery on Van Buren street, I think, about a load of rotten stuff and dumped it in front of my door. The stench was something terrible; it nearly drove as out of the atreet; and you should have seen the flies that stuff brought here,—none of your little fellows, but big ones. But," continued the woman, "this street seems to be a spot where everybody is entitled to dump their suban. Nothing is ever said about it."
"Is there any fever and ague here?"
"Is there any fever and ague here?"
"At about No. 178 of this street—Ewing—there is not covered with green, slimy water, and swinning in it is vegetable matter of all kinds. It is covered with green, slimy water, and swinning in it is vegetable matter of all kinds. It is entired to an Irish family. There is no sewage. The sidewalk has been ton up or washed away, and the last side of the lot a little wooden shanty is rented to an Irish family. There is no sewage. The sidewalk has been ton up or washed away, and the last side of the word in from the main road-sign. There the water has remained, and there will remain until it evaporates, and in the mention of the covered in the wind to every quarter of the city. Impediately opposite there is a similar sight, and, aled, one floos the same abominations every in yards until he gets over the Iwelith street bridge, and he again encounters them in a mod-like form on State street.

THE RIVER.

• THE RIVER. THE RIVER.

The intensely hot and humid atmosphere to the notice of every Chicagoan who is alread to pass over the river the fact that the last daily increasing, and has reached that

point where it is simply unbearable. The coming and going of the tugs and vessels stirs up the foul mess of corruption which lies in this slough, and the noisome vapors float out upon and load down the air to that extent that it is simply proving an alarming problem whether or not the result will not be to spread disease. The water which ebs and flows along the North and the South Branch is daily intensitying in its filthy condition, the rains of late having swept out the fetid accumulations of the sewers, and which remain in the channels generating gases and ultimately poisoning the air we breathe. Thick with a nastiness that defles description, and appreciable only to those whose misfortune it is to be obliged to cross

the channels and inhale the organic germs which must necessarily rise from the bubbling mass of aqueous putridity back as ink, and compared with which a privy vanit is as superior and preeminently clean and wholesome as a bit of candy is to a festering carcasa; seething with corruption; slimy with thickening accretions of the concentrated impurities of half a million people,—this so-cailed river lies across the very heart of a great and growing city. Each succeeding day but intensities the danger of its contact; every hour it scatters its postilential yapors only increases the probability of the outbreak of some epidemic. For it is not possible for humanity to be so constantly loaded down with filth, so completely saturated with mastiness, and escape the penalty which Nature inflicts when poisonous vapors are inhaled and the blood becomes tailed.

It is, indeed, a serious question—this "river." The canal, which is presumed to be capable of taking off the surplus water of the South Brasch and creating a current, does not always perform its functions. The result is, as is now seen, that the stream resumes its old-time stagrant condition and remains from day to day festering, rotting, so to speak, under the increasing temperature of the July sun. The casual observer might be led to believe that the stream has, indeed, a cirrent, as it may be running either up or down when he gazes upon it; but let him watch for a time, and he will discover that shifting winds or other casse makes the water to come and go every few minutes or hours, and, while it may be flowing in one direction now, in any hour it may have turned. It is a sort of seb and flow that has little or no effect in discharging the fift in hot he lake, but simply canages its position and heep up the everlasting and horrid door that is so familiar to the olivatories of our citizens. Take yesterday sfersions, for instance. At about the same hour the water is the man channel was flowing in and going our stirred the fifth from the bottom, and scattered the gase

STREETS AND TENEMENT HOUSES The Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Waller, said yesterday he was doing everything that lay in his power to keep the city clean, but paramount policy of the Administration was economy, and he had been instructed to cut down his force, or reduce expenses otherwise. He would do all he could with the money at his

He would do all he could with the modey at his command.

"But the streets are in bad condition, are they not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, they are not as clean as they ought to be," replied Mr. Waller. "The recent rains have added much to their dirtiness."

"Doesn't rain help to clean them?"

"Not always. The water aids in increasing nastiness wherever any may have previously existed."

"There are a good many complaints, are there

There are a good many complaints, are there

not!"
"Yes, I hear of them; but I will do all I can. "Yes, I hear of them; but I will do all I can.
I tell you I get discouraged sometimes by the manner in width I am interfered with by the Council. A man may come in here and try to run things on a business bash, but he'll find out before long that politics and business are not built on the same foundations."

Commissioner De Wolf yesterday issued the following, which explains itself:

To the Public: I wish to have made during the

Commissioner Dewoit yesteroay issued the following, which explains itself:

To the Public: I wish to have made during the coming week a careful examination of every tenemest house in the city, and, furthermore, design that the sanitary condition of these houses shall be kept under competent supervision for the next three months. To this end I ask the assistance of twenty-five young medical gentlemen, who will each assume a cortain district for the summer and faithfully care for it, making a written report to me each week. I have received several offers of such services, and all who are willing to devote a few hours each week to this work will please send me their address.

Dr. De Wolf has an idea, since much of the fatality last week was in tenement houses, that they, as a rule, must be in an unhealthy condition, and, not having sufficient force in his office to cover the work, he has called for volunteers. An ounce of prevention is more valuable than a

An ounce of prevention is more valuable than a pound of cure, and it is to be hoped that his ap-peal will be liberally responded to.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., July 10 .- At 8 o'clock to night a severe storm of wind and rain occurred, accompanied by constant lightning, causing con-siderable damage to property, but as far as heard from no loss of life. The roof on Perkins' Block, northeast corner of Monumental Park, was blown off; also the roof of Fuller, Warren & Co.'s building on River street. Several vessels in the river broke loose from their moorings, but were captured before any great damage was done. At midnight the storm still con tipues, but the wind has gone down.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—During the past week it has been steadily growing hotter here each day. The thermometer has stood almost as high as at any points in the South or else where. The weather reports show that Spring-field has been among the three or four places which show the highest range of the thermom-eter. This is the hottest day yet, the thermom-eter marking 101 in the shade at noon.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 10.—This has been the warmest day of the season. The Signal-Service thermometer marked even 100 at 2 p. m. This is two degrees higher than the mercury reached during the beated term let summer, when there were so many cases of sunstroke. To-day there have been only five cases of prostration, one fatal, -Rudolph Flargerber, lately from Milwaukee, where his family reside.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Wis., July 10.—It was very hot and sultry to-day, the mercury reaching 91 in the shade. Several cases of sunstroke were reported, one of which will probably result fatally.

few days, and still continues. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred to-day. John Walter, a German, working on the farm of Paul Lange, on the outskirts of the city, was overcome by the heat to-day, and died shortly after. CEDAR RAPIDS, TA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Is., July 10.—We are having exceedingly hot weather here, the thermo JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

day of the year. Reliable thermo cated 104 degrees in the shade. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. BLOOMINGTON, III, July 10.—The bottest day

of the season. Mercury this afternoon 100 degrees in the shade. DENVER, COL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—The therms

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—Peter Roden ouser died of sunstroke at 3 p. m. to-day. INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11—1 a. m.—Indica-tions: For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys stationary temperatures, southerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional local rains, followed in he Northwest by cooler porthwest winds. For the Lake region, southwest to northwest winds. For the Lake region, southwest to northwest winds, warmer, clear, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather, and local rains or storms, falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer.

Time. | Bar. | Thr. Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | En. | Weat 6:55 a. m. 29.819 75 84 S. W. 6 Cloudy. 11:18 a. m. 29.201 85 72 S. W. 8 Fair. 2:00 p. m. 29.201 85 55 S. W. 13 Clear. 3:03 p. m. 29.638 90 57 S. W. 12 Clear. 9:00 b. m. 29.678 84 65 S. W. 12 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 29.653 85 81 S. W. 10 Clear.

diations.	Bar.	Inr.	Wind.	Hain	Weather
Alosny	29.72	66	Calm 8. gentle	32	Clear.
Alpens	29.69	88	8. gentle	1 - 10	Clear.
Boise City	99.80	76	Caim		Fair.
Buffalo	29,71	71	S W gen		Fair.
Cairo		88	S. W., light		Clear.
Cheyenne	90.05	70	S. W. Hight		Clear.
Chicago	20. 65	85			
Cincinnati	29.88	80	S. E., gen. S. W., gen. W., fresh. S. W., fresh.	RO	Clear.
Cleveland	29.77	70	S. centie.	1.34	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29, 69	82	S. W. gen.		Clear
Denyer	99.99	73	W. fresh		Patr
Des Moines	90 50	84	S W Pros		Class
Des Moines Detroit	94 79	71	N. E. gentl	1000	Uz rate
Dodge City.	90. 90	81	S brisk		Clark.
Duluth	99 04	64	W W CON		Lt.rain.
Erie	120 74	72	S. W., gen S. W., ligh		Chann.
Este	20. 04	70	E W., HER		Cleuder.
Fort Gloson.	20.05	83	E. gentle		Cloudy.
Grand Have	28. 60	74	Calm.		Clear,
Grand Have	20.00	85	Calm		Pair.
Indianapoils Keokuk	23.77		S. gentle.	******	Clear.
Keokuk	. 29.07	87	A. W., Tresh		Clear.
La Crosse	- 30,00	83	S. W. bris		Clear,
Leavenworth	29.70	85	S. fresh S. W., gent		Clear
Louisville		85	B. W. , gent		Clear.
Madison	. 29.60	81	N. R., gen. S. W., gen.	6	Clear.
Marquette	. 29.63	73	N. K., gen.		Cloudy.
Mempals	. 29.93	87	8. W., gen		Clear.
Milwangee	. 29, 64	76	8. E., 11gh		Hazy.
Nashville	. 29.91	88	Calm	of	Clear.
New Orleans	30.02	84	W.,fresn.,		Clear.
North Platte	29.24	74	N., fresh		Clear.
Omana		85	B., fresh		Clear.
Oswago	. 20.74	66	Wgentle. S. fresh S. W., gen.		Fair.
Ploche		72	S., fresh		Clear.
Pittaburg	. 29.82	74	S. W., gen.	. 56	H. rain.
Port Huron.	. 29.70	70	S., gentle.		Cloudy.
Rochester	. 29, 73	67	S. gentle.	.11	Clear.
Sacramento.	. 29.81	77	B. W., fresh		Clear.
Salt Lake	. 29, 85	73	N. W., fres	1	Clear.
Sandusky	29.75	76	N. E fresh	11	Fair.
San Francisco	29, 91	56	S. W., brisk		Clear.
Shreveport	. 29, 96	85	S., gentle.		Clear.
Shreveport	29.81	88	S. gentle. S. W., fresh. S. E., fresh.		Clear.
St. Paul	. 29.50	70	S. R., fresh.	.62	H. rain.
Toledo	29.72	86	W., fresh. S. W., fresh S. E., fresh		Threat's
Vickaburg		84	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Virginia City	29.63	67	S. E. fresh	1	Clear.
Virginia City Wianemuces	29.80	71	8. W gen	1	Clear
Yankton	29.50	82	W brish	1	Fair.
Springfield	20 81	89	W. brisk S. W., gent.	1	Close
An radio and and a	20.01	-	ture at if Proffer	*** **	O'CHILL

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle makes the following report of railroad earnings from

888, 714 178, 812 1778, 903 1078, 903 211, 928 1077, 702 851, 928 1077, 702 851, 949 508, 882 902, 192 902, 192 903, 192
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130,707
201,003
208,308
208,308
208,728
112,947
20,535
208,775
208,775
208,775
208,775 * Three weeks only of June in each year, † Jan. 1 to June 28, ‡ Jan. 1 to June 27.

THE NEW YORK INQUIRY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Assembly Commit tee continued its inquiry into the railway system of the State and its abuses to-day. Mr. Sterne and Mr. Shipman bad a wordy fight over the right of the Committee to go into the ques-tion of Mr. Jewett's salary as President and Receiver. Mr. Sterne insisted that the salary was outrageously high, and Mr. Shipman maintained that the courts had the right and power to fix the salary of Receivers, who were officers of the court. The Chairman admitted the testimony. court. The Chairman admitted the testimony. Mr. Balch testified that the compensation fixed for the Receiver was \$40,000 a year, being \$25,000 a year as President and \$15,000 as a bonus payable in ten years. Some \$50,000 were paid in advance to him, and \$25,000 after the road came into his hands as Receiver. He was appointed President in 1874, and Receiver in 1875. Mr. Shipman objected to going into this, and said it had all been made public before by men who were scheming with the aid of this witness to convict Mr. Jewett of perjury. The movement was only a part of a plot by a desmovement was only a part of a plot by a desperate adventurer in London to compet the Comperate adventurer in London to compel the Company to compromise a suit against him for \$2,000,000. The Master of the Rolls in England had rendered judgment against him for that amount in the Company's favor. Mr. Shipman then cross-examined the witcess, and tried to show that Baich was personally hostile to President Jewett because the latter had discharged him from the employ of the Eric Railroad. Baich denied that he had ever entertained a design of thijury to the mausgemhut, and said that he had taken no part in the proceedings against Mr. Jeweti for perjury. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

DENVER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—This forenoon, in the United States Court, the great railroad case drew together a large crowd. Little was accomplished beyond the naming of Commissioners to examine and report upon the Grand Cason. Judge Beckwith announced that the Santa Fe Company were ready to agree with the offensite side toward expediting matters. Dorted, one of which will probably result fatally.

TERRE HAUTE. IND.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10.—To-day has been the hottest of the season the thermometer registering 101 degrees in the shade at 2 o'clock p. m.

BURLINGTON, IA.

BURLINGTON, IA.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 10.—The weather in this section has been intensely hot for the pass.

erally expected that no employe of either Company was to be a Commissioner. However, the Santa Fe counsel will not object to McMurtrie, and will let Gen. Smith's nomination remain. The Santa Fe counsel are not disposed to throw any impediments in the way of the speedy action of this Commission, which fact they have strongly urged upon the Court from the first. The Rio Grande counsel seem unwilling to accept any proposition made by either the Court or the Santa Fe counsel. Judge Beckwith attack that the Santa Fe counsel, Judge Beckwith attack that the Santa Fe Company would depoit half the funds covering the expense of this Commission. Judges Miller and Hallett now have the matter under consideration, and will probably appoint the third party Friday, when a decision is anticipated upon the application for an injunction prohibiting the Rio Grande from interfering with the construction of the railroad by the Santa Fe Company beyond the twentisth mile-post. Friday morning is set to hear the motion to dismiss Receiver Riefey. not disposed to throw any impediments in the

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW.

In the case of Secor & Tracy vs. The Toledo,
Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, Charles
E. Whitehead filed a petition yesterday, stating
that, as agent and Trustee for various parties,
chiefly residing in the Netherlands, he had received 862 of the consolidated mortgage bonds
of the railroad. About the 18th of June, 1877,
the holders of the various mortgage bonds
formed a plan for reorganization, and appointed
a purchasing committee of H. J. de Mans
Ovcies, M. K. Jessup, R. C. Martin, W.
L. Putnam, and Henry Hill, who were
directed to go on with the foreclosure
suit and push it to a decree, buy in the property,
and reorganize the road. A first-mortgage for
\$4.500,000 was then to be issued to take up the
Eastern Division bonds to the amount of \$1.600,000
the \$1.800,000 of Westers Division bonds,
and \$250,000 of the Burlimston bonds. A second-mortgage was also to be made for \$8,900,-TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW. Eastern Division bonds to the amount of \$1.600,000, the \$1,500,000 of Western Division bonds, and \$250,000 of the Burlimton bonds. A second-mortgage was also to be made for \$8,900,000 with which to take up the consolidated bonds. Since that time, however, the Committee have been very slow in pushing matters, and have wasted time in taking evidence on collateral issues. Mr. Whitehead therefore asks to be allowed to come in and protect his interests, and help in pushing the littgation to a closs.

Application was at once made to Judge Drummond, and after some argument an order was made refusing the petition for the present, but without prejudice. It was, however, ordered that all the testimony taken by witnesses shall be closed by the first Mouday of September, and the Master shall make his report thereon by the last of October. Charles P. Lotting, of 52 Whilliam street, is to be appointed special examiner, and any of the parties in interest before the Court shall have the right within the time designated to take testimony before him touching the subject matter of controversy, subject to the 67th rule in equity.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT POOLS. Commissioner Albert Fink. Chair man of the "High Joints," is out with another circular. This time it is to give instructions to the managers of the roads regarding the carrying out the East-bound live-stock pool, as well as the dead freight pools from Western cities. The circular is of considerable importance to parties interested in these pools, and reads as follows:

It will be absolutely necessary, in order to carry out the live-stock pool as well as the poor-of coad freights from the Western cities, that the representatives of the terminal roads at each pooling point shall organize themselves into committees by the election of a Chairman and Secretary, and that all correspondence with this office be conducted as much as practical through the Chairman of such Committee. The Committee should be composed of representatives of the roads living at the terminal points whose duty it is to carry out the pooling arrangement. Records of the proceedings of the Committee meetings should be forwarded to this office. The organizations of these committees should be made at once, so as to enable me to carry out the livestock agreements at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Detroit. The names of the members of the committees and of the Chairman and Secretary should be furnished to this office. As the live-stock and dead-freight traffic may have to be conducted by different seenia. The different to the organization of the different seenia. interested in these pools, and reads as follows: and Secretary should be furnished to this office. As the live-stock and dead-freight traffic may have to be conducted by different agents, two different Committees may have to be appointed. If you approve of the above please put this plan in force as soon as possible, commencing with the live-stock traffic, as it will be impossible to carry out the live-stock agreement unless I know who are the parties with whom I have to deal at each pooling point. point.
All the business should be as much as possible conducted through these agents at the terminal points (ander instructions from the bone office if the main office is not located at such points), in order to concentrate the work into the hands of the

GOULD'S SCHEMES.

It is not believed in railroad circles here that Jay Gould contemplates earnestly consolidating the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroads. It is rather believed that the rumors have been thrown out for stock speculations merely. Mr. Gould, it is claimed, is too shrewd a railroad man to take such a step or contenance such a measure. If such a scheme were carried out, he would antagonize all the Eastern connections of the Kansas abd Union Pacific Railroads, which two lines above all others Mr. Gould is trying to benefit. It will be much to his interest to be on friendly terms with all his Eastern connections, whether they run via Chicago, St. Louis, or other points. The consolidation of the Wabash with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern would be to show a particular animosity on the part of Gould towards Chicago, and if the Chicago find they are discriminated against by Gould they would turn around and discriminate against him. Chicago has the situation and everything else in its favor, and no man, even if he is as powerful as Mr. Gould, can turn the business into other channels. Mr. Gould is too shrewd a man not to know this, and he can, therefore, hardly dasire to array all the Chicago roads against him.

IOWA RALLEGAR MATTERS.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINE . Is., July 9.—It is reported that the Knoxville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Qu ney is to be pushed through to this city, and the track laid with steel rails, when through trains to Chicago will be run in competition with the Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific. The gap from Albia to Moulton will then be laid, which will give a St. Louis connection via the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

It is authoritatively stated that the Chicago & Northwestern have decided to extend their Midland Branch to Brandon, via Prairieburg, forty miles, and that this is but the initial step of an extension which will eventually reach Western Nebraska, crossing the Missouri near Onawa, which would become a railroad of no mean pretensions, as it would pass through one of the best sections of country in the West, yet without direct railroad facilities. through trains to Chicago will be run in com-

ITEMS. S. F. Pierson, late Pool-Commissioner of the Indianapolis East-bound pool, has been appointed Commissioner of the pool on Colorado business between the East Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Chicago & Alton Railroad will on and after August do its own express business. It is true the Com-pany contemplated such a step, but has sgain given up the idea and made another contract for a year with the United States Express Company.

pany.

After July 15 all train and station men on the lines controlled by the Eric Railroad Company will be required to wear uniforms. The patterns for the uniforms have been adopted, and the suits will be furnished by the Company, their cost being deducted from the pay of the employes.

Addison Mandell, Special Master Commissioner in the matter of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, commenced paying off the certificates of indebtedness of the Eastern Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad yesterday. He paid out \$65,000, and still has claims to the amount of \$25,000 to settle.

A BIG SALE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The most remarksle sale of a trade-mark ever known in the United States took place here to-day. Mitton J. Hardy, of New York, a member of the firm of C. P. Moorman & Co., brought suit in the United States Court to dissolve the firm. The firm have been large whisky operators, the J. H. Cutler brand being a specialty, and the New York, Boston, and California markets being their principal centres for operations. This brand or trade-mark was one of the valuable assets suld by the United States Commissioner to-day. The first bid war for \$5,000, and after the auctioneer was three hours on the stand, and nearly one thousand bids were made, Charies P. Moorman became the purchaser for \$51,050, Mr. Hardy being at the last the competing bidder.

RISHOP-ELECT HARRIS. Springerial Disputes to The Tribuna.

Springerial, Ill., July 10.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Springfield was held to-day. Present, the Rev. Dr. Easter, of Jacksouville; the Rev. D. W. Dresser, of CarlinThe Committee also consented to the admission to boly orders of J. G. Wright, of Sadorus, Ill.

CROP NOTES.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

Day Moines, Ia., July 10.—Reports from th northern part of the State say the crops were never better, except in the three northwestern counties, where, hoppers have destroyed every-thing. In Lyon County the homesteaders are are in a bad fix. The recent order of the United States Land Department compels them to give public notice in the newspapers of a hearing of proof of claims, whereas they have no crops nor proof of claims, whereas they have no crops nor money to pay expenses, thus being put at the will of the claim-jumper. In Central and Western lows winter wheat is harvested. The yield and berry are unprecedented, and the experiment is a success. Early varieties of spring are now being cut, and promise a fair yield. A large tract of Siberian in this county will yield twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn is forty days old in Hamilton County, stands six feet high, and wheat is the largest ever known. In Blackhawk Hamilton County, stands six feet high, and wheat is the largest ever known. In Blackhawk County and vicinity chinch-bugs are at work, and the harvest of spring wheat is ten days off.
Corn is doing well. In Clinton County wheat is nearly destroyed by bugs. Osts and corn were prostrated over large sections of the east pertian of the State by the recent rains.

Special Dispatches is The Tribung.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
BUTLER CENTRE, Butler Co., July 10.—Chinchbugs are working extensively in the spring wheat. Considerably rusted. Is now fully headed out. Flax and oats are in thin in consequence of the drought. We do not look for a good crop of small grain. Corn is doing finely.

Oblivation, Fayette Co., July 10.—Wind storms on Sunday flattened the cats. Wheat will be nearly a failure. Corn never looked better at this season of the year.
O'BRIEN, O'Brien Co., July 10. Grasshopp.

have damaged crops fully 10 per cent in one-fourth of the county. The best prospect for corn I ever saw.

Colvax, Jasper Co., July 10.—But the poor

COLYAX, Jasper Co., July 10.—But the poor spring-wheat so full of promise is now full of chinch bugs. It looks as if they would get away with it. Corn is making a rapid growth. All laid by and very cleas.

All.ERTON, Wayne Co., July 10.—Chinch-bugs not working to any serious extent yet. Spring wheat all headed out. We are looking for fitteen busilels. Winter wheat turned out twenty bushels. Gorn doing finely. From four to five feet high. Prospect for all crops good. Hay will be a full crop.

MOUNT ATA, Ringgold Co., July 10.—Chinch-bugs are at work on the spring wheat. Late rains have belped it greatly. Quite thin on the ground. Not more than half a crop. Oats and flax cut short by drought. Corn doing well. Most of it laid by. Winter wheat yielded fifteen to twenty bushels.

CLARINDA, Page Co., July 10.—Chinch-bugs are working in the wheat, and prospect of considerable damage. Flax and oats promise well. Straw short but well headed. Corn is extraordinarily fine.

LYONS, Clinton Co., July 10.—Oats are badly lodged by the late storms. Spring wheat just heading. Looks very fairly. Winter wheat will make twenty-five bushels. Quality very good. Corn is growing finely. The rains have beaten down all grain and corn badly, causing much damage.

ILLINOIS

DIXON, Lee Co., July 10.—The chinch-bugs and the rain, together with the scalding sun, have at lest finished up spring wheat. Since my last report the bugs made their appearance in large report the bugs made their appearance in large swarms, like the drop-down of grasshoppers in Kansas, but the rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday morning checked the ravages of bugs. The hot sun is causing blight as fast as possible. The fields are white with heads, and the outlook for spring wheat in this county is gloomy indeed.

Whitehall, Green Co., July 10.—More acres. Better yield. Better quality of winter wheat than last year. Averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Corn looking twenty-five bushels to the acre. Corn looking very well, but suffering from drought. From one to six feet high. Pastures and meadows

MINNESOTA.

La Crescent, Houston Co., July 10.—The condition of spring wheat at present is precarirusted. Do not look for more than six to eight oushels per acre. Oats have not suffered. The neavy storms have put a stop to all farm work.
REDWOOD FALLS, Redwood Co., July 10.— The severe hail and wind-storm has done considerable damage and destruction to all small grain. Wheat was mostly headed out. Corn was about two feet nigh.

Easton, Fairbault Co., July 10.—No use of

Easton, Fairbault Co., only 10.—No use of talking, spring wheat under the most favorable circumstances cannot make more than helf a crop. Heading out well but very thin. Flax and oats hurt by drought. Never had as good and oats hurt by drought. Never had as good a prospect for corn.

Belle Plains, Scott Co., July 10.—Present outlook here for all crops good. The storms from the 2d to the 6th inst. have not injured crops materially. Oats promise a heavy yield.

Little Falls, Morrison Co., July 10.—Rains abundant. Wheat never looked better. We look for more than an average crop. Pastnres and meadows fine.

Dulotis, St. Louis Co., July 10.—Spring wheat looks splendid. Look for twenty bushels. We have had no drought.

Little Lip, Meeker Co., July 10.—Soring wheat is stout. Thick enough. Heading well. We are looking for a full crop. No chinch-bugs working. Hay crop will be heavy.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—We look for a fair average crop of spring wheat. Too much rain. Just heading out nicely. Corn looks very promising.

Farming on Dakota Co., July 10.—Spring wheat is rusted badly. Do not look for more that two-thirds of a crop.

KANSAS.

DELPHOS, Ottawa Co., July 10.—Chinch-bugs are working in the spring wheat very badly. The rains have brought it forward, and were it The rains have brought it forward, and were it not for the bugs the crop would be good. Corn in tassel and mostly laid by.

AUGUSTA, Butler Co., July 10.—Winter wheat twelve bushels to the acre. Crop 30 per cent less than last year. Flax and oats cut short 50 per cent by drought and chinch-bugs. Corn twelve fest high.

MICHIGAN. Special Disputch to the Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 10.—The farmers are greatly discouraged at the frequent and de-structive rains, which render harvesting a diffi-cult matter. The wheat will grow to quite an extent after it is cut. The weather is extremely warm. Other crops promise well.

DAKOTA.

Special Disputch to The Tribusa.

Vincinia, Usion Co., July 10.—The grass-boppers have taken all the wheat and barley.

We have now in the largest acroage of corn ever planted in this region.

INDIANA. Epecial Disputed to The Tribune.
THERN HAUTS, Ind., July 10.—The Wabash River is rapidly rising at this point, caused by the heavy rain storms north of here, and deep appreheusion is felt for the safety of the thouands of acres of crops on the bottom is The corn is about four feet. The wheat cut but not removed from the sields.

POLITICAL.

EWING VS. THURMAN. WASHINGTON, July 8.—Whatever truth there may be in the story that Tilden and Ewing have may be in the story that Tilden and Ewing have formed a combination, the ultimate purpose of which is the election of Ewing as Governor of Ohio, and the nemination of Tilden and Ewing as the Presidential ticket in 1880, there can be no doubt that one of the chief objects of the Ewing campaign is the final destruction of Thurman's Presidential prospects. That has been conspicuous throughout the extra session of Congress. The relations between Ewing and Thurman, never very cordisl, have become daily more estranged. The differences reached their climax in the defeat of "Jongee" Thompson, the Thurman manager, and his deposition their climax in the defeat of "Jonge" Thompson, the Thurman manager, and his deposition from the Ohio Democratic State Committee. Since the Ohio Nominating Convention, Ewing's friends have openly avowed their belief in the final political overthrow of Thurman, and acknowledge that that has been one of the objects of their campaign. Thurman has been rapidly "losing his grip" during the extra session. He early identified himself with the Bourbon programme. Ewing kept aloof from the politics of this session, and did not even attend all the party-councils. Thurman, on the contrary, took the lead, both in the attack and in the retreat. He wished to make himself strong with the reactionary element in his party. He sought to make himself, in fact, what he for some time has been in name, the leader of his party. He

proved. The effect of this overing many has shown itself in the slight put upon the qurrency question in Ewing's latest speeches. There arose up before him, doubtless, a vision of the German-voting hosts of Ohio, bearing their old-time banners, upon which are inscribed "Death to the Rag-Baby!"—" flouest Dollars for Honest Men!" These, are banners which the German yeomanry will never surrender to any man's political ambition, or yield to the dictates of any party with which they may have been connected. may have been connected.

14/02/05/05/2003 DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.—Judge Reuben Noble, of McGregor, has written a letter declining the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, recently tendered him by the Democratic State Convention. His withdrawal is greatly regretted by his party, as well as by many Republicans who were not satisfied with the nomination of Beck. The Judge is popular with all parties, and is an able jurist. His principal reason for declining is that when he was re-elected Judge for the Tenth District last fall re-elected Judge for the Tenth District last fall there was a general understanding between himself and his constituents that he should not abandon the office to seek another during the term. Though the Tenth District is largely Republican, Judge Noble was elected by 6,000 majority. It has not yet been decided who shall succeed him as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, is., July 9.—Not since the War has there been so much seal and real entitusi-

has there been so much zeal and real enthusi-sam among the Republicans as now. The flatasm among the Republicans as now. The fistmoney crase which struck the people last year
is wearing off, and they are returning to their
senses. They are beginning to see the delusion
which led them astray; that a change of politics
does not make money plenty; and that the
bankrupts in purse, and political bummers and
loafers, whose life has been a failure, who are
unable to take care of themselves, or too shiftless and lazy to work, are not the men to guide
National affairs or advise the people. They
have discovered that the financial question is governed by the laws of
trade, and that resumption has not
ruined the Nation after all. They have discovered also that the Rebellion did not end with the
War; that there are questions more vital than
that of finance yet to be decided; that it is to be
settled first whether we have a Government,—
whether this Union of States is a Nation or a
League. They have discovered that the aid and
comfort given last year to the Democrats,
through the Greenback organization, have only
warmed into activity the old Copperhead.
Hence, all over the State, thousands of Republicans who, from atress of hard times, discontent, or deception, west off after strange gods,
are coming back, and the party is stronger today by full 30,000 than one year ago. Nothing is
wanting to make the majority equal to five years
ago but organization and concentration. The
recessity for this is already seen, and the
work will be done where it always should,—in
the township. With complete organization and
united effort there is no question as to the
State.

The Democrats are in a beap of trouble. The noney craze which struck the people last year

the township. With complete organization and united effort there is no question as to the State.

The Democrate are is a besp of trouble. The Greenbackers won't let them get into bed with them. Fasion has been their only present joy and future hope. Without that, oblivion was certain. Congressman Weastrhas returned from Washington,—arriving at the Aborn House, quietly, on Sunday morning. He eluded politicians and suterviewers by attending church-service; and at 5 o'clock Monday morning as quietly departed. He was not expected, and it was not generally known that he was in the city until after he had cone. A group of Democratic leaders assembled at the botel and isquired for him. "Gone," said the clerk; "left on the 6 o'clock train." "He must be in a d-hurry," remarked one of the inquisitors. "Why the h—ll didn't somebody know he was in tows. I'll be d—d if I had gone to church," chimed in another. "He must be mighty sfraid he will meet his friends," injected another into the interjections hove at the hotel-clerk, who didn't quite understand the importance of the Congressman's presence to the Democrate at the Capital. But enough was elicited from the General, by a guest, before breakfast, to warrant the assertion that he will not support the Democratic ticket. When asked if he would help Judge Trimble, he replied, "How can I'l am in duty bound to support our own candidates and our own party. In honor I can do

nothing else." And now the Democrats are swearing like the army in Flanders. The demand that Waver and Gillett shell fulfill the contract made last year, by which they were elected with Democratic votes; or, by the gods, they will never get into Congress again. But threats will not win. The Greenbackers, elated with the success of last year, think they can go it alone. Gillett has not yet arrived; but a Democratic guard is watching for him, to fix him before he aleeps. They will have less success than with Weaver; for he told them last year that when he could help the Democrats without sacrificing Greenbackers, he would,—but he would never give up his own party, or sacrifice has principles, to help them. To be sure, he is a little shaky in his conclusions and unreliable in his actions; yet he is on the record as saying that,—and the rank-and-file of the party will denounce all harloting with the Democrats, and seek to maintain what virtue and honor they have.

Ward B. Sherman is mad because the Governor would not appoint him Railroad Commissioner for the Carpenter vacancy. One of the most potent reasons he urged for his appointment was, that he could control the Prohibition element of the State, and give it to Geer. The Governor did not see fit to appoint him as he had not appointed a single member of that Board who was an applicant; and now Sherman seeks to avenge his defeat by organizing a Prohibition party, and, to help, if possible, the defeat of Geer, has called a State Convention at Cedar Rapids on the 16th inst., to nominate a State ticket. Now, he is too good a Republican and too able a man to thus allow his passion to control his judgmant, and force him into a really dishonest transaction. He certainly knows that he is not helpfung the cause of Prohibition on lots, but, on the contrary, doing it harm; for every vote he secures counts against the only party in the Sifte which has any pretensions whatever to temperance,—for it is saie to any every Prohibitionist is a Republican, while every License man i

wished to make kinnel favong with the residuous pleasest in his party. He sought to make himself, in fact, what he for some time has been in name, the leader of his party. He sendeavored, by his seats of malical Bourbon and the declaration of the Electral Commission, and had voted for the organization of that tribunal. He did not, like McMahon of Ohio, from his sections in the caston, however, and in the form, he went turther, until he saw the danger-signals. Then he best the longeroit, and summoned in the sections and the sections and the sections are consistent of the Fortz-afth Comment. The history of the campaign of 1878 is known and withhold the sunpiles, as a means of redressing grievances. That speech, delivery of which was announced for days in advance. Stanely mathewa, at that very night-season, in a speech of wonderful power, the argument of which was announced for days in advance. Stanely mathewa, at that very night-season, in a speech of wonderful power, the argument of which was announced for days in days one of the Houten of the Regulia precedent and the speciousness of Thurman's argument. For Thurman's special control of the con out of the battle with no smell of corruption or trickery upon his garments, and stands before the American people as the one public man who never made a false statement or resorted to a trick to deceive any one. All of the small-talk which connects him in any way with the management of the canvass outside of Indiana in 1878 is notrue, for he was never consulted, nor did he ask to be. And all sets done after the election were the acts of Mr. Tildes and his personal advisers. In accepting a place on the ticket as he did, he waived his personal feelings and views in favor of the head of the ticket and the managers, and became a worker, not an adviser, in the case. The canvass of 1878 was the canvass of Samuel J. Tilden alone. If Mr. Hendricks should be nominated in 1880, that will be his canvass, and upon him will and should fall the responsibility of its management.

BOSTON.

Special Dispace to The Tribena.

Boston, July 10.—The steamer from Baltimore was not tied to her wharf to-night before she was boarded by a crowd of newspaper men anxions to interview Senator Thurman, who was a passenger, on his political aspirations. He always turned the conversation, however, and would allow nothing excert that it is his purpose to keep clear of politics altogether for the summer. His visit here has no political siruidance whatever, and he proposes to have nothing to do with politics till he returns to Ohio for the fall campaign. He will not stay in Boston long, but will probably go to some New England seaside-resort and stay in quietture for the remainder of the season. He is looking in excellent health, but asserts, and Mrs. Thurman emphasizes his assertions, that he needs rest and quiet. He wants no demonstration here on his account, and evidently would regard it as kindness in his friends to spare him all officious attention. This nips in the bad a movement among the Democrats here to lionize him.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM. SWIMMING SEASON, 1879.

GOOD NEWS for THE BOYS! In order to give all good boys a reasonable chance during school vacation, the managers have concluded

JUNIOR TICKETS for 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00, to beys of 15 years and below. Good till 6 p. m. only
Dr. WM. JANSEN, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

UNABATED SUCCESS! THIRD WEEK! Every viving and Wednesday and Esturiary Mathema, also Sunday Night.

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.

Chicago Church Choir Company
Will appear in the yery best performance of HCR MAJESTY'S SHIP PINATORE ever given in America.
New Stage Setting, New Costames, and a Grand
Chorus of Lip Voices. The entire superiority of Chicago
talent and Chicago enterprise fully illustrated. M'VICKER'S THEATER

ENGAGED. EVERY NIGHT ENGAGED. THIS WERK. ENGAGED. Matines Saturday. PARK-PLACE PAVILION,

Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage of THIS EVERING AT 8 O'CLOCK, GRAND CONCERT

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the direction of ADOLPH RO Adminsion, 25 cents, These Concer-every Tuesday and Friday during the

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. H. Harris, Quincy, is at the Tremont. Col. C. Grover, U. S. A., is at the Palmer. W. S. Craig, Keokuk, is sojourning at the

P. W. Olmstead, of Ottawa, Ill., is Henry N. Corwith, of New York, is at the

Thomas S. Ridgiway, Shawneetown, Ill., is at S. G. Reed, Portland, Ore., is sojourning at

Judge C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis, is a guest of the Palmer. A. R. Cazauran, New York, is registered at

J. D. Campbell, Davenport, Ia., is regist J. W. Thomas, Lansing, Mich., is one of the guests of the Tremont.

John L. Rewes and family, of Baltimore, are ciled at the Tremont. John Q. Harmon, Clerk of the Appellat Court, Mt. Vernon, O., is at the Gardner. United States Senator William B. Allison and c-Senator George B. Wright, of Iowa, reg-tered at the Pacific yesterday on their way

Charles B. Peck, General Manager, H. W. hester, Cashier, and E. A. Boise, Secretary, of e Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, are at the

A. L. Hopkins, General Mahager of the Wa-ash Railroad, and W. F. Merrill, General uperintendent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw ailroad, are at the Pacific.

The Concordia Ladies' Singing-Society, com-posed of the elite of German society, gave a pri-vate entertainment last evening at Winter's Pavilion. Music by Hand's Orchestra.

The Chicago & Strawn Railway Company yearday filed a mortgage for record to Orson mith for \$2,000,000, payable July 15, 1884. The resident of the road is George L. Dunlop. S. W. Remer, of Salem, Mass., is in the city cospecting for starting a large establishment to saufacture a patent stock-car. The cars are wy being made in New York, but he thinks bicago a better point.

The reorganized Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met at 636 Milwaukee avenue ast evening, but, owing to the meagre attendance occasioned by the hot weather, adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Messrs. Jesse Spalding, E. B. Sheldon, Gen. Henry Strong, Mr. Sawyer, and Andrew H. Green, ex-Comptroller of New York and trust-ce of the Ogden estate, left sast evening for the purpose of inspecting the work on the Green

Charles Herzog, 11 years of age, while bath-ing with other boys at 5 o'clock yesterday after-soon in the North Branch of the river, near Og-den Grove, was accidentally drowned, owing to his inshillty to swim. The body was recovered and sent to the home of the parents, No. 807 Burling street.

the engineers and janitors of the public cols of the city will be paid their scrip for y and June on Saturday of this week at 2 p. The teachers will be paid their May scrip nday, commencing at 11 a. m. The City nptroller requests all teachers and janitors all for their scrip on the day of delivery.

Mrs. M. J. McGrath, wife of the Superintendent of Mails at the Post-Office, while driving along Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street, at about 9 o'clock' yesterday morning, was run into by an unknown man driving a horse and buggy. Mrs. McGrath was thrown out, but luckily escaped with only a few brutses. The unknown drove rapidly away without waiting to witness the consequences of his recklessing to witness the consequences of his recklessing to witness the consequences of his recklessing.

James Shea, of No. 210 West Lake street, and a woman giving the name of Hattie Ellis, while driving on Webster avenue, managed to upset the buggy at the intersection of Daytan street. The woman had her leg broken in two places between the knee and ankle, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. Shea was taken to the same place, but it is said that both were so drunk that the full extent of their injuries. so drunk that the full extent of their injurie could not be ascertained. Dr. Landis was in at tendance upon him. The buggy was badl

William Roxbury, 14 years of age, living with his parents at No. 33 James avenue, while going to his work at McBride's s ap-factory, on Six-teenth street, at 6:20 yesterday morning, at-tempted to jump upon an incoming freight-train on the Alton Railroad, at the Deering train on the Alton Kailroad, at the Deering street crossing, missed his footing, and, falling beneath the wheels, had both feet badly mangled from the ankles to the toes. The physician who first attended him says that both feet must be amputated. He was taken to the County Hos-vital for treatment.

pital for treatment.

Six sallors of the crew of the propeller John Brichard, owned by the gentleman for whom the boat was named, of Detroit, procured a writ of attachment against the vessel at the office of Justice Brayton yesterday, for wages, amounting to about \$7 each. They claimed that they got into Chicago yesterday, and were required by the Mate to unload the cargo. They understood that this was not a part of their business, and the Mate accordingly hired other men at 40 cents an hour and threatened to take the amount out of the crew's wages.

The bark Openta, from Buffalo, reached this

out of the crew's wages.

The bark Oneonta, from Buffalo, reached this port Wednesday evening after being out eleven days. Forty-eight hours before reaching here the crew suffered somewhat from hunger, and when met by the tug Protection off the harbor their condition was growing alarming. The story goes that the Captain, from penury or something else, failed to lay in sufficient provisions, but he contends that he had all that would be necessary if the weather had been favorable, and that he did not make shore and lay in additional supplies simply because he could not.

The Plantagers' Union at their meeting

The Plasterers' Union at their meeting Wednesday evening resolved to demand \$3 a lay from employes on and after Monday. In March last they advanced the price from \$2 to \$2.50, and carried their point, since that was best \$2.50, and carried their point, since that was before the working season opened and contractors could figure in the \$2.50 a day. All the work now in progress or to be done this year has been figured on the basis of \$2.50 for labor, and the bosses, therefore, by paving \$3, will lose on their contracts. They have not vet decided to resist the demand, but will doubtless do so, as they think it is unjust. The Union, it is said, has in it all the good mechanics in the city; and there are very few "scab", plasterers outside. In case the contractors hold out, no work can be done, unless men are brought here from other cities.

cities.

At about 2:45 yesterday afternoon an unknown man walked into the saloon, No. 431 West Randolph street, and passing through into the back yard laid down in the shade. The proprietor of the place, Charles Brendell, told him that he could not sleep there, and ordered him to get up and move on. The poor fellow made an effort to get up but could not, and announced that he was ill. He laid there until death ensued, at 40 'clock. He was about 40 years of age, had one upper front tooth out, dark brown hair, side-whiskers, stoutly built, and was clad in a blue and brown checked shift, old gray cost and pants, old brown felt hat, and a leather strap about the waist. Appearances would indicate that he was either a professional trampor some unfortunate, homeless fellow. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Coroner Mann yesterday held so inquest at

or some unfortunate, homeless fellow. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Coroner Mann yesterday held se inquest at No. 789 Emeraid avenue upon the body of Daniel McCallum, 36 years of age, who was killed by falling from a ladder at St. Ann's Church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. Deceased was a sailor, and had been a member of the Seamen's Union, 2nd left a voung wife in destitute freumstances. An inquest was also held upon James A. Ritchie, single. 32 years of age, who was found dead in bed yesterday morning at No. 68 North Lincoln street. Deceased was at one time a gober, industrious young man, and for some time tended bar at No. 675 West Lake street. A short time ago he started a place for himself at the number where he died, and was the best customer of his own saloon. Hard drinking brought on apoplexy, which was the direct cause of his death.

The Committee of delegates from all the temperance societies of the city appointed to make arrangements for a picnic to Washington Heights on the 17th inst., met in the Red-Ribbon Hall, on Twenty-second street, last evening to make further arrangements, Mr. J. A. Means presiding. Dr. Van Volkeu, of the Finance Committee, made a few remarks, in which he made the point that no money had been raised yet. It was decided that all persons having tickets to sell must make a report by the 15th. The Committee on Marshal reported that J. A. Means had been selected as the Marshal of the Day at the picnic. The report was adopted, and Mr. Means was declared elected. The Committee on Printing produced the tlekets, posters, and advertisements of the picnic. The tickets were distributed among the delegrates for sale among the people. After some informal talk regarding rebates for the employes of the Rock Island Railread ebops, the meeting adjourned until Tues-

THE CITY-HALL.

The arrests for May are reported as 2,208. Supt. Seavey was reported as better yester

The Finance Committee will meet to-merrow Mayor Harrison wears a star now. He put it on vesterday. The Treasurer yesterday redeemed about \$15,000 of last year's scrip.

The City Treasurer vesterday received \$4,448 from the Water Department, \$2,850 from the Collector, and \$2,100 from the Comptroller. The teachers will be paid their May salary Monday in scrip. They would have been paid to-morrow, but for an error yesterday discovered in pointing the scrip. n printing the scrip.

Commissioner Waller says that he has about made all the changes in his Department that he can afford to. Applicants will take notice and confer a favor by ceasing to bother him. The new City-Hall experts were at work again

The contract for furnishing the city with clay sewer-pipes was yesterday awarded to the Portand Stoneware Company of Portland, Me., and the Buckeye Sewer-Pipe Company of Ohio. The outlay will amount to about \$30,000.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Edwin Morley to erect a two-story dwelling and barn, northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-fourth street, to cost \$15,000; and to J. Cardin & Son to erect a five-story malt-bonse, corner of Blies street and Hickory avenue, to cost \$5,000.

The following cases of scarlet fever have been reported: 17 or 19 Penn street, 230 North Market street, 661 West Indiana street, 292 North Franklin street; also one of variola at 159 South Clinton street. Notice has been received by the Health Commissioner that the report of scarlet fever at 644 Archer avenue was an error.

fever at 644 Archer avenue was an error.

Commissioner Waller yesterday made a sensible suggestion looking to economy. He is in favor of abolishing the idewalk Inspectors and turning their work and pay over to the police force. There are now five Inspectors employed, at a salary of \$900 per year each, and just so much, money is being thrown away. If these and kindred offices were abolished, and the work of the City Government consolidated, there would no longer be an excuse for cutting down the pay of the police and firemen.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The hot weather is having a most disastron effect upon the matrimonial market, and only ive licenses to wed were issued vesterday. Jailer Currier and two bailiffs yesterday con veyed twenty-one prisoners to Joliet and five to the Pontiac Reform-School. Chief of the Peni-tentiary birds was Carey, the murderer of Max

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday visited the Insane Asylum for the purpose of receiving supplies. The Committee on Hospital heid a short session, remarked individually and collectively that it was very warm, summoned up strength to audit a few bills, and then adjourned.

Yesterday was "insane day" in the County Court, and several unfortunates were booked for Jefferson. These were Michael Charcat, a young Bohemian; Chris Metzinger, a German, insanity caused by overwork and financial trouble; Pavid Krutzkopf, German, aged 37, insanity caused by loss of property and the effects of sunstroke; Anna Maria Carlson, aged feets of sunstroke; Anua Maria Carlson, aged 1, a case of acute mania from the County Poor-House; William Steever, a boy of 17, who says he came from Germany last May, and whose aberration of mind is the result of sunstroke; C. E. Moore, a Casaddian, cause of insanity unknown; and Peter Wicklander, a Swede—the last two being from the County Hospital. The case of Michael McGovern, an Irishman who was picked up by the police on the street, was continued. A motion for a new trial was entered in the case of George L. Ford, found insane a few weeks ago, whose father is said to be a wealthy New Yorker. The Court then adjourned until Thursday, when Judge Loomis will sit to hear insane cases in the morning and motions in the afternoos. notions in the afternoop.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements vesterday Most of the visiting distillers' having accomflished their object, left for home.

sed of by Judge Blodgett Saturda The local Steamboat Inspectors have received strict orders from Washington to take away the cense of any excursion steamer found to be

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday a Collector Harvey's office foot up \$30,762. Of this amount, \$24,609 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,940 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,567 for beer. Operative Hall, of the Secret Service, reports his city entirely clear of makers and shovers in of counterfeit money. There is but a small amount in circulation, and that is principally composed of silver quarters and balves.

William Farnsworth, from Colehour, was brought up before Commissioner Hoyne yester-day and held in \$1,000 bail to the District Court

The expenses of running the United States Courts for the May term, extending from May 5 to July 5, amounted to \$5,743.19. Of this amount, \$2,734.40 was for jurors' fees, \$727.50 for witnesses' fees, \$838.98 for the Marshal's expenses in arresting criminals and serving warrants, \$241.20 for supporting prisoners, \$996.91 for contingent expenses of Court, and \$94.20 for Marshal's fees on disbursements.

for Marshal's fees on disbursements.

Some idea of the business transacted in the Chicago Post-Office can be obtained from the fact that from 6 to 9 p. m. one evening this week, when a count was made, the mailing clerks, "threw" 150,000 pieces, and and then tied them up into 2,600 different packages. The amount of second-class matter, which includes newspapers, periodicals, etc., bf regular issues, has increased in amount 27 per cent over 1878.

A POST-OFFICE DECISION. A POST-OFFICE DECISION.

has increased in amount 27 per cent over 1878.

A POST-OFFICE DECISION.

By the act of March 3, 1879, it was provided among other things that to commercial papers partly printed might be added writings and still belong to third-class mail matter. In the language of the statue, this applies to "all commercial papers partly printed, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds, way-bills or bills of lading, invoices, and the various documents of insurance companies, circulars, handbills, etc." This regulation has given rise to much dispute, whereas it was intended simply to relieve books and packages from the restrictions forced upon them by the old regulations. Many of the insurance and other companies interested have misconstrued the regulations increulars sent to their agents. To clear up the matter Postmaster Palmer wrote to Washington, and received a reply from the Department definitely settling the matter. It was the intention of Congress in passing the law to permit such additions to be made to printed matter as are not in the nature of personal correspondence. In order that the matter may be thoroughly understood, the Department indicates the following ducuments of insurance companies, which, when partly printed and partly written, are admissible to the mails as third-class matter: A policy, unsigned, or signed only by a local agent, and being transmitted to the general office for additional signatures; special surveys, unaccompanied by written memoranda of the nature of personal correspondence; canceled policies, when not accompanied by receipts; renewal policies, unaccompanied by receipts; renewal policies, or unattached; applications for insurance, and all motices from local agents to policy-holders respecting renewals, cancellations, receipts, or other kindred matter. The theory is, that notes, policies, etc. when only and fully signed and

notices from local agents to policy-holders respecting renewals, cancellations, receibts, or other kindred matter. The theory is, that notes, policies, etc., when duly and fully signed and executed, have a monetary value, and hence are subject to first-class rates. The same rule will apply to other printed commercial papers, such as drafts, checks, etc., and also to deeds, bonds, and similar instruments, whether drawn by public officers or private parties. A partly-printed bill, filled out in writing, will be admitted at third-class rates, but when receipted belongs to the first-class, and must pay letter-rates of postage. The writing under the head of remarks on the various documents of insurance companies must be conng under the head of remarks to documents of insurance companies must be fined to the subject-matter of the door The above embodies the latest rulings in

THE POLICY OF REDUCTION.

The policy adopted by the Mayor of hoarding

conversation. His Honor was around very little yesterday, which gave those to be most affected by his policy room to talk, and, summing up the situation, it appears that nowhere but in the Fire Department has an effort been made to absolutely force a cutting down of salaries. In the Comptroller's office not a single salary has been reduced, and the same true in all the other Departments, and nothing appears to be said or cared about it, which goes to show more ments, and nothing appears to be said or cared about it, which goes to show more clearly that in the Mayor's treatment of the firemen he had some other object than to save the public money. Some of the offices have discharged a few employes, as is done every year at this season, and this is the way they have managed to keep in accord with him. The Comptroller, for instance, has hid off several men, but, summing up his proposed sayings for the coming six months, it is found to amount to about \$1,800. It could be made greater by shaving the pay of the employes, but nothing of the kind appears to be wanted. In the office of Mr. Waller the same state of affairs cylists, but notwithstanding the lat of July has come and gone the Mayor's, order is no nearer being obeyed than before it was issued. In the City Clerk's office no attention whatever has been paid to the order to reduce, and the same is the case in the Law Department, Health Department, the schools, and, in fact, in the Mayor's own office. In the latter office one policeman less is employed than was employed a year ago, but it was an oversight originally, and is now called a reduction by Mr. Harrison, the has not, however, obeyed his own orders by taking 5 per cent or any other amount off his own salary or off the salary of any one around him, nor is he likely to, as it will be seen that what was insubordination in Benner is a virtue in everybody eise.

There were also some developments in

in everybod; else.

There were also some developments in THE POLICE DEPARTMENT on the same subject, notwithstanding it had been given out the day before that the men had been given out the day before that the men had all agreed to a reduction, and the matter was fixed. It was noted some days ago that the Law Department had been called upon for an "opinion," which if ever given was always kept out of the reach of the reporters. But be this as it may, the Department has devised a means sto reduce the pollemen's pay, provided they will assent to it. It is in the shape of an agreement or contract to be signed by them, and it was sent to Supt. Dixon during the day. It is as follows:

This agreement, made July 1, 1879, by and between the undersigned members of the police force of the City of Chicago and the City of Chicago.

between the underaigned members of the police force of the City of Chicago and the City of Chicago.

witaesseth: That, whereas, since the passage of the appropriation ordinances of the City of Chicago for the year 1879, in which ordinances were fixed the salaries of members of the Police Force or Department, the General Assembly of the State of Illinois enacted a law which took effect on the lat day of July, A. D. 1879, in and by which the uncollected taxes of the City of Chicago appropriated and levied for the year 1879 cannot be anticipated beyond 75 per cent of the levy of taxes for the year 1879; and, whereas, in view of such law and the present financial condition of the city, it is recessary that the excenses of the Police Department shall be reduced, which can be accomplished only by educing the salaries of members of the force or by discharging some of the members of the force.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and to prevent the reduction of the force by discoarging any of the members thereof, and in farther consideration of \$1\$ in hand paid to each one of na the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we jointly and severally agree to receive in full payment for our services as members of said Police Department our salaries as fixed by the said appropriation ordinance for the half year commencing July 1, 1879, less 5 per cent thereof, hereby releasing to the said City of Chicago. 5 per cent of said salaries for the half year.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our reals and signatures.

This is to be sent to the various stations this morning for the action of the men, so after all they are to have something to say about it. If

anoming for the action of the men, so after all they are to have something to say about it. If they refuse to sign it, however, if the Mayor is consistent, he will remove Mr. Dixon as he did Mr. Benner, but there is no suspicion that they will refuse, under the circumstances, for it is erstood that all who refuse to sign it will

have to go.

The following are the figures upon which the The following are the figures upon which the reduction is worked out:

The tax-levy for Police Department for 1879 is \$371,082.21, and 75 per cent of the same is \$278, 296.65. Add to this cash appropriation from miscellaneous sources, of which \$107,409.46 has already feen paid out for January, February, and March salaries, \$165,000. Total available under the law after the 25 per cent reduction of tax-levy, \$443,296.65. Amount eft for remaining six months, \$215,963.29. Estimated receipts for special details, \$2,002. For salaries and expenses from July 1 to Dec. 31, \$217,963.29. Miscellaneous bills, rent, repairs, etc., \$8,500; and a reduction on all salaries will make the total expenses \$217,713.65. Propond saving after conducting Department on 75 per cent of tax-levy and reducing all salaries 5 per cent, \$249.64. The 25 per cent reduction on the tax-levy will make a Mished their object, left for home.

Zo per cent reduction on the tax-left will be finally as a saving in the Police Department for this year of

HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

obn Lyneb, Maine,
V.E. Hawks, Benn'gton.
A. Lindley, N. Y.
I. G. Whise, Syracuse.
V. C. Richardson, Phila.
J. G. Wilson, Geneva. SHERMAN HOUSE.

S. F. Gilman, Davenport. G. M. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.
L. Carmichael, Tama City
S. S. Hawkins, Burlington
E. F. Wager, Covington.
W. Reddich, Ottawa.
W. French, San Francisco
G. L. Carman, Davenport. TREMONE HOUSE.

D. H. Miner. Sprinfield. Walter B. Stevens, N. Y.

F. Lobdell, St. Louis. O. A. Linsley, St. Paul.
Delos Phillips, Kaiama'o.

Z. A. Evarts, Philad'a.

W. E. Furiong, Milw'e. Hengy Woodbury, N. Y.

PALMER HOUSE. H. W. Dodge, Washin'n. [Sam'l Hays. St. Louis. Geo. W. Harmon, N. Y. T. M. English, Galves'n. C. W. Heinted, Kan. City. Newton Clayopol, Ind'is. H. C. Chapin, Denver. Jno. H. Snaffer, Kanka'e. S. T. R. Sidle, Minne'lls. W. W. Wallace, Por'd, Ore

GARDNER HOUSE. W. C. Richie, N. Y.
H. L. Doughe'y, G'en Bay E. Healy, Syracuse.
Joseph James, St. Louis.
C. E. Bruce, St. Joe.
Harry N. Lester, Cairo.
M. W. Holmes, Boston.
C. Ashley, Detroit.

QUININE.

THE RETAILER'S PROFITS. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE questioned eading retail druggist yesterday as to the profits resulting from the sale of quinine. "What do you pay per ounce for this article?" was asked.

"We pay the wholesaler \$3.45 per ounce." "We pay the wholesmer \$5.30 per ounce."

"For how much do you sell it by the ounce."

"We get \$4. This gives us a profit of 55 cents per ounce."

"You sell a great deal in the shape of pills. What is the retail price of one duzen one-grain pills?"

"It is 25 cents. The profit on these is 734 cents."

cents."
"In selling quinine in powder, what do you get for say fifteen grains?"
"We get 25 cents. This nets us a profit of 10 cents."
"Take a sixty-grain package (one drachm), how much for it?"

"Take a sixty-grain package (one drachm), how much for it?"

"The retail price is 85 cents. There is a profit of 35 cents to us on this."

"Is selling three-grain pills, what price do you place on them?"

"Twenty-five cents per dozen."

"And the profit?"

"It is about 30 cents."

"It is about 30 cents."

"In figuring the price of quinine pills to the customer, what do you charge for boxes?"

"The boxes and labels average about 20 cents per dozen."

"Have you taken into consideration the cost of labor in making up the pills or putting up a prescription in estimating these profits?"

"No. It would take a great deal of time to do this."

The same gentleman further observed that it had always seemed strange to him that, with the great profits of the business which had accrued to the leading quinine manufacturing establishment in America, the field had not been occupied by others as well. When it is ascertained that a business is so remunerative there is generally a pretty strong opposition. It might have been that the firm in question had a monopoly on cinchons bark, or were possessed of some secret in the manufacture of quinine that kept others from engaging in competition with them.

others from engaging in competition with the UNDER THE WHEELS. HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

At 8:15 last evening a passeneer train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was being made and Carroll streets, and, as the engine was backing up the train, a man was seen to pause upon the crossing until three cars of the train had passed, and then either throw himself or fall forward beneath the wheels. He was of course instantly killed, the wheels passing over the middle of the body, mangling it fearfully. The brakeman on the train felt the wheels of one truck slipping along on the track, and, knowing that there must be some obstruction, stopped the train. The body had been carried, or rather rolled, along the track in front of the truck some forty and Carroll streets, and, as the engine was

or fifty feet, and when found the head was beneath the cars and the feet projecting beyond the track. The vard-mester, a man named Davis, who saw the deceased go under the train, is positive that the man plunged forward with suicidal intent, and has so reported to his superior officers. From papers found in the clothing it was ascertained that the name of the man was Lawrence Brehm. He was a cooper, 36 years of age, single, and boarded with a widow at No. 46 West Ohio street. The body was taken by the police to the house of his brother, No. 42 Frank street, but, as he positively rafused to receive it, it was taken to the Morgue.

SUBURBAN. A number of the friends of the Rev. Father Flannigan, of St. Ann's Catholic Church, called upon him last evening at the parsonage and presented him with a fine saddle-borse and the necessary accoutrements, as a token of their esteem and regard for his untiring efforts in bringing the parish through its mancial bringing the parish through its mancial crisis. Father Fiannigan has labored unceasingly since his assignment to this parish in straightening out the title to the church property, and in getting things in such shape that the new church (the walls of which are now nearly no) will be completed at an early day.

Work on the South drive of Parkway Pavilion from State street to Wentworth avenue is progressing, and if the weather remains fine for a week or two it will be completed. The cobble stone for the gutters is now being laid.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., July 10.—Up—Props City of Toledo, Tecumseh, Kershaw, Cuba, Idaho, Pacific, Philadelphia, R. J. Hackett with consort and schrs Southwest and I. N. Foster. Alcona and consort and schr Rice; stmr Marine City; schrs Zach Chandler, Henry H. Baldwin,

Down-Props I. Berthschy, St. Paul, D. W. Powers, N. K. Fairbank with schrs Champion Reindeer, Jenness and barges, Turner and barges, Araxes and barges and schr Republic, Jarvis Lord and consort; tug Mayflower and barges; stmr Flora; schrs Mary, Hattie, Al-

barges; stmr Flora; schrs Mary, Hattie, Alpena.
Wind—West, light; weather fine.
PORT HURON, July 10—1 p. m.—Up—Props Ella M. Smith and barges, Porter Chamberlin and consort; schrs Jane Bell, George Worthington, Angus Smith, Camden, Marengo, Nett Woodward, Hercales, J. H. McGruder.
Down—Props Waverly, Roanoke, Huron City; schrs M. J. Wilcox, Snowdrop; stmr Manitoba; schr B. Stevens.

Wind, southwest, light; weather cloudy.

LAKE FREIGHTS. As anticipated, grain freights advanced yester-iay ic all round, 2e being paid for corn to Buffalo and 24c for wheat. Engagements were made fo about 565, 000 bu corn, 41, 000 bn wheat, and 65, 000 bu oats, the following vessels being taken: To Buffalo -Schrs Charles Foster, Lizzie A. Law, M. C. Cummings, Guido Pfister, J. W. Doane, Perew, Hazard, Saveland, and Mears, corn at 2c; schr.A. M. Peterson, wheat (early) at 2c; prop Portage and Bianchard, corn on through rate. To rie-Prop Gordon Campbell, oats; schr Schuylkill, corn on through rate. To Kingston-Schrs Nevada, Van Straubenzie, corn at 4½c. To Col-lingwood-Schr E. J. McVea and prop Lake Erie,

A telegram was received last evening from Suffalo stating that Erie Canal freights were stiffening up, 5% c being asked for wheat, and 5% c for corn. Engagements had previously been made here at 5c on corn and 5% c on wheat.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, July 10.—Charters—Prop V. H. Ketcham, coal to Chicago at 45c; schrs Lafrinier, coal to Green Bay at 55c; Erastus Corning, coal o Chicago at 50c free.

Cleared-Props H. C. Schnorr, mdse, Toledo: Passalc, Bay City; Canisteo, mdse, Green Bay; Russia, mdse, Potomac, mdse, Chicago; schrs F. A. Georger, 1.400 tons coal, Thos. P. Sheldon. 1,290 tons coal, Chicago; barges Fostoria, Troy, Little Jake, William Treat, Mary, Berkhead, Saginaw; Guiding Star, Chicago.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. Dredging operations were continued around the stranded schr F. B. Gardner vesterday, and the sand was piled high at both ends of her. One of the dredges employed had, last evening, worked up close alongside of the schooner, and it was expected that the latter would drop off into the hole made for her, and she could then be pulled out into deep water. There are experiher getting off, but'the gentleman having control of the job thinks differently. Time will tell.

THE NEW HARBOR-MASTER. A good deal of surprise was expressed by vesel men yesterday when they read of the appointment of McCarty as Harbor-Master, for the reason that they had the impression that the long hesitancy of Commissioner Waller would finally result in a refusal to appoint him. Many regrets were expressed that so good an officer as Capt. Brown has been removed.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribura.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 10.—Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Stmr Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schr G. M. Neelon, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; J. P. Benson, Milwaukee to Edwardsburg, corn. Nothing up. Wind-West, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Capt. Fay Nyman, a well-known tugman, who as been seriously ill, is improving. Matters marine were unusually quiet in the harbor yesterday. The movement of vesseis

continues very light. Marine-insurance agents here are anxiously watching the outcome of the Niagara Falls meeting which the Chicago members of the pool are now attending.

The stinking river has been very bad for those who have to transact business along the docks, and everybody else, but is particularly so for those living on board of vessels.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailngs at this port for the twenty-four hours end-

ing at 10 o'clock last night: Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries, Arne Stin.

Prop G. Dundar, Musacowa.
Sip.
Prop Brittian, Sangatuck. sundries, State street.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, Luber. Stetson's.
Prop Ocouto, Green Eay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Temeest, Maskegon, lumber, Alien Silp.
Prop Onedda, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Thompson, Muskegon, Immber, Evans Silp.
Prop W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rus

Prop W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.

Prop Portage, Buffale, sundries, State street.

Prop Percless, Duluth, sundries, Madison street.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Madison street.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.

Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Shp.

Prop D. Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.

Stm G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.

street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc. sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Cectlia, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-seconstreet.

Schr Cectiia, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip. Schr B. Calkins, Manistee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr B. Iza Day, Manitowoc, posts, Rush street. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Polk street. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Polk street. Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr H. M. Rogers, Cleveland, coal, Adams street. Schr P. M. Rogers, Cleveland, coal, Adams street. Schr Gen. Worth, Ludington, lumber, Sampsou's. Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber, Eighteenth street.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber, Market. Schr Coutest, Maskegon, lumber, Mud Lake. Schr Montauk, Charlotte, coal, Adams street. Schr Coutest, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake. Schr Montauk, Charlotte, coal, Adams street. Schr Waria Martin, Buffino, coal, Ogden Slip, Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson's.

son's.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Fearless, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Sip.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr B. B. Hale, Menominee, lumber, North

Schr B. B. Hale, Menominee, lumber, Nors.
Branch.
Schr Nocquebay, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street,
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street,
Schr Myrtle, Muskeron, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Sky-Lark, Green Bay, posts, Market.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber, Rush street
Schr W. H. Rounds, Charlotte, coal, Madiso
street. Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, Twenty-secon-street.

Schr Mediator, Green Bay, ties, North Branch.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber. Market.
Schr Dawn, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Elva. Grand Haven, bark, North Branch.
Schr C. Hibbard, Whitefish Bay, bark, N. Branch.
Schr Carrier. Ahnapee, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Reed Case, Elk Rapids, iron, State street.
Behr Windsor, Manistee, lumber. Stetson Slip. ACTUAL SAILINGS

Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, light.
Schr Acstance, Pesnitgo, light.
Schr Acstance, Pesnitgo, light.
Schr Advance, Pesnitgo, light.
Schr Advance, Pesnitgo, light.
Schr Acstance, Pesnitgo, light.
Schr Harbor, Sundries, light.
Schr John R. Noves, Boffalo, grain.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, grain.
Schr Gecilia, Manistee, light.
Schr Griv of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Gliv of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Chy of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Chy of Grand, Sungatuer, sundries, Prop H. C. Brittian, Ssugatuer, sundries, Prop H. C. Brittian, Ssugatuer, sundries, Prop H. C. Brittian, Ssugatuer, sundries, Schr Aine, Manistee, light.
Schr Harne, Manistee, light.
Schr Harne, Manistee, light.
Schr Maine, Manistee, light.
Schr Maine, Manistee, light.
Schr Gladiator, Monistee, light.
Schr Phoenix, Manistee, light.
Schr Phoenix, Manistee, light.
Schr Gladiator, Monistee, light.
Schr J. Luff, Manistee, light.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Perdes, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Perdes, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Perdes, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Edward Blake, Ringston, grain.
Schr Eliss Day, Green Bay, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Masonville, light.
Schr C. H. Backley, Masonville, light.
Schr C. H. Backley, Masonville, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Masonville, light.
Schr Gover L. Seaver, Maskegon, light.
Schr Gover L. Seaver, Maskegon, light.
Schr Gover L. Seaver, Maskegon, light.
Schr G. A. Fries, Ludington, light.
Schr Gover L. Seaver, Maskegon, light.
Schr Gover L. Seaver, Maskegon, light.
Schr Gover L. Se

Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, light. Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, light. Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, light. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light. Schr Moutpeller, Grand Haven, light. Prop Nyack. Buffalo, sundries. Schr Ramedary, Kenosha, light. Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, Bight. Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries. Prop Empest. White Lake, sundries. Prop G. Dunoar, Muskegon, sundries. Schr Sandy Morrison, Grand Haven, light. Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, grain.

MRS. COLTON'S DIARY. .

Life of Sorrew Ended by Suicide Heartburnings, Troubles, and Fears Graph-ically Described by Herself. New York Herald, July 9.

Mrs. Josephine A. Colton, a moment before she placed the fatal pistol to her heart, surrendered her wedding ring to her kind landlady, and requested, with her dying breath, that it be buried rith her. At the same time she exclaimed, 'Take these papers; when I am dead give them to the newspapers for publication; they contain a record of my sufferings." Such were the dyng requests of the unfortunate woman. Her next act was to shut herself in her room, place a pillow on the floor on which she reclined her head, and then perforated her breast with two pistol bullets, sending a third crashing through her brain. Death, of course, was instantan ous. That she had meditated suicide for a long time could be learned from her diary, which she designated on the fivleaf: "The Mem orandum of my Daily Life." These pages were written at first in a clear, neat hand, but latter the writing was biurred and almost illegible She began to record her experiences and griev-ances two years ago, and only ceased adding to her autobiography with her death. These rec-ords contain the daily history of a heart-broken

On May 11 she writes:

My life for the last year has been one constant round of sadness and ill-luck. Oh! what a terrible mistake I made when I moved into that house with that woman! She is of the lowest of God's creatures. How much she has added to my trouble! And when I think of my husband leaving me to live with one so much beneath me in everything that goes to make up a good woman and the consequent sorrow that follows me on his account, I wonder that I retain my reason. How lonely I am in this great world! I am working night and day to drown my thoughts. I have no other motive to labor. The \$2,000 that I received in the will case in Boston I am glad is gone.

Writing Sept. 28, she exclaims:

Writing Sept. 28, she exclaims:

Oh! what I have heard to-day freezes my blood!
My husband living at No. 7 Eldridge street with a woman he calls his wife. I have been down there and she gives his name, Mrs. W. R. Colton, and I am going mad. She left her husband to live with him, and she told me she was married to Mr. Colton nineteen years ago, but she would not tell me where, as they were both married since and could be arrested for bigamy. She told me that Mr. Colton said he was married to me twenty-five years are the word of the married to me twenty-five years. ago, and that my claim was the best.

Jan. 23 she was approaching a crisis in her mental disturbance which was driving her to do something desperate. She says:

mental disturbance which was driving her to do something desperate. She says:

I have taken a step to-night that may lead to a change. May God in mercy send it. My soul is sick with horror at the life I am forced to lead.

Jan. 26, three days after writing the above, she took the contemplated step referred to by shooting herself in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. A Heraid reporter reached the house shortly after the occurrence and saw the injured woman tund her husband. She appeared to be calm and resigned. When the husband took the reporter aside to explain the case privately, she called out in a feeble voice, "Do not talk in whispers: I want to hear what you are saying about me."

"I am only telling the gentleman," he replied soothingly, "that the shooting was entirely accidental."

"Oh! I have no objection to your telling him that," was the despondent response.

Reterring to this attempt on her life she writes Jan. 30:

It is four days since I have seen you, my little

Jan. 30: It is four days since I have seen you, my little book. Now that I am getting well I will renew old acquaintance axin. But the pain in my bresst is still severe; yet, I am happier than osual. In another place she writes:

In another place see writes:

I think my time is short here; at any rate I do not mean to stay in a world that for one whole year at least I have not seen a happy moment. I cannot even sleep, for my dreams are troubled with my sorrows. Often I wonder if my spirit can rest after death. Oh! William, my hasband, you have wrecked my life; but I foreive you. If your conscience lets you rest I am satisfied.

In this manner she kept brooding over ber grievances until her reason became unsettled. Sept. 15 she says: I believe that if this lasts much longer it wil make me insane. It looks darker and darker, sit day after day and night after night alone, without a friend to speak to, antil I almost forget the sound of my voice. I am mentally and physically broken down.

boken down.

These extracts are a fair sample of the general character of the diary. It is a sad and sorrowful record of allowing, sensitive woman becoming physically and mentally wrecked. The husband whom she complains had neglected her in life, when made acquainted with the sad manner of her death, called at the scene of the tragedy late Monday night. Yesterlay he informed Coroner Woltman that he was anxious to receive a death certificate so as to bury the remains. He represented that the last time he saw his wife alive was at 6 p. m., when she wore diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and a gold watch and chain. He was solicitous to regain possession of these articles. When the body was found deceased wore no jewelry. She had, as already stated, delivered a plain gold ring and a chain and locket to her landlady, which she requested should be buried with her.

The Great Turkish Contract. The Grest Tarkish Contract.

New York, July 9.—The Winchester-Arms Company and the Providence Tool Company are just closing their delivery of munitions of war to the Turkish Government, under one of the largest-contracts ever made in the United States with a foreign nation. It called for the furnishing of 600,000 rifles at \$17.50 anjece, aggregating \$10,500,000, and \$00,000,000 cartridges at a cost of \$9,000,000, making a total of \$19,500,000. The final intelligent is nearly ready for shipment in of \$9,000,000, making a total of \$19,500,000. The final installment is nearly ready for shipment in the steamship Norman Monarch. The first cargo was sent out in 1874, and the most valuable one in 1877, the insurance on which was \$1,875,000. They have sent sixteen cargoes by steamship and thirteen by sailing ressels, and in one instance only have they met with accident. The breaking out of the Turco-Russian War created a demand for the munitions, that was responded to by the furnishing of eight cargoes in twelve months.

Historical Picture in Peril.

Washington, July 9.—Mrs. Fassett's famous historical picture of the Electoral Commission has had a narrow escape from being sold under a deed of trust. Mrs. Fassett's husband, who is a photographer, became involved and gave a chattel deed on his own and wife's effects to Jonn Herz, the indicted President of the German American Bank, who discounted the note, and this being for a much larger amount than the consideration called for was not met by Fassett. A sale was advertised, but Mrs. Fassett brought suit in equity and obtained a restraining order enjoining the sale. The matter will be heard in a week or two in the Equity Court, but for the present the picture is safe.

We know Hop Bitters are above and beyond all

THE AGREED CASE.

The Communists Held for Violating the Militia Law.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus at Once Applied For,

Argument.

and the Case Will Come Up Honday Week for

The right of the Lehr und Wehr Verein-the Communistic military organization—to bear arms, in the face of the new Militia law, came before Justice Morrison yesterday for decision Frank Bielefeldt, Captain of one of the compa nies, being charged with violation of the stat ute. Before the case was called Prosecuting Attorney Cameron submitted

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT to Harry Rubens, representing the defendant, asking that the latter sign it:

asking that the latter sign it:

It is admitted by the defendant that he does not belong to the regular er organized volunteer militia of the State of Illinois nor to the troops of the United States; that in the City of Chicago he has associated himself with others as a military company since the 1st day of July, 1879; that since that time he has with his said associates in form of a military company drilled and paraded with arms in their hands within the limits of the City of Chicago, and that neither he nor his said associates have a license from the Governor of the State of Illinois to do or perform any of these acts; that he assumes to be the commander or Captain of the men who have so associated themselves tagether as a military company, and who have so drilled and paraded with arms in their hands within the limits of the City of Chicago since the 1st day of July, 1879, as above stated.

"This is an agreed case, I understand," said

"This is an agreed case, I understand," said MR. RUBENS

didn't want his client to sign the document, but to have Lieut. Callahan sworn to bring out the facts. The organization had a charter from the State, and that charter would be a part of the defense. The Lehr und Wehr Verein was not only a military organization, but something else. They desired to be tried for the offense of associating themselves together as a military

else. They desired to be tried for the offense of associating themselves together as a military company and drilling and parading in the city.

Mr. Camerong insisted that the delense had gone back on their original proposition.

Mr. Rubens denied it.

The Justice suggested the propriety of bearing the evidence.

The Justice suggested the propriety of hearing the evidence.

Mr. Cameron wouldn't do it.

The Justice remarked that if a case wasn't made out the attorney could nolle pros it.

Mr. Cameron said that if the defense didn't admit the facts in the document that was the end of it.

A running talk then took place between the lawyers, there evidently being a misunderstanding between them.

Mr. Rubens said he desired simply to meet the authorities half-way to decide the question peacefully and legally.

Mr. Cameron had no compromise to make with any set of men who proposed to run counter to any statute of the State, no matter whether they thought the statute unconstitutional or not. The law was a command, and everybody must obey. Those who did not, must take the consequences.

Mr. Low, the associate of Mr. Rubens, didn't think an unconstitutional law need be obeyed.

Mr. Cameron said that, so long as the Supreme Court had not decided the statute to be unconstitutional, the city authorities would enforce it.

Mr. Rubens finally said

RE WOULD ADMIT

HE WOULD ADMIT that the Lehr und Wehr Verein were a body of men, and as such drilled with arms in the City of Chicago; that they were neither members of the United States army nor the State militia; and that they had no license from the Gov-

and that they had no needed with a control of the law.

The Justice said that was a pretty bed violation of the law.

The Cameron then motioned to Lieut, Callaban, and the two went out of the room to consult. When they returned,

Mr. Cameron asked Mr. Rubens if he objected to the statement that the Lehr und Wehr Verein was a military company or organization.

"We don't deny," said Mr. Rubens, "that it is an organization, but that it is a military organization. We admit all the facts necessary to make out a violation of the law according to your opinion."

your opinion."

Mr. Cameron said he could prove the other part, and would go to trial.

The Justice then called on Mr. Bielefeldt to stand up, and told him that he was charged with having violated Sec. 5 of Art. 7 of the Military code.

rendant, and of West Twelfth Street Turner-marching out of West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall on the night of July I, and drilling in the street. The movements were military, and in witness' opinion the ten men were a military company.
On the cross he told about the arrest of Biele-feldt for violation of the Militia law.
This was the case of the prosecution.

THE ACCUSED was called in his own behalf, and testified that he was a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein July 1, and was Captain of a company. Hecoroborated Callaban as to the parading and drilling.

"Are military exercises a part of the regular exercises of the organization?"

Mr. Cameron objected.

The Justice didn't think the answer would af-

The Justice dual tends are feet the issue.

Mr. Rubens said the question was whether chartered rights could be taken away by a general law. He claimed that the company had authority to practice military exercises.

The Justice knew nothing about the charter the course results to the charter of the ch the organization.

Mr. Rubens had handed it to Mr. Cameron

who was reading it.

To save time the examination of the witness To save time the examination of the witness was resumed.

The men he was drilling were members of the organization. They were in the habit of meeting for the same purpose.

The latter sentence was ruled out, since the law didn't apply to previous drills.

Witness said he was not a member of the State militia, nor a soldier of the United States; nor had the company any license to drill other than that given in the charter.

Mr. Cameron, who by this time had reached the signatures to that document, objected to its introduction, it having, no bearing and not giving these men the right to parade the streets or to engage in military evolutions.

THE JUSTICE TOOK THE CHARTER

THE JUSTICE TOOK THE CHARTER to see what ne could find, and ran across the to see what he could find, and ran across the following, which he read aloud:

The Association is formed for the purpose of improving the mental and budily condition of its members so as to qualify them for the duties of citizens of the Republic. Its members shall therefore obtain in the meetings of the Association a knowledge of our laws and political economy, and shall also be instructed in military and gymnastic exercises.

The Justice remarked that, as the object seemed to be to get the whole question up, and not to obtain the acquittal of the defendant, he suggested the propriety of letting the charter There was no objection, and it became a part of the record.

The charter was issued April 16, 1875, under the General Incorporation act, and contains nothing of interest beyond the clause given

This was all the defense had to offer.

This was all the defense had to offer.

Mr. Cameron read the law, and claimed that it had been violated.

Mr. Rubens said nothing.

Mr. Cameron thought the Court had exclusive invisidation as to the nealty,—could impose a fine or send to fail.

The Justice wouldn't assume the jurisdiction, saying, "Suppose larrive at the conclusion that the violation of the law would not be atoned by the payment of a fine of \$10?"

"Then you would bind over," said Mr. Cameron.

eron.
"Therefore, I do," said the Justice.
The bail was fixed at \$300, and as Bielefeldt refused to furnish a bond he was put into the custody of Constable Affeld.

custody of Constable Affeld.

MABBAS CORFUS.

Late in the afternoon the petition for babeas corpus was filed by Bielefeldt. He states that he is imprisoned on a charge of associating himself with others as a military company and drilling and parading in the City of Chicago. A copy of the lestimony was attached and the usual prayer for release asked.

An application was at once made to Judge Barnum, who granted the writ and appointed Denis Considine to serve it. This was done without delay, and in a few minutes Mr. Cameron appeared in Courton behalf of the city. He, however, was desirous of going on a vacation soon. The Judge also wanted a vacation, and there was no trouble in arriving at a conclusion that the case better be postponed. After some talk the hearing was see for a week from Monday, the 21st inst., at 10 a.m. Bielsfeldt was in the meantime released on his own recognizance for \$300.

An Alleged Chinese Inscription from Troy
The Norddestsche Zeitung says that the Unioese
Ambassador at Berlin, Li Fangpao, well known

in his own country as a great scholar, has lately read as Chinese the description on a vase found by Dr. Schliemann in the lowest stratum of his excavations at Hissarlik, and figured on p. 50 of the introduction to his "Troy and Its Remains." The learned Ambassador has thus confirmed the identification of the language of the inscription made six years are by the eminent Orientalia. Emile Burnouf, which was greatly ridiculed at the time. Li Fangpao is quite confident that the tunknown characters, which recur again and the time. Li Fangpao is quite confident that the unknown characters, which recur again and again on the Trojan antiquities, especially of the terra-cotta whorls, are those of his native tongue, and gives as the purport of the lascription that about B. C. 1200 three pieces of dinary gauze were packed in the vase for inspection. This, says the Norddeutsche Zeitung, "seems consequently to furnish a fresh proof of the active commercial intercourse which the people of the 'Hyperboreaus,' the Chinese, carried on with Greece and Asia Minor."

A project to rebuild Carthage upon the site of the accient city is before the Bey of Tunis. The proposal is by M. Gay, an old French public functionary, and the project is urged by M. Roustan, the French Consul-General to that country, and by the German Consul. Italy does not look favorably upon the plan.

"Where are the Hebrew children?" Buying & cious candy at Dawson's. No. 211 State street.

A perfect hair dressing is Burnett's Cocoain Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the entracts of beef, but contains blood-making, foregenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaiuable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of expansion, persons prostration, over esult of exhaustion, nervous prostration, ever-work, or acute disease; partacularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by drug-

LINN-At Passo de Robbe, Col., Mrs. Frances Lina, of this city, widow of the late M. G. Linn, Thursday, of this city, widow of the late at ...
July 10.
THORNOROFT—July 10. of whooping-cough, AngeTHORNOROFT—July 10 lina, youngest daughter of Heary and Julia Thorncrois, aged 2 months add 22 days.

Funeral from the residence, 673 Hubbard-st., Sunday, July 13, at 10 clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

WARNER—Ellen J., infant daugnter of h.S. and Ellen J. Warner, July 10.

Funeral from her parents residence, 691 Carroll-sv., Frinay, July 11, at 4 p. m.,

RITCHIE—July 10, James A. kitchie, at 98 North Lincoln-st.

Lincoin-st.
Funeral Friday by carriages to Graceland.
HOWE—Charies W. Howe, July 10, at 4 a. m., at his residence, 313 Western-av.
Funeral services at 2 p. m. Friday, July 11, at Western Avenue Methodist Church. Remains to be taken to Cherry Vailey, 111., for burial, by 4 p. m. train on Chicago & Northwestern Railway. WILSON—Ella May, beloved daughter of Charles and Essie Wilson, aged 9 months and 16 days. Funeral from her parents' residence, 3 Astor-st., Fri-day, July 11.

PUNDT—Thursday, July 10, Annie Laura, youngest daughter of Paul F. A. and Sophia Pouldt, aged I year 8 months and et days.
Funeral Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. from residence, 113 Thirteenth-place, to Waidhelm.
LKIGH—Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, 558 West Tweith-st., James Leigh, in the 22d parents, 553 West Twelfth-st. James Leigh, in the 22d year of his age.
Funeral on Saturday, the 12th, to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, theace by carriage to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RICHARD C. AKERLT. ESQ. WILL DELIVER free lecture to night as 221 west Madison-is, a stairs, as 8 o'clock, comparing and illustrating it white apron of a Master Mason with the badge of it Red Ribbon, and the power and influence of the last THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING AT THE BOOL of the Y. M. C. A. to-day will be conducted by S. Thain.

THE 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL MENTING OF THE
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Lover
Farwell Hall, will be led to-day by Mrs. W. Y. Miller.



Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tarts, morred exclusively for this Powder from the Winstrict of France. Always uniform and wholesons old only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can make only only address, postage paid, on receipt of a cents. OYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., Now ork. Most cheap powders contain alum: damerous control of the control of th

Grand Yacht Regatta.

TAKE THE JUDGES' STEAMER, "FAXTON." For the Yachi Race, Saturday, July 12. The FAXTON will leave Clark-st. bridge at 1:45 p. m., calling at Lake Front, and will then make the circuit of the Yacht Course. Silver Cornet Band on board. Far. SO cents.

Two Kreursions to SOUTH CHICAGO Sunday, July
13, at 10 a.m. and 2:15 p.m., and GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION every evening at 8 o clock. Fas.
50 cents. JOHN A. MARSH vit., Vanuer.

DELAY BARRONS. Persons sufering from Dropsy. Bright's Disease, Kinney, Bladder, Urinary, of Liver Diseases, should at once take HUNT'S REMEDY. Disbetes, Gravel, General Debitty, Intention or Incominence of Urine, and Pains in the Back, Loins, and Side, Disturbe i Sleep and Loss of Appetits of the Committee of the Hunty of the Committee of the C

AUCTION SALES. ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,

FURNITURE AND

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS Parior Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furnitum,
Marbie-top Tables, a full line of Brussels and WoolCarpets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, Plates
Ware, Best and Bedding, and General Merchandine.
Also Furniture from private residence removed to
our store for cale.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph & HORSES AND CARRIAGES. ATURDAY. July 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at ou and 86 Randolph-st.

84 and 89 Randolph-st.
One Park Phaeton.
One Leather Top Buggy (made by Beals & Brown).
Two Bay Mares, 6 and 7 years old.
One Gray Mare, 7 years old.
Property of W. W. Grriey, Ed., deceased.
FLERSHEIM, BARRER & CO. RECEIVER'S SALE.

At PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, SATURDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., Canned Meat Machinery, Steam Boiler, Tin-Shop Machinery Complete,
Butchers' Tools, Meat Blocks, Ten-Ton and other Scales, Trucks, Benches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe Filters' Tools, Steam Heaters, empty Beef Barrels, and Okhee Furniture, Horse and Buggy, Labels, Faint and Okhee Furniture, Horse and Buggy, Labels, Faint Rights, &c. All on view on the premises corner of Lessile and Michigan-sta.

By direction of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Bilnois, I hereby give notice that I small sell the more goods at auction for cash, on above date.

GEURGE M. BOGUE, Receiver, Chicago, July's, 1879.

Chicago, July 8, 1879.

SUMMER-RE

Saratoga --- The L and Who Them

Charring Admission t and Other Pl

The Walworths-Madan ridge-Margarat I son-A Quaint

The Beauties of F Wis .--- The R the Del

SARATO Special Correspondence but one Saratoga in the work loway; and, from an excelle watering-places in the Old V pe was right. Ems and omplaints alone rival this thirty mineral springs gush the earth to benefit sufferi their natural medicinal pow The season has opened wil are already 6,000 guests reg

is now lighted by the electric new garden added, and ever repair. Mr. H. L. Hoyt, on kindly furnished me with nent guests who have taken this magnificent house; an Chicagoans,—John B Drake Storrs and family, Jud Mrs. A. T. Stewart 1 peason; also Judge H ment is a treat to those who be satisfied as to how the Mr. Alair, the lessee, antici TRIBUNE and all other found on file here; in fact,

has reduced its rates to house has suffered some de continuous illness, and con its genial progrietor, Mr. Mr. Leiand is now improvi delight of his hosts of frie Among the prominent go

are William Vanderbilt at Garrett, the Railroad-Kin family; Pierpont Morgan; Admiral Livingston and family,-all of New York. Chicago are Marshall Mrs. John Borden Scott, Mr. Edson Keil house has not diminished day is not too much for the music, and comforts found agement may congratulate ing selected a corps of among them Mr. J. C. Ma CONGRESS

wears a new dress for the heralding for its good tab agement. William Wilk landlords, is manager, l position at the Windsor of genial gentleman, and known The Boat Clubs patroniz old. The terms are very class establishment. There are about here where fair accommo

from \$7 to \$16 per week. lent board and pleasant \$10 to \$14 a week. The Do cian here, and his wife a those in search of bealth at rea sonable charges, this mended. Among the verthat kept by Mrs. Walt street,—a niece of Attorns. Washington,—a lovely is housekeeper.

The carriages of Sarato ther cleanliness and beau reasonable charges, which an hour. The 'fare from any part of the town is 50.

in the immediate vicinity severely commented on; is considered, and people of those springs costs their to \$20,000, it. is not unrecents admission to drink fount as you please. The spite the amount expende as it was some years a silent about it, but those familiar with the water ca force. The Empire Spri the same Company as the the public. The water reconly it is much better. The park near Congress people of Saratoga say not pay taxes, and consect to demand admission. free to all, it was almost THE CLOSING OF free to all, it was almost to find a sent; they were Hibernian nursery-maids from the various notels.

An enterprising young named Samuel Clark, has in building a beautiful 75 by 160 feet, with Goor modern comforts and coventilated and cool, and which are so popular at the Old World. At 1180 gas-jets, and presents glish instructors, handso their fair pupils with antesmooth surface. The sp most fashionable. Host the Plimpton roller; an said, PARLOR SK

Here are eyes that sham Or the dark drop that on And foreheads, white as The anemoss by forest-n The anemoss by forest-n
There are exclusive ho
The tickets of admission
guages. This is the firs
baratoga, and it is both
tatining. Newport had
and it was a great succes
It is a fact, that the it
have done very little to
tractive to summer-gues
lie parks, and many of t
the springs are badly in
terprising hotel-men has
the town; and it is
charge admission to the charge admission to the miserable accommodat pleasures of Saratoga the most modest purse

MORRISSET'S

managed by his partner
no one would know but
head. The place is the
lived.

There is no lack of
States is Stubbs' Band;
from Boston; at Com
Orchestra; and, beneath
Cougress Park, for an
one may listen to the
Seventy-seventh Regim
music. Then there are
the lovely walks amid
out a hot sun,
lake; but, above al
around the winding plaing and listening to t
they stroil lazily along,
ment to be had in looki
society. And then the
true,
THE CHATTER ON MORRISSEY'S

THE CHATTER ON is positively arrecable enot confined to the w
by the little scandals of
many of the sterner
spicing a little scandal a
novel to bear how we
iriends' peculiarities,
characters into shreds
Girardic and there

country as a great scholar, has lately less the inscription on a vase found enann in the lowest stratum of his at Hissarlik, and figured on p. 50 of the tion to his "Troy and Its Remains." Ambassador has thus confirmed the n of the language of the inscription, oars are by the eminent Orientalist, out, which was greatly ridiculed at if Fangpao is quite confident that onf, which was greatly ridiculed at Li Fangpao is quite confident that in characters, which recur spain and he Trojan antiquities, especially on the whorls, are those of his native gives as the purport of the inscription B. C. 1200 three pieces of linea packed in the vss for inspection, the Nordeutsche Zeitung, "seems y to furnish a fresh proof of the activation of the control o

to rebuild Carthage upon the site in city is before the Bey of Tunia, at its by M. Gay, an old French pubary, and the project is urged by M. French Consul-General to that I by the German Consul. Italy does corably upon the plan.

re the Hebrew children?" Buying de at Dawson's. No. 211 State street, beir dressing is Burnett's Cocosine.

DFT—July 10, of whooping-cough, Angedaughter of Heary and Julia Thorncroft, said 22 days.
If the residence, 673 Hubbard-st., Sunat 10 clock, by carriages to Rosehill.
Ellen J., Infant daugnter of h.S. and El, July 10,
m her parents residence, 661 Carroll-av.,
11, at 4 p. m.,
July 10, James A. Kitchie, at 98 North day by carriages to Graceland.

aries W. Howe, July 10, at 4 a. m., at his 3 Western av.

yuces at 2 p. m. Friday, July 11, at WestHethodist Church. Remains to be taken at the control of the control

thwestern Rallway.
Ila May, beloved daughter of Charles and
aged 9 mouths and 16 days.
her parents' residence, 3 Astor-st. Fripapers please copy.

bursday, July 10. Annie Laura, youngest
*aul F. A. and Sophis Pundit, aged I year
e days,
urday at 1 o'clock p. m. from residence,
th-place, to Waidheim. reday. July 9, at the residence of his

NNOUNCEMENTS. C. AKERLY, ESQ., WILL DELIVER A ure to-night at 221 West Madison st., up-velock, comparing and illustrating the fra Master Mason with the badge of the and the power and influence of the latter.

LOCK GOSPEL MEETING OF THE Christian Temperance Union in Lower will be led to-day by Mrs. W. Y. Milier.



ure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, naively for this Powder from the Wine Mac. Always uniform and wholesome, as by all Grocers. A pound can mailed 8, postage paid, on recept of 60 cents. NG POWDER CO., 171 Duage-st., New heap powders contain alum; chagerous d them, especially, when offered loose or

Yacht Regatta. TAKE THE

STEAMER, "FAXTON." Race, Saturday, July 12. The FAXTON rk-st. bridge at 1:45 p. m., calling at and will then make the circuit of the Silver Cornet Band on board. Fare, ons to SOUTH CHICAGO Sunday, July and 2:15 p. m., and GRAND MOON-2SION every evening at 80 clock. Fare, JOHN A. MARSHALL, Manner UNTE REMEDY.

Dangerous. Persons suffering from Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kinney, Bladder, Urinary, or Liver Disease, should at once take UNT'S REMEDY.

Diabetes, Gravel, General Debitity, tetention or Incontinence of Urine, and Palms in the Back, Loins, and Side, Disturbed Sleep and Loss of Appetitude of the Company o

AUCTION SALES. POMEROY & CO., GULAR FRIDAY SALE. 1. at 9:30 O'CLOCK. large sale New and Second-hand

L HOUSEHOLD GOODS, amber Seta, Dining-room Furniture, ex, a full line of Brussels and Wool Car-Sofas, Cruckery, Glassware, Plated Bedding, and General Merchandize, from private residence removed to

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. RSHEIM, BARKER A

EIVER'S SALE. TION, without reserve, SATURDAY, 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

Machinery, Steam Boiler, TinMachinery Complete,
Meat Blocks, Ten-Ton and other
enches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fitenches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fitenches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fitenches, Cas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fitenches, Cas and Surgy, Labels, Patent
ire, Horse and Burgy, Labels, Patent

CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts, 1lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

S AND CARRIAGES. ly 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at our sto p Burgy (made by Beale & Brown).
6 and 7 years old.
7 years old.
7 Gurley, Esq., deceased.
FLEISHEIM, BARKER & CO.

SUMMER-RESORTS. Saratoga --- The Leading Hotels, Charging Admission to the Springs-A Parlor Skating Rink --- Music

and Who Are at

Them.

and Other Pleasures.

The Walworths-Madame Jumel-Green-

ridge-Margarat Miller Davidson-A Quaint Epitaph.

The Beauties of Kilbourn City.

Wis .--- The River and

the Dells.

SARATOGA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 7.4" There is

but one Saratoga in the world," wrote Col. Hal loway; and, from an excellent knowledge of the

watering-places in the Old World, I dare affirm

complaints alone rival this American Spa, where

thirty mineral springs gush from the bosom of

the earth to benefit suffering humanity with

The season has opened with eclat, and there

are already 6,000 guests registered at the various

THE GRAND UNION

is now lighted by the electric light, an acre of

new garden added, and everything in excellent repair. Mr. H. L. Hoyt, one of the managers,

kindly furnished me with the names of pros

nent guests who have taken summer-quarters at

this magnificent house; among them are many Chicagoans,-John B Drake and family, E. A. Storrs and family, Judge Cothran, etc.

season; also Judge Hilton and family.

A visit to the inside workings of this establish-

nent is a treat to those whose curiosity would

be satisfied as to how the multitude are fed.

Mr. Alair, the lessee, anticipates the best season the house has ever enjoyed. THE CHICAGO

TRIBUNE and all other leading journals are found on file here; in fact, at all the leading

THE STATES

are William Vanderbitt and family John W.

Garrett, the Railroad-King; Lloyd Aspinwall's family; Pierpont Morgan; Augustus Belmont,

the banker, and family; Mrs. John Jay, Jr.

Admiral Livingston and family; Dr. Kip and family,—all of New York. Among those from Chicago are Marshall Field and family,

Mrs. John Borden and family, Miss Scott, Mr. Edson Keith, etc., etc. This house has not diminished its prices, and \$5 per day is not too much for the excellent fare, good music, and comforts found therein. The man-

agement may congratulate themselves in hav-ing selected a corps of gentleman-clerks,—

among them Mr. J. C. Matthews, of Baltimore CONGRESS HALL wears a new dress for the season, and needs no heralding for its good table and excellent management. William Wilkinson, the Prince of landlords, is manager, having relinquished his position at the Windsor of New York. He is a

THE CLOSING OF THE SPRINGS in the immediate vicinity of the hotels has been severely commented on; but, when the matter is considered, and people learn that the tubing of those springs costs their owners from \$15,000 to \$20,000, it is not unreasonable to ask five cents admission to drink as many glasses at the fount as you please. The Congress Spring, despite the amount expended on it, is not as good as it was some years ago. Madical men are silent about it, but those who have long been familiar with the water can see it has lost its

silent about it, but those who have long been familiar with the water can see it has lost its force. The Empire Spring, which is owned by the same Company as the Congress, is free to the public. The water resembles the Congress, only it is much better. The charge for entering the park near Congress Hall is 10 cents. The people of Saratoga say the Park Company do not pay taxes, and consequently have no right to demand admission. However, when it was free to all, it was almost impossible for visitors to find a seat; they were generally occupied by Hiberulan nursery-maids and the colored waiters

* THE CLARENDON has reduced its rates to \$2.50 per day. This house has suffered some detriment owing to the continuous illness, and consequent absence, of its genial progrietor, Mr. Charles L. Leland. Mr. Leland is now improving in health, to the delight of his hosts of friends.

Among the prominent guests at

their natural medicinal powers.

eccentricities of his fellow-beings without censuring his follies; and many a well-dressed
noodle is tolerated and encouraged on the hotelplazzas of Saratogs whose society would not be
endured in a city drawing-room. Telle est ia vie.

The stormless sea of old-maidism has a better
opportunity of being ruffled here than at the
seashore; young men frequently find more
fascination in the society of ladies who are in
the retreating shadows of 40 than those in their
teens. A faded belle, sipping mineral-water at
the spring, looks far more enchanting than when
emerging from the dashing surf at Long Branch
or Newport in her bathing-dress; which, perforce, does not in lorse the truth of the saying,
"Beauty unadorned is adorned the most."
Saratoga is an Saratoga is an EXCEEDINGLY INDEPENDENT PLACE;

pou can be as much a la mode without your hat and gloves as if you were in your own garden; and it is refreshing to see how some people enjoy a dolce far niente untrammeled by the laws of fashionable etiquette.

Look aside from the birds of fashion, and see the string of solemn-looking ministers that flock here in search of rest and quiet pleasures. Some the string of solemn-looking ministers that flochere in search of rest and quiet pleasures. Some few of them, it is true, believe in amusements they like to take a peep at the boat-races on the lake, and the horse-races too. Why not? Methinks they say:

"I'll view the manners of the town:
Peruse the traders; gaze upon the buildings;
And then return and sleep within mine-inm."

This town just now is filled with ministers, horse-jockeys, and gamblers. The latter have come to bet on the races, and are looking for come to bet on the races, and are looking for prey among unsuspecting pleasure-seekers. The coming races will bring a fresh influx from all the States; so every one is on the qui-vive. Frank Leslie and his wife are at their summerhome, Interlaken,—a beautiful spot which borders on the lake with its fringe of emerald and cypress branches. "Gath," the prolific correspondent, and his family, are in town; also "Miss Grundy," the most charming gossiper in America, who can write more pretty nensense than any other woman that ever graced Washington society. FRANK WALWORTH-

the youth who, in order to protect his mother's life, slew his father—is also here at the old Walworth home, on Broadway. He has not a single feature or trait of character that would indicate he was a parricide. His health is poor, but he is reading law. He is tall, fair, and manly in his bearing; but he has an inexpressibly sad, preoccupied expression. He is, of course, isolated from society. On his exit from prison his former friends cut him, and his proud spirit felt it keenly. His mother has been very busy with her literary work on art and science. his former friedds cut bim, and his broud spirit felt it keenly. His mother has been very busy with her literary work on art and science. She has been very successful on her lecturing tour. She has the respect and sympathy of the entire community here, all of whom are acquainted with the terrible trials she had to endure at the hands of an erratic husband, and her struggles to care for her five children previous to and since his awful death. She is a beautiful woman, on the brink of 50; but, despite her sorrows, she looks ten years younger. It is presumed that the old homestead will be sold, and she will, with this unhappy son, sail for the Old World, and join her children now there, hoping to find anchor in some spot where her surroundings will not stir up the unpleasant memories of the past as they do here.

Col. Willoughby, commonly called Lord Willoughby, is in town, at his palatial home. He is fast sinking into the "sere and yellow," as he is verging on four-score. The sisters of Dr. Wayland, the great writer on "Moral Science," also reside here.—a few doors from the house made famous by the long residence of the eccentric

of the eccentric

the wife of Aaron Burr. Miss Wayland is a very-brilliant woman. She knew Mme. Jumel well, and said that, when the Madame discovered that Burr was after her money, she sent him adrift and resumed her widowed name. Col. Stone, the author of "Reminiscences of Saratoga," and a nephew of the Misses Wayland, tells many amusing anecdotes of the Madame, and her taste for dress and diaplay. Indeed, thirty years ago she was the laughingstock of Saratoga. But "What is social company, but a babbling sum-What is social company, but a babbling sum-

met-stream?
And what our wise philosophy, but the glancing of a dream?"
Turning away from the gay throng in the heart of the town, one may stroil for a brief hour to the sitent village of the dead, called Greenridge,—a pretty, though much neglected spot, where lie many persons who have left their "foot-prints in the sands of time,"—not least among them

genial gentleman, and knows his business well. The Boat Clubs patronize the Congress as of old. The terms are very low for such a first-MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON, old. The terms are very low for such a firstclass establishment.

There are about

There are about

PIFTT BOARDING-HOUSES

here where fair accommodations can be had for from \$7 to \$16 per week. Dr. Hamilton has a beautiful house, centrally located, where excellent board and pleasant society may be found for \$10 to \$14 a week. The Doctor is a leading physician here, and his wife a charming woman. To \$10 to \$14 a week. The Doctor is a leading physician here, and his wife a charming woman. To those in search of health and moderate pleasure at reasonable charges, this house is highly commended. Among the very recherche houses is that kept by Mrs. Walter Balfour, of Circular street,—a niece of Attorney-General Devens, of Washington,—a lovely lady and an excellent housekeeper.

The carriages of Saratoga are remarkable for ther cleanliness and beguty, as well as their reasonable charges, which vary from \$1.50 to \$2 an hour. The fare from the railroad-station to any part of the town is 50 cents per passenger.

The CLOSING OF THE SPRINGS

The immediate vicinity of the hotels has been and the street of poesy when this gifted girl died. Washington Irving wrote her biography a year after her death, paying warm tributes to her intellect and beauty. He says she was more spiritual than mortal; he eyes had unearthly lustre, and he was too beautiful for a child of earth. She is buried here beside her parents and brother. Her monument is a white marble column, broken off, and resting on a pedestal of Quincy granite,—the whole about sixteen feet high. Laurel-leaves, tiny stars, a lyre with a broken string, are the ornamental carvings; and the following is the tribute of fraternal affection:

"She has sculptured for herself"

"She has scuiptured for herself
A more lasting monument;
And, when this shall have crumbled into dust,
fler name will continue to be
The good man's glowing theme." Then follow a few lines from one of her own

"A few short years have rolled along,
"With mingled joy and pain,
And I have passed—a broken tone,
An echo of a strain."

An echo of a strain."

The old residents there cherish every relic of this wonderful child with touching regard. Mrs. McOmher—a daughter of that gifted lady, Mrs. Washington Putnam—has Margaret's saddle, and relates many pleasing tales of old Mrs. Davidson. It was of Margaret Davidson's brother that Gen. Scott said, on hearing of his death, "The army has lost one of its brightest ornaments." He too wrote poetry. An epitaph dedicated to his favorite horse Chicago, written a brief time before his death, is a gem; and his soldier-songs of the Far West are well

same refreshing truth. The mornings are inexpressibly fresh and charming. Within my view is a row of poplars, and, as I go out in the early dawn and watch them swaying in the breeze, I can only think of Elchenders's exquisite little "O silence deep and strange!

The earth doth yet in quiet elumber lie;
No stir of life, save, on you woodland range.
The tall trees bow as if their Lord passed by.

"Like to one new-create,
I have no memory of grief and care;
Of all the things which vexed my soul of late,
I am assumed in this calm morning air." And the night!—with the silvery-shining moot hanging in the heavens, and the tender strain of the whippoorwill sounding in your ear,—at first near and distinct, then growing faint and fainter, till at last it dies away in the distance.

fainter, till at last it dies away in the distance.

AND THE SUNSETS!

When I first went to Chicago, an entousiastic youth wished me to watch a sunrise from the shore of the lake. I almost derided the idea. I. who had seen the sun rise over the hills of Western New York, flooding the whole Wyoming Valley with radiance, to sit down to a tame sunrise on Lake Michigan! But far more beautiful than anything I have ever seen in the Empire State,—or than the vivid descriptions of the suasets in Norway and Sweden, from Bayard Taylor's eloquent pen,—was a sunset I witnessed here on the Wisconsin, last season. There had been a shower just at the close of the day, and, while the bright drops were still falling, a double rainbow was formed in the east. The air was full of a mellow, spirituelle light; all hearts stood still; it seemed as if Jehovah Himself had sent it as a warning, and all the angelic host were waiting to receive our prayers to the All-Wise Ruler of the Universe. Rays of bright, tremulous hight shot across the river, bridging it with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice was considered to the constant of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice with criescon and gold; the gross of the Cathwice was considered to the constant of the Cathwice was considered to the constant of the Cathwice was considered to the constant of the cathwice was constant of the cathwice was considered to the cathwice ulous light shot across the river, bridging it with crimson and gold; the cross of the Catholic Church lay against the western sky; and in the heavenly light one could almost hear the flutter of angels' wings, and see the shining garments of the ransomed as they crossed from the known to the Linkpown. the known to the Unknown.

I took a ride recently, and I wish that every dyspeptic in Chicago could have

dyspeptic in Chicago could have

SHARED THAT RIDE WITH ME.

I defy the whole school of physicians, with Esculapius at their head, to compete for one moment with Nature's genial influences. Better than a whole ounce of quinine is one draught of this electric fluid which sends the blood rioting through your system, infusing new hopes into mind and body; and sweeter than a sugared pill is the strain of the oriole from the leafy boughs of the oaf. Nature, however, is chary of her best gifts. Only to the elect does she disclose her sweetest charms. One's heart must beat in unison with her own in order to be admitted to her inner citadels. You, Mr. Gradgrind, with your theart full of monopoly and greed, and you Ma Belte, whose highest thought is of self, can never scale her impregnable buttlements. The brown thrush will never sing for you.

The season here has fairly opened. Mrs. Capron and daughter, of Chicago, were the first on the ground, and are to remain through the entire summer. Mr. B. Holly, of the Holly Water and Steam Works of Lockbort, N. Y., spent a few days here recently, with his wife, being the guests of the Hon. A. Holly. He submitted graciously to the inevitable, and, during the pleasant interview I had with him, spoke in the highest terms of the picturesque beauty of the Dells; "In its varied scenery it surpassed even Ningara." Of course the chief chafm of the place is SHARED THAT RIDE WITH ME.

surpassed even Niagara." Of course the chief charm of the place is

THE RIVER.

In its windings it suggests the Hudson, and, adorned by art as that is, it might easily surpass it. Spreading out at this point to a width of from 300 to 400 feet, it narrows in the Dells to fifty, with its rocky bluffs from forty to 150 reft high; and through this gorge, in the spring, a mad rush of waters swirls and foams, presenting a scene of indescribable grandeur. You reach all these points of interest by steamer, which lands you anywhere on the route, and cails for you on the return-trip. Before the ferns had uncoiled in the canons, and while the plainform leading to Witches' Guich was still under water, the Dell Queen—that jaunty little craft—began her daily trips up the river. Capt. Bell is a most obliging pilot, and captures your heart, as well as your quarter, in that delightful ride of three miles. The Alexander Mitchell—which does honor to its name—also makes its semidally trips. These steamers frequently make a third trip, having a dance by moonlight in Cold-Water Canos, and going through the Devil's Jug with torches. Sometimes they steam up the river twelve miles, to the head of the Dells, making a trip long to be remembered. A most charming way to return is to seat yourself in a small, canoe-shaped boat, and follow the bent of your own sweet will, floating lazily down the stream, while the rivoling waters make music with your dipping oars.

NERRASKA

NEBRASKA.

Railroad Matters—The Supreme Court and the Schienker Case—Installation I. O. O. F. -General Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—A proposition asking for \$30,000 in bonds for the construction of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, from Valparaiso to Lincoln, will be submitted to the County Commissioners to-day. The first iron on the Lincoln & Northwestern was laid yesterday, and the first forty miles will be pushed with unusual vigor. The Company, it would the grain crop of Seward and Butler Counties this fall.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska is now in session in this place, and many important cases are being disposed of. The Schlenker murder case will be brought up in a few days, and a new trial be given the man if possible. Schlenker murdered his mistress—Florence Booth—last fall, and was tried and sentenced to be hanged the 22d of June. The Governor granted a re-prieve until July 19, in order to enable the Sureme Court to examine some now and im-

nice profit for those engaged in the business,—
it is a nice speculation in which private parties
use the machinery of the Government for their
own personal aggrandizement. Then, too,
bullion is shipped from all over the great West,
even from its remotest points, to New Orleans, heavy freight rates upon it having to be paid. Then, after the bullion
is molded into coin, return freight,
equal or even greater in amount, has to be paid.
This is a burning shame and a gross injustice,
not only on this section of the country, but upon the people of the whole nation. The freight,
charges each way are just that much money
needlessly and ruthlessly wasted. In these
times of national retrenchment, no greater
opening for economy can be found than in the
absolute abolishment of the New Orleans Mint.
The ground upon which it stands and its bullding can be sold to advantage. The money so
acquired would go far toward erecting accommodious and handsome mint building in Denver
which is so justiv entitled to it. Most of the
machinery removed could be utilized, and, with
the new machinery added, there is no reason
why our sister city shouldn't have the finest
coining mint on the continent.

THE "SPIRITUAL WEDDING." Reply of Col. Isaac E. Eaton to the Com

To the Editor of The Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 7.-I inclose you reply to the criticisms of the press on the "Spiritual Wedding." After your indecent critcism of that subject, resorting to a criticism of grammar not appearing in the manuscript, com non fairness would require that you give this "Reply" a place in your columns. I did not correct the proofs of the first article, as I did of this, and still typouraphical errors appear in the "Reply." Very truly, ISAAC E. RATON.

LEAVENWORTH, July 4, 1879.—To the Editor of the Leavenworth Times: The comments of the public press were not unexpected in regard to the "Spiritual Wedding" of June 20, when I submitted the evidence upon which I based my belief that the occurrence was an actual verity. I am under great obligations to these newspaper-critics for their lucid comments upon a subject they had never investigated, and of which they are profoundly ignorant; and I am more deeply indebted for the mantle of charity they had thrown over me in attributing the evidence I present as to the immortality of the soul as the result of a disordered intellect, rather than an intention to deceive and impose upon the credulity of my fellow-men. Had I advanced a theory tending to sustain a liberal rendering of the Scriptures as being the very truth,—that man after death exists as an ethereal nothing, without "body, parts, or passions," until at the day of judgment they are reunited to the former cast-off material bodies; that this world upon some fixed day in the future would be destroyed, and the elements themselves melt with fervent heat,—instead of contending, as I do, that there is not, and cannot be, any such thing as destruction to anything created; that what is termed death is but a continuation of THE REPLY. with fervent heat,—instead of contending, as I do, that there is not, and cannot be, any such thing as destruction to sarything created; that what is termed death is but a continuation of life; that the law of progression is as immutable as God; that man, freed from bodily trammels, enters a higher and purer state of existence, with his five senses intact, his emotions, his passions, and his reason unimpaired; that, when he is done with earth, he still lives in a real, substantial world, where he side creator provides for his every want, as he does in this life,—I would have been regarded as the most same of men, and would have been saved from the convincing and excessively witty criticisms enlivening the columns of the public press for the last ten days. I have long since learned that it requires no moral courage to float with the current of popular preconceived opinions, but it does require some to buffet them. In doing so I am aware that I am encountering nothing more than others of much more consequence than myself encountered before me; but, situated as I am, I congratulate myself that I am in the very best of company.

than myself encountered before me; but, situated as I am, I congratulate myself that I am in the very best of company.

Galileo, when be announced his theory of planetary motion to an astonished world, was regarded as insane by his contemporaries, and was denounced by the Church for his heretical teaching in conflict with the word of God as then understood; yet his teachings were no less true then than now. Coming to later times, when Prof. Morse claimed that he had practically annihilated time and space in the discovery of the Electric Telegraph, the same charges of insanity were again heard; and, in order to obtain a subsidy from Congress to put up a wire between Baltimore and Washington, and that he might convince the assembled wisdom of the nation that what he asserted was the truth, he was compelled to coil miles of wire in the basement of the Capitol, so that by ocular demonstration he might render his theory established fact; yet he was denounced on the floor of the Senate by the man who was denominated the great "Missourian," the "great Benton," as a lunatic, and as advancing a theory inimical to sound reason and common sense; but the experience of our age has demonstrated that, nothwithstanding the wiscet of our kind cannot experience of our age has demonstrated that, nothwithstanding the wisest of our kind cannot comprehend the law goveroing the electric current in its application to human use, yet it shows that Morse was no lunatic, and that the man who was known by the cognomen of "great" was talking recklessly upon a subject he had not investigated and did not understand. It will also be recollected that it is written that nearly 1,900 years ago the most distinguished personage known in the annals of time appeared upon the earth, and, when He announced that He had come to establish a spiritual kingdom by inculcating peace on earth and good will to men; that the rule of life should no longer be an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but, in lieu thereof, there should be love for your enemies, prayers for those who despitefully use you and persecute you,—yet, with all this Godlike teaching. He, in the opinion of nearly all of His time, was not only regarded as mad, but possessing a devil. Coming to more modern times, where the history of events transpiring are more fully and complete. I find, in the firmaments of the world's unfoldings in the last century, another luminary in the person of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose mission it was to harmonize science with religion. This great man, who, by patient research in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms of Nature, had become, in the opinion of the most eminent of his time, the leader of the world's free thought,

The control of the boundary of the control of the c

man who was known as the most skeptical of men prior to his conviction of the truth of the soul's immortality by his investigation into spirit-manifestations; but, in addition thereto, I was as well posted as the generality of reading men as to the exposures in Europe and America for the last twenty years of pretended spirit-manifestations. More than this, I have been a receiver of the doctrines taught in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg for over thirty years, and firmly believed in the truth of all his teachings as I understand them. He says nothing about spirit-materialization in any of bis works, but, on the contrary, asserts that, before spirits can be seen or conversed with by mortals, their but, on the contrary, asserts that, before spirits can be seen or conversed with by mortals, their spiritual seases must be opened. In this state of mind, and with these impressions, I visited John H. Mott, at Memphis. Mo., for the express purpose of exposing him.—not doubting for a moment but that I could detect the fraud, not-withstanding I had been informed by a number of intelligent men who had attended his services that they believed the manifestations genuine and what they purported to be. I entered on this investigation, and continued it for a period at different times for nearly a month,—having seances sometimes in the daytime and somethis investigation, and continued it for a period at different times for nearly a month,—having scances sometimes in the daytime and sometimes at night,—employing the same senses of seeing, hearing, and feeling employed by mortals on earth; and I solemnly assert that I have as full and conclusive evidence of the existence as men and somen of a score of my acquaintances and friends who have passed to the spiritife, as I had of their existence while on earth. What that evidence is, or even a small portion of it, it is impossible for me to detail in the limits allotted to this communication. It is sufficient for me to say that it is satisfactory to my mind; that, in coming to the conclusion that I have, I am not laboring under a mental delusion in the slightest degree, nor am I imposed upon; and I must feslist that, before any man is competent to determine otherwise, he must subject himself to the same or similar experience, and as patiently investigate the subject, as I have done.

Now as to my experience with Dr. Mansfield. The phase of spirit-manifestations through him is entirely different from those manifested through John H. Mott. Whilst Mott is a trance and materializing medium, and never saw a spirit in his life, and has no recollection of any-

is entirely different from those manifested through John H. Mott. Whilst Mott is a trance and materializing medium, and never saw a spirit in his life, and has no recollection of anything that transpires in trance when he returns to his normal condition, the normal condition of Mansfield is to see and converse with spirits the same, and at the same time, that he does with mortals in this life. In all the communications received through Mansfield, they have in every instance been made without his seeing the questions, which called them forth. In a large portion of the questions asked by me, they were prepared before I visited his house, placed in an envelope, sealed up, and unaddressed to any one. I know it was impossible for him to have seen the communications I have from time to time had answered through his mediumship, with his natural eyes. If he knew what any of them contained, he must have acquired his information through the tips of his fingers, by the sense of touch; if he did, it is a means of arriving at such a knowledge I am utterly at a loss to expensive tion through the tips of his fingers, by the sense of touch; if he did, it is a means of arriving at such a knowledge I am utterly at a loss to explain. In a great many of these communications, even if he had, previous to answering them, read them with his natural eyes, he could not have answered them as he has done, under any known condition of mortal existence, unaided by spiritual sight. Take, for instance, the named guests at the "wedding" as set forth in the disgram. Dr. Mansfield is to me comparatively a stranger, our acquaintance having been formed in the last few months. I am as sure as I am of my own existence that he could not have known the names of my family-relations as he has stated them; nor can I believe, from any evidence I now have, that he could have known the family-relations which a number bore to Frankin Pierce,—who the Appletons, Caldwell, and others named were,—acquaintances, friends, or perhaps relatives of the Pierce family. As to the contemporaries of Swedenborg named, but a few of the receivers of his doctrines, intelligent and well-informed as they generally are, know that such parties ever existed.

Mansfield's method of answering letters is well known. They are sent to him carefully sealed in the most ingenious manner the writers can devise, so as to make it impossible for them to be opened without detection. He holds the letters in his left hand while the spirit gives the

sealed in the most ingenious manoner the writers can devise, so as to make it impossible for them to be opened without detection. He holds the letters in his left hand while the spirit gives the answer with his right. The answers given are those to the questions contained in the letter. No earthly philosophy can account for this process. Nothing but the intervention of spirit-power gives a satisfactory explanation. Dr. A. B. Child says of Mr. Mansfield: "Through him letters are seldom or never answered that would disturb domestic peace or advance pecuniary gain. Letters, too, have been sent to him of a most deceptive character, trivial and false; and those, too, have been treated with indifference, or with severe rebuice, accompanied with most extraordinary tests." Mansfield is not a man of letters,—a fact with which Prof. Felton used to disparage him; yet letters written in a foreign language are answered in the same. Scaled letters have been sent him for answer, written in Hebrew, Greek, Spanish, French, and Chinese; and correct answers have been returned, written in the same language, through Mr. M.'s hand, although these languages to him are perfectly unknown.

The Spiritual Age of May, 1850, published the following instance, which is perhaps among the most wonderful, yet it does not materially differ from those of his daily experience:

One of the most interesting tests of spirit-intercourse that have come to our knowledge has re-

following instance, which is perhaps among the most wonderful, yet it does not materially differ from those of his daily experience:

One of the most interesting tests of spirit-intercourse that have come to our knowledge has recently been given through Mr. Mansfeld, the well-known writing-medium of this city; and its character is such as may afford skeptics a new and difficult problem for solution. The case has been partially stated in some of the secular as well as Spiritual papers; out we have deferred any account until we could see the experiment fairly concluded, and be able to present the unmistakable fact in the case. The circumstances are these:

A gentleman of this city has been for some time investigating the truth of spirit-communication through the mediumship of Mr. Mansfield. He had written several letters to his apirit-friends, scaled them in a manner customary in those cases, and had received replics,—generally, however, when he was present with Mr. M. This fact, with the character of the answer received, led him to suppose that it was mind-reading on the part of the medium. He determined to satisfy himself on this point. With such intent he engaged a friend to procure a letter from a third party unknown to him, and he would see if a satisfactory answer could be obtained when he himself was ignorant of the contents. Accordingly, in due time a letter was put into our investigator's hands, and he proceeded with it to Mr. Mansfeld's rooms. Here was no chance for mental telegraphing between investigator and medium, for both minds were as blank in reference to the letter as was the envelope which inclosed it. Immediately, and in the presence of a distinguished medical gentleman of this city, as well as of the inquiring person, Mr. Mansfeld's hand was controlled to give the answer. But, the response completed, neither party was wiser than before, for it was given in strange and to themselves meaningless characters. It was looked upon by all as a probable failure. However, our perceiving searcher after

flat shores and level Illinois prairies we place our bluffs and sloping banks, with the ranges of hills overlooking the lake, and the wealth of umbrageous shade everywhere to be found. Chicago may be, and undoubtedly is, a delightful haven of summer-rest for the parched fugitives from the heat-stricken cities of the South; but, when the Chicago man wants perfect bliss for himself and family in the way of summer-comfort, he packs his trunks, shuts up his house, or rents it for three or four months to the unsophisticated stranger from down South, and comes to Cleveland.

BRAZIL'S FINANCIAL NEMESIS.

Freasury Reports that Go from Bad to Worse—Increase of the National Debt, and Failing Credit—A Great State's Treasury Emptied by Official Profligacy and Subsidy Schemes.

Correspondence New York Brening Post, Rio DE Janeiro, Brazil, May 21.—The annual report of the Minister of Finance, Affonso Celso,

which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies soon after the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly, which took place on the 5th inst., presents some interesting fig-ures bearing upon Brazilian finances. These annual statements have been growing more and more interesting for many years past, but I fear that they are not yet well known to those merchapts and capitalists who are proposing to in vest in Brazilian enterprises. The report of the preceding Minister of Finance, Silveira Martins, o the extra session of the General Assembly in December last, contained several startling dis-closures as to the real state of the Impeclosures as to the real state of the Imperial Treasury; but the report lost much of its effect through an undefined distrust of the Minister's financial abilities, and through a belief in some circles that he was trying to make the case as desperate as possible for political effect.

There were a few thinking men, however, who knew that the straits of the Government had not been overdrawn; and their number has been increasing very rapidly ever since. The steady decline in the rate of exchange—now down to 19% pence per milreis,—and the failing credit of the Government, have clearly shown that there is something wrong. The panic of of 1873, the Glasgow Bank failure, the laboratrikes in other countries, etc., have all been charged with the causes of this decline; but there is a gradually shaping belief that the real causes are much nearer home, and can be found not far from some of the Brazilian public departments.

partments.
The report of the present Minister of Finance The report of the present Minister of Finance proves to be even more startling than its predecessor, and is occasioning no little financial tinkering to meet the emergency. A bill levying a tax on bachelors has been presented to the Chamber, and another regulating a tax on salaries has passed one House and promises to become a law. The public-debt statement, as given in this report, is as follows:

of any, can have any showing at all before this Cammission with not a friend upon it? When before in the history of raising committees or commissions to investigate and report upon different and rival plans of great public improvement, did it occur that one of these plans should be utterly ignored in the appointment of the Commission? How is it possible for the requirements of the act of Comgress in raising this, the most important Commission that has been raised since the beginning of the Government, to be carried out when nobody is on the Commission representing one of the great plans been raised since the beginning of the Government, to be carried out when nobody is on the Commission representing one of the great plans proposed? Can a fair report be made and justice done without it! Now it looks to a fair and honest mind like a sham and a fraud to have an act of Congress provide that a full and thorough examination and report upon the plans proposed shall be made, to put no man on the Commission to make it as regards one of the plans. Now, if Capt. Eads, the great advocate of the jetty system, and others, the known advocates of the leves system, should have places on this Commission, would not common fairness, honesty, and justice have demanded that Capt. Cowden, the advocate of the outlet system, should have been put on that Commission toof I see it stated in some paper that Mr. Harrison, who has been appointed upon it, will not accept: if so, it may not be too late yet to repair this outrageour wrong that has been perpetrated in the organization of this Commission. Common justice, common honesty, common fairness demand that it should be done for the MISSISSIPPI VALLET.

THE LAST OF TEMPLE BAR.

Three Centuries of Historical Lore Shoveled and Carted Away.

New Fork World.

On the night of the 13th of June, 1879, the

last vestige of Temple Bar was taken away by the contractors, and by this time the southern footway which joins the Strand and Fleet street has doubtless been perfectly cleared of obstruction and (the boarding round Child's Bank, the reputilding of which is nearly completed, having also been removed) there is on both sides of the great thoroughfare an unobstructed footpath. The south pier and arch were allowed to remain standing till the laid to the foundations of the gate which had been doomed since in August, 1874, an architect while walking cityward "perceived that the keystone of the arch had dropped and that the whole structure had sidled out of the perpendicular." Messrs. Child & Co., who rented the rooms over the gateway from the city at £30 a year, then began to move their tinkering to meet the emergency. A Bill leving high at the city at £20 a year, then began to move their the Chamber, and another regulating a tax on salarices has passed one flouse and promises to become a law. The public-debt statement, as given in this report, is as follows:

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**Column and the city at £20 a year, then began to move their bedown and also promises to become a law. The public-debt statement, as given in this report, is as follows:

Class.

Class. old books, the final removal being made on the last bank holiday, April 15, the firm shifting its be annual income from that part of the Empire; but even this fails to account for more than a very small part of the increase. The entire expenditures of the Government under this head uo to date fails short of meeting even the increase of dect since last December. Moreover, the annual budget which has just passed the Chamber of Deputies estimates the delict for the ensuing fiscal year at \$30,000,000 more, not including a certain extraordingsry appropriation in behalf of the Northern Provinces now under discussion in the Chamber.

How this financial mismangement has been carried on without injuring the nation's credit in other countries, is no longer a mystery here. The interest on the foreign dight of Brazil has always been promptly paid; consequent and any stood high in altrues. Then, took the graams stood high in the country has always been paid in strict accordance with contract agreements; therefore the good faith of the country has rarely been questioned. It has not been known groze-rally that the Government, in order to meet these interest-payments, has been steadily increasing its internal funded and floating debt, and that the outstanding treasury-bills have almost always been largely in excess of the amount authorized by law. Now that this practice is becoming known, and the debt has become so excessive as sociously to embarrass the Government, the antional credit has begun to fall, and the country is at once made to feel the inevitable consequences arising from a depreciated, ourrency and a ruinous rate of exchange.

It will be uninteresting to foreign readers to enter into the details of the policy which has brought this deplorable stage of affairs upon Brazil. It will be self-enter to the decision of the country is burdened with too many officers of the barnacle stripe; that business is very generally carried on in a wasteful and unsound manner; and that the Governm

Governments Weak---Foreign Exchange Active.

icago Monetary Matters-The Fluctuations of Stocks.

The Produce Markets Active and Unusually Weak -Provisions Fearfully Depressed by the Yellow-Fever News.

A Sympathetic Break in Breadstuffs-There Is a Pause" in Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

There was a less firm tone in the Government od market, but Chicago dealers continued to and sell at unchanged quotations. The were 101% bid, and 102 asked. The 6s were 1044, the New 5s 103%, the 4½s 105%, and the currency 6s 122@1234. The local demand is still good. Refunding certificates have almost lisappeared from transactions, but are quoted

cign-exchange market was active. The apply of bills was larger on account of heavier hipments, and the demand improved. In Chiago sterling grain-bills were 483%@484 for sixty-day bills, and 486 for sight; and French for sixty-day bills, and 520 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485% and 487%. In New York the actual rates were 486 and 487%. The posted rates for sterling were 486 (@488%. French bankers' bills were

sols opened and closed at 97 13-16. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased \$140,000 during the past week. The bank's re-serve is now 54 11-16 of its liabilities. The Bank f France lost \$6,000,000 during the past week, and the Bank of Germany nearly \$2,000,000.

ago bank-clearings were \$3,630,000. Bustess was light in all departments. Shipments f currency to the country have decreased, but country orders for remittances of exchange to w York have grown much beavier. Discounts not active, but lines are well filled for the son. Rates are 4, 5, and 6 per cent on call,

and 7@8 per cent on time.

There was a sale of 100 shares of City Railway, South Side, at 165. Cook County 5 per

yellow fever made its appearance in The sensation of the market was the in Louisville & Nashville stock from 60% o 54%, with a subsequent recovery to 56. This was due to the alarm about the yellow fever, th has made its first appearance this year in nessee, instead of Louisiana, and is nearly a th earlier than it was last year. Another suit of yellow fever was the decline in pork rill be very severe. Other stocks than Louis-ille & Nashville will feel it. The earnings of illinois Central cannot fail to be unfavorably ted. There will be, besides, a serious blow struck at the general business prosperity of the country. The Granger tocks were depressed, on account of lews of another hard storm in Northern Iowa Southern Minnesota. Northwest common 1, to 64, recovering %, to 64%; the preerred gained %, to 95%. St. Paul common roke from 58% to 51%, but afterwards got ack to 52%, a net loss of only %. As far as stocks is growing. In the Vanderbilts, New York Central opened % higher, at 119, and closed at the same price; Michigan Central opened and closed at 76; and Lake Shore advanced %, to 74%. Rock Island went down %, to 138%, and Illinois Central was unchanged at 88%. Union Pacific opened % lower, 25%, but closed at 77. Erie again reached 25%, but finally lost %, to 27%. The preferred was down %, to 52%. Wabash and Kansas City & Northern were weaker. The former lost 134, to 3534, closing at 85%. Kansas City common declined from 1836 to 1736, and the preferred from 48% to 47%. C., C., C. & 1. made a gain of 1/4, to 531/4, but afterward lost this, and went back to 52. St. Joe common made 1/4, to 191/4. Kansas Pacific showed the largest gain of the day, rising from 57% to 60, but closing 11/4 lower, at 501/4. The coal stocks were all lower. Delaware & Hudson went down 1/4, to 461/4;

lower, at 50%. The coal stocks were all lower. Delaware & Hudson went down %, to 46%; Lackawanns %, to 57%; and Jersey Central %, to 51%. The other losses where Ohlo & Mississippi %, to 14%; Kansas & Texas %, to 14%. Erie second gold & opened at 77%, declined to 77, advanced to 77%, and closed at 77%, declined to 77, advanced to 77%, and closed at 77%. Northwestern gold bonds were 113% bid, and St. Paul Sinking Funds 7s 105%.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, Erie consolidated seconds led in point of activity, and ranged between 76% and 76%, closing at 76%; Kansas & Texas issues were %@1 per cent lower, consolidated assented declining to 71, and seconds to 32; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust-receipts assented were in good demand, and sold at 101%@101%; Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, advanced from 94% to 95%; Great Western firsts, ex-coupon, rose to 108%; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles declined from 103% to 103; Cansas Southern firsts were dull at \$30883%; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, rose to 44, and Ohio & Mississippi seconds to 93; St. Louis & Iron Mountain firsts fell off to 115; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts to 56%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 69, Winona & St. Peter seconds to 105%.

Baltimore & Obio on Monday sold at 108%.

Baltimore & Ohio on Monday sold at 108%.

The transactions in Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday were quite large, and prices steadily advanced, opening before Boards at 40, selling up to 40% at the first session, and closing at 40%, with sales during the day of 12,305 shares; 566 shares of Reading Railroad sold at 20; 1,130 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad preferred at 446444; 760 shares do do common at 14.

In Boston on Monday, in railroad bonds, Atchison firsts dropped &, to 113%(113%; land-grants were offered at 113%(113%; land-grants were offered at 113%(113%; land-grants were offered at 113%(110). Pueblo declined 2 per cent, to 109%(2010). Pueblo declined 2 per cent, to 57, and closed weak at 56%(2657. Burlimgton & Missouri Railroad dropped &, to 117%, closing at 117%(2118; rights remained at 9.

Alton reports increased earnings of \$28,600 in the first week of July.

Northwestern earnings for the first four days of least week show an increase of \$28,000

the first week of July.

Northwestern earnings for the first four days of last week show an increase of \$28,000.

Wabash, for the fourth week of June, reports a decrease in earnings of \$14,720.

The gross earnings of seventeen railroads for June, collected by the New York Daily Bulletin, show a marked improvement on May earnings, specially for such roads as the St. Paul, Illinois Central (main line), Chicago & Alton, Missouri, Kansas & Teñas, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Pe. The roads that have fallen behind are Wahash, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada. The net increase for June, 1878, was about 10 per cent. The mileage is 614 larger. The following are the figures:

SEOSE MARNINGS DURING JUNE, 1878-79.

	Mile-	1879.	Mile-	1878.
A., T. & Santa Fe	924		786	\$ 252,400
Bur., C. R. & Nor	434 7×8	110, 179	424 678	350, 456
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	770	799,000	1.414	636,476
Chi. St. Paul & Min	178	88, 383	178	59, 178
Grand Trunk (Can.)	1,390		1,390	598, 180
Great West. (Can.)1.	511	288,914	511	301, 403
Hannfhal & St. Joe	293	100, 889	292	137, 454
Himois Cen. (Ill. line)	819	438,698 116,088	810 402	430, 873 121, 833
Illinois Con. (In line)	516	80, 147		69, 351
inter. & Gt. North.". Kansas Pacific		111, 162		
Mo. Kan. & Texas.		221, 892	786	207, 514
M. L., AL & Ter. H. }	71	33, 780	71	37,838
Belleville branches*)	3305hbd	(SECTION AND ADDRESS)	STOCKHOOL .	STATE OF THE PARTY
St. L . I. M. & So	885	963, 300	530	205, 763
St. L. Kan. C. & Nor	530	180, 740	237	76, 887
Tol., Peoria & War	237 688	300, 430	688	322,800
Total	11004	24, 687, 672	11000	84, 242, 207

solidation of the Wabesh and Kan-A formal vote of the stockholders was no required to consummate the cobsolidation, and this requires sixty days' notice. It is said that the capital stock of the new Company will be \$40,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be preferred and \$20,000,000 common stock, or about \$14,000 of each kind of stock per mile of road. The debt of the consolidation Company will be about \$22,000 per mile in boads, and \$28,000 in stocks. there being 1,420 miles now owned by the two companies, to which are to be added the Chrcago extension of 240 miles. A formal vote of the stonired to consummate the con

The Wabash Railway Company have offered gage bonds authorized at the meeting at Toledo last May. The bonds run 30 years to April 1, 1909, and are payable, principal and interest, in

At the New York Mining Exchange on Monday the Bodie stocks were in brisk demand and shared in the general weakness. Goodshaw at 85 @90 found most purchasers, Bechtel selling at 220 and Consolidated Pacific at 762%. Imperial

Consolidated and independence were dealt in to some extent, the former at 170@175 and the latter at 265@270. Buckeye sold at 55 and Granville at 20@21. The following shows the fluctuations of the

active stocks:

Stocks:

Stocks:

N. Central 119

Michigas Central 76

A 764

A 754

TO

Lake Shore. 74

A 74 73

TO

Lake Shore. 74

TO

Lake Shore. 75

Lo. Lake Shore. 88

Lollon Pacific. 75

Lo. Lake Shore. 188

Lollon Pacific. 75

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. 1188

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. 1188

Lollon Shore. 1188

Lollon Shore. 1188

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. 1188

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. 188

Lollon Shore. Union Facine
Srie
Wabash Railway.
Obio & Miss.
C. C. C. & Ind.
H. & St. Jo.
Do preferred
Del. & Hudson.
D. Lack. & West.
N. J. Central.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. BUNDS.

Bid.

104%

103%

105%

101%

123

102%

LANGE. Sterling.....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

| Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip) | 94 | Cook County 7s | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 11

*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins Twenty marks
Austrian florins (paper)
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland gueiders
Kronors (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doublooms
Spanish doubloons

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS For sale in sums to suit. OOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS. COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS. CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

The Becent Issues of TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO, TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
5 per cent semi-annual interests, and
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
ready and for sale in denominations of
\$500, and \$100, at the office of
CHARIES HENIGHTIN,
100 East Washington-si.

IRA HOLMES.

GENERAL BEOKER.

SE WASHINGTON-ST.

Has for Sale.

SCRIPTO PAY TAXES. WEST TOWN BONDS,

COOK COUNTY BONDS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

Southwest corner LaSalls and Randolph-sta,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT. F. 6. BALTONSTALL, A. M. KIDDER & CO., Chicago, New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO., STOCK BEOKERS.
STOCK BEOKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts., RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago tocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrant Member of New York Stock Exchange. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

127 LaSalle-st. STOPES FOR SALE: CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds. Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We offer for sale:
\$70,000 Fulton County, Ill., 8 per cent Bonds.
\$50,000 Illinois and Iowa7 per cent School Bonds.
Allow the Current Market Prices for U. S.
5-20s and 10-40s for cash or in exchange for the Sew 4 per cents
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

higher, with the largest transactions in Erie higher, with the largest transactions in Erie seconds new consolidated, which advanced to 77%. Erie 5 per cents, funded, advanced to 76%. The largest rise was (2 per cent) in Wabash firsts (8t. Louis Division ex. matured coupon), and the next 1%, in Great Western seconds (ex. coupon). Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts sold at 69%.

Indiana Central firsts sold at 60%.

State securities were dull.

Stock speculation opened strong, but a weak feeling soon set in, which resulted in a decline of **\times 01" in the general list, and a break in Louisville & Nashville of from 61 to 54%. Toward the close a slightly better feeling prevailed, and prices recovered 1% in Louisville & Nashville and *\times 02" in the rest of the list, but, as compared with yesterday, final transactions showed a decline of *\times 02" in the rest of the list, but, Kansas City & Northern preferred ex. coupon, Kansas Pacific, which advanced 3%, and Ohio & Mississippi preferred, 1\(\times 1\). Yellow-fever reports from Memphis started the break in the Louisville & Nashville stock.

Transactions were 128,000 shares; 10,000 Erie common, 1,500 preferred, 14,000 Lake Shore, 5,400 Wabash, 12,000 Northwestern common, 30,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 Lackswanns, 2,500 Michigan Central, 5,000 St. Joes, 1,400 Uhios, 600 Western Union, 9,000 Kansas City & Northern, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, and 1,300 Iron Mountain.

Money markets easy at 208%, closing at 2.

Terms, 6,000 Louisville & Assault.

Iron Mountain.

Money markets easy at 208%, closing at 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 3% 64%.

Sterling exchange dull; barely steady; sixty days, 485%; sisht, 487%.

Bar silver bere is quoted at 113%, and subsidiary silver coin at % 6% per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881 ... 104 % New 4 per cents ... 101 % New 5s 103 % Currency 6s 122 New 4/5s 105 % New 4½s ... 105% | STOCKS ... W. U. Tel. 92 | St. Paul, pfd. 91% | Quicksilver 14½ | Wabash ... 35% | Quicksilver, pfd 36 | Pacific Mail 15 | T. Wayne ... 1097 | Thute ... 115 | Thute ... STOCKS.

Tennessee 6s, old... 33 Virginia 6s, new... 26 Virginia 6s, new... 106 Virginia 6s, old... 20 NEW ORLHANS. NEW ORLEANS, July 10 .- Sight exchange on

New York ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487. BAN FRANCISCO. Alta 9
Beicher 4% Ophir
Best & Beicher 18
Overman 18
Bullion 634 Raymond & Ely
California 48 Savace Consol. Virginia 49 Union Consolidat d. Crown Point 48 Serra Nevada Crown Point 48 Union Consolidat d. Crown Point 48 Viellow Jacket Crown Point 48 Viellow Jacket Consolidat C Builion and Exchequer levy an assessment of \$1.50 each. Bodie shipped yesterday \$12,881 in

FOREIDS.

LONDON, July 10.—Consols, 974@97 13-16.

American Securities—Reading, 20; Erie, 204; preferred, 54.

Unite 1 States Bonde—New 5s, 106; 44s, 100; 4s, 104%.
The bullion in the Bank of England decreased

BERLIN, July 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7,860,000 marks.

Paris, July 10.—Rentes, 1161 97%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, July 10: CITY PROPERTY. Hoyne st, 74 ft s of North av, wt, 24x150
ft, dated July 9 (Simon Straus to Heien
P. Sloan)

Wabash av, 184 ft s of Twenty-ninth st,
e f, 88x181½ ft, dated June 24 (John
Dorney to Catholic Bishop of Chicago).

Trumbull av, 475 ft n of Harrison st, e f,
25x116 ft, dated July 10 (Cecil S.
Spencer to George A. Folsom).

Trumbull sv, adjoining the above e f, 75
x116 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1878 (M. E.
and H. C. Miles-to Cecil S. Spencer)...

Pine st, n e cor of Eris st, w f, 35x123½
ft, dated June 7 (Mosse S. Scudder, Jr.,
to Samuel Johnston)

Augusts st, 144 ft w of Holt st, n f, 24x
128 ft, dated July 10 (Henry Rahn to
Dietrich Bakenhus).

NORTH OF CETT LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIOS O

Dietrich Bakenhas).

1, 300

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 124 5-10 ft n w of Sheffield av, s wf. 25x125 ft, dated July 10 (Augusta Paulsen to J. E. C. Kloppenburg).

Strederick st, w of and near North Clark st, s f, 60x174 6-10 ft, dated June 30 (A. T. and J. W. Hipple to Emma F. Altgeld)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days: | Residence | Resi

o'clock on Thursday morning, with comparisons

Flour, bris. 8, 188 7, 313 10, 680 6, 263 Wheat, bu 39, 189 13, 789 80, 783 22, 571 Corn. bu 144, 360 202, 449 247, 2620 231, 730 Oats, bu 49, 358 34, 435 10, 457 67, 488 Rye, bu 4, 892 3, 335 5, 350 Barley, bu 2, 078 1, 350 24, 470 23, 817 32, 238 Barley, bu 2, 078 1, 350 24, 10, 457 67, 498 B. corn. lbs. 3, 000 2, 382, 24, 1240 B. corn. lbs. 3, 000 24, 470 23, 817 32, 238 Beef, tes. 16, 630 24, 470 2, 386, 260 1, 470, 708 Beef, bris. 675 13, 630 13, 260 1, 470, 708 Beef, tes. 16, 500 15, 600 13, 260 1, 470, 708 Beef, tes. 16, 500 15, 600 13, 260 3, 457 Lard, lbs. 151, 900 15, 600 13, 260 3, 220 1, 470, 708 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 24, 000 44, 240 Butter, lbs. 255, 130 53, 766 29, 350 350, 200 Butter, lbs. 256, 633 216, 818 85, 800 180, 000 180, 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. 510, 630 24, 470 2, 386, 260 14 1, 470, 708 151, 800 15, 600 133, 260 352, 220 55, 130 58, 786 24, 000 44, 240 295, 633 216, 841 185, 840 174, 519 16, 304 44, 240 295, 633 216, 841 185, 840 174, 519 46, 181 6, 305 4, 614 5, 304 44, 181 6, 305 4, 614 68, 468 485, 212 307, 442 308, 302 46, 684 485, 212 307, 442 308, 302 46, 684 485, 212 307, 442 308, 302 4, 580 110, 111 5, 510 1, 491 5, 500 14, 500 1, 600 5

city consumption: 1,159 bu wheat, 1,241 bu bar

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 29 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 1 winter wheat, 29 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 4 cars No. 2 hard, 70 cars No. 2 spring, 26 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade (158 wheat); 71 cars and 11.400 bu high-mixed corn, 7 cars new mixed, 180 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 corn, 25 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (289 corn); 19 cars white oats, 20 cars and 21,346 bu No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (58 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total (513 cars), 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 70,573 bu wheat, 164,734 bu corn, 14,370 bu oats, 631 bu barley. osts, 931 bu barley.

British wheat quotations depend on the tone of the Chicago market much more closely now than usual. The reason is evident. Hitherto

the United States have been but one out of many sources to which the English buyer looked for his supplies, and naturally paid little attention to changes here except they were in harmony with those occurring in other countries. Now that it seems probable they will have to draw on us more largely than ever, really taking less from other sources, and wasting all we have to spere, the feeling here is an important element in determining prices there. It is no wonder that there was "a pause" in the British wheat circles yesterday when the news ot our weakness reached them, any more than it was strange that Liverpool should advance in response to the recent should advance in response to the recent strength in Chicago. Wheat was sold in this city Wednesday after-

wheat was sold in this city Wednesday after-noon for export at \$1.04; and private advices noted an export demand yesterday in New York at \$1.16, which is equal to not far from \$1.05 in store here. By-the-by, it was very difficult to understand yesterday's public dispatch as it ap-peared on the blackboard. It purported to give the New York wheat market as \$1.00 bid and \$1.28 asked for spot, while seller the month was quoted at \$1.18 bid and \$1.18% asked. Surely the bid of \$1.00 for spot was not worth report-ing, if any one was willing to pay \$1.18 for the same grain delivered any time within the next three weeks, at the option of the seller. It is probable that the sender of the message inprobable that the sender us tended to saythat \$1.20 was bid for spot.

D. F. Baxter was made happy yesterday. He paid 53c for the first car-load of No. 1 rye, and 5814c for the first do of No. 2 do, both of the new crop. It is surmised that one of the cars contained a piece of his well-known brand-Lim-

The report that a death from yellow fever had occurred in Memphis played havoc vesterday in roduce circles. Provisions were wild on the early call, and grain weakened in sympathy. Dealers in pork products remembered how our trade with the South was totally stopped last year for seven long weeks, and prostrated a much longer time, by the yellow tever, and on the first intimation that the disease had reap-peared the market wilted like a mess of lard inder a hot sun. Pork dropped 45c per bri within a few minutes, and short ribs declined %c per lb with equal celerity. Those who had been holding stuff for some time past in hope of an advance hastened to unload, and shorts were nearly the only buyers. Wheat was also excited in the downward direction. The market declined 2c on August deliveries and about Sc on spot; but, unlike provisions, the greatest weakness was exhibited in the last half of the session. There were, however, independent reasons for a decline in wheat. St. Louis re-

ported a drop of 2c on receipts of 95,000 bu, and Cincinnati reported 102,000 bu received. There were rumors here to the effect that big deliveries on July contracts will soon be made, the "clique" having sold out at the top prices of the two days preceding, and not a few predicted a much more extensive break, while not a few thought they had heard whispers the preceding day which foreboded the storm. Of course this was all guess. A reaction from previous excitement was only natural. It was well known that the big longs had been very free sellers, and the moment the market weakened there was a crowd of minor longs, each of whom had been holding a small quantity to sell at the top, and found the crest of the wave had swept by them. Corn and oats declined along with wheat, but were steadler after the break. supply, some inquiries being made by exporters.

In the afternoon there was another bresk, the yellow fever news causing a big drop in provisions, port declining another 45c per brl, making the total drop of the day about 90c. Grain weakened in sympathy. A good many margins were called, and some parties could not espond promptly, but expected to be able to do

this morning.

Lake freights were more active and firmer at the asking rates of the previous day. Shippers paid 2c for corn and 24c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 44c for corn to Kingston. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 71/4@71/4e for corn, and 8@81/4c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 421/2@45c per 100 lbs, and

being smaller than usual.
GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United King-

wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

July 5. June 28. July 6, 1879. 1879. 1878.

Flour and wheat, qrs. 1, 375, 000 1, 375, 000 700, 000 Corn, qrs. 610, 000 670, 000 700, 000 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at rooter a paned vesterday.

 Received.
 Shipped.

 Chicago.
 39,189
 80,788

 Milwaukee.
 23,330
 55,400

 New York.
 74,000
 65,000

 Baltimore.
 81,200
 95,900

 Philadelphia
 30,000

 .. 247, 779

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 10.—Receipts—Flour, 11,562 brls; wheat,
74,315 bu; corn, 114,244 bu; oats, 6,526 bu; cornmeal, 2,186 okgs; ryc, 450 bu; mait, 6,400 bu;
pork, 78 brls; beef, 1,254 tos; cut meats, 4,911
pkgs; lard, 357 tos; whisky, 509 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000
brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats,
2,000 bu; ryc, 15,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually active, and fearfully weak. There was little change in the early quotations from the Stock-Yards; but the news that yellow fever had made its appearance in Memphis, with a fatal termination in one case, brought things down by the run, as it excited feats of suspension of our provision trade with the South, the same way as a year ago. The afternoon news, that others had been attacked, and that the people were fleeing from the plague, caused a further break. The selling was chiefly done by holders, but a few were anxious to get in on the short side, believing that the news will cause a very large depression with our already by stocks. The news caused a general decline in meats in Liverpool.

MESS FORK—Declined about 50c per bel, and closed 42½ 42.45c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 330 bris spot at 39. 474.49. 50:3, 000 bris seller July at 39.506.9. 50:40.750 bris seller August at 39. 4009. 65; and 31, 000 bris seller August at 39. 4009. 65; and 31, 000 bris seller September at 39. 506.9. 77%. Total, 75. 080 bris. The market closed tame at 39. 4009. 45 for cash or seller July, 39. 45609. 47% for August, and 39. 5560, 57% for September. Prime mass was nominnal at 30. 0029. 25, and extra prime at 38. 0008. 25.

Land-Declined 10c per 106 lbs, and closed at 74,600 tos seller d lip per 104, 39. 45606. 67%; 9. 500 its seller August at 86.0566. 10: 14,500 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos seller September at 38. 174,601. 17%; and 250 tos sel

the United States have been but one out of many sources to which the English buyer looked for his supplies, and naturally paid little attention to changes here except they were in harmony with those occurring in other countries. Now that it seems probable they will have to draw on us more largely than ever, really taking less from other sources, and wasting all we have to spare, the feeling here is an important element in determining prices there. It is no wonder that there was "a Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders. ribe. clears. clears.

Loose. \$3.65 \$4.55 \$4.00 \$4.75 \$0.00 \$4.75 \$4.00 \$4.75 \$0.00 \$4.75 \$4.00 \$4.75 \$4.00 \$4.75 \$4.00 \$4.75 \$4.90 \$4.75 \$4.90 \$4.75 \$4.90 \$4.75 \$4.90 \$4.724 \$4.7 July, boxed. ... 3.80 4.72% 4.77% 4.92%
Long clears quoted at \$4.55 loose, and \$4.70
boxed; Cumberlands, 5@5%c boxed; long cut
hams, 8%@6c; sweet-pickled hams, 8%@8%c for
18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7%
67%c; green shoulders, 3%c.
Bacon quoted at 4%@4%c for shoulders, 5%@
5%c for short ribs, 5%@5%c for shoulders, 5%@
69c for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at \$5.00@5.10 for No. 1
white, 4@4%c for good yellow, and 4@4%c for
brown.
BEEF—Was quiet at \$9.00@9.25 for mess,
\$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$18.50@19.00
for hams.
Tallow—Was nominal at 5%@5%c for city and
5%@5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR-Was in good demand, and quite frm, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. There was a fair inquiry for export, and some orders were unfilled because the flour wanted was scarce. Some milliers report that they cannot obtain wheat, though willing to pay a premium on Chicago prices (for the lower grades), and have no flour to sell at present. Sales were reported of 375 bris winters at \$5.75@5.90; 3,000 bris double extras, mostly at \$4.25@5.00; 250 bris extras, partly at \$4.00;

and 150 bris low grade on private terms. Total, 4,675 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

and \$8.00 on track.

Middlings—Sales were 30 tons at \$8.75@9.00

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 30 tons at \$8.75@9.00 per ton.

Cohn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 per ton on track. Sale was made of 1,000 bris at \$1.80.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, being generally weak. The market for this month declined &, and for August 2½c, both closing about le above the bottom. The British markets were all quoted active and strong, with a fair inquity for the Contuent, and New York was understood to be firm. But our market was already very nervous, from a widespread fear that the Keene wheat had aiready been unloaded (that is, a great part of it), and the decline in pork, due to the yellow-fever news, was the weight of a grain of sand that turned the scale downwards. The market was very weak early under a big rush to sell, chiefly, as it seemed, by parties who had been long in a small way, in the hone of being able to rise into pecuniary paradise on the Keene train. The wheat was taken with moderate freedom at the onuset, and a partial reaction followed, after which the market was a good demand for the lower grades for shipment, and No. 3 was relatively firm, closing at 91c, but rejected was 1c lower. Seller July opened at \$1.02½, and improved to \$1,02½, with a sale of a 100,000 bu lot at that figure, and closed at \$1.04, with large offerings, some of which were induced by rumors that big deliveries would be made within a few hours, reacted to \$1.02, with a sale of a 100,000 bu lot at that figure, and closed at \$1.04, with sare offerings, some of which were induced by rumors that big deliveries would be made within a few hours, reacted to \$1.02, with a sale of a 100,000 bu lot at that figure, and closed at \$1.04, % Spot No. 2 closed at \$1.04; seller August sold at 90½cc@\$1.01½; 48,000 bu No. 3 at 89½c291½c, the outside in special location; 16,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.000.101½; 48,000 bu No. 3 at 89½c91½c, the outside in special location; 16,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.000.000 bu rejected at 74c; 8.000 bu by sample at 9500.000 bu Orage was \$1.01½; 6.000 bu at \$1.04½; 800 bn ot ot tark; and \$2.000 b

erosol were quoted at 42½ 645c per 100 lbs, and 55½ c to Antwerp.

Only a light business was doing in the drygoods market, the demand for the most part being confined to small mail orders, very few buyers being present. Groceries continue active, with prices of the leading articles sustained with unequivocal firmness. There is a large movement in sugars, and, as stocks in store are short, holders entertain very firm views. Coffees continue to show an advancing quiet and firm. There was nothing new to mote in connection with the butter market, the movement condinuing light, with prices still weak and unsettled. Cheese was quoted dull at ½ celecine. In the dried-fruit market there was continued quiet, though prices ruled firm, with prunes and currants held higher. Prices of leather, bagging, oils, paints, and colors were without appreciable change. Tobacco was in fair demand and prices were firm, fine plug having advanced. Coal remains dull as previously quoted.

Lumber was slow at the sale docks. Sellers usually get former prices, and report a quick demand for piece-stuff, the arrivals of which are light. Considerable lumber has been sold to go directly to yard docks. Common inch is a drug. The usual volume of business was transacted at the yards. Wood was steady and rather quiet, and hides in good request at recent prices. Hay was quiet. Seeds were in small request for each of the common of tusiness was transacted at the yards. Wood was steady and rather quiet, and hides in good request at recent prices. Hay was quiet. Seeds were in small request for each of the color of the was under a sea of the color of the color

MORNING CALL.

Mess Pork - Sales 25, 500 bris at \$9,65@9,80 for August, \$9,75@9,77% for September, and \$9,23% 69,925 for the year. Lard—7,500 tos at \$6,10@6,12% for August, and \$8,15@6,17% for September, Short ribs—2,150,000 lbs at \$3,65@4,75 for August, \$4,72%@4,77% for September. What—595,000 bn at \$1,0% for September. What—595,000 bn at \$1,0% for August, 90% for September, and \$8% for the year. Winter wheat—15,000 bu at \$1,03 at \$1,03 for August, Corn—395,000 bu at \$1,03 at \$1,03 for August, Corn—395,000 bu at \$37% for August, and 28% for September.

APTERNOON CALL.

Wheat closed at \$1,03% for July, 90% 99% for August, and 28% for September. MORNING CALL.

Wheat closed at \$1.03% för July, 901, 209% for August, 982,08% för September, and 93% 209% för July, 903, 209% för for ke year. Sales 440, 000 bu at \$1.0021.01 for July, 993,094% för for ke year. Winter wheat—5, 000 bu för September at \$1.01%. Corn closed at 37% 337% för August, and 38% 23% för September. Sales 440, 000 bu at 39% 23% för July, 37% 237% för August, and 38% 23% för July, 37% 237% för August, and 38% 23% för September. Oats-50, 000 bu at 39% 23% för July, and 28% 28% för August, and 38% 25% för July, and 28% 28% för August, Mess pork-8, 250 bris at \$3.30,29.32% för August, \$9.37% 29.40 för September. And \$8.95 för the year. Lard closed at \$6.02% 66.05 för August, and \$6.10% 6.12% för September. Sales \$5.00 tes at \$6.05 för August, and \$8.10 för September. Short ribs closed at \$4.37% 44.40 för August, \$4.504.47% för September, with sales of 1,750,000 ibs at \$4.40 (24.45 för August, and \$4.47% 24.50 för September.

There was considerable trading in the afternoon after the call, the bulk of the business being in provisions, which were again excited and weak. In consequence of the afternoon reports concerning the yellow fever. Grain was also lower.

When declined again, with moderate trading, closing 3/61c lower than on 'Change. August sold at 98%, 600c, and closed at 98%c, and September at 97%697%c, closing at 97%c. July was quoted at \$1.00%.

Corn was easier, selling at 37%6 for August, and 37% 6386 for September.

Outs closed easier at 25%c for August, 27%6 27%c for September, and about \$2\fmax\text{4}\text{6}\text{3}\text{2}\text{7}\text{6}\text{0}\text{7}\text{4}\text{0}\text{7}\text{2}\text{0}\text{0}\text{2}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{5}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{2}\text{0}\text{3}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{0}\text{2}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{1}\text{1}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0

We quote:

24 | Burlaps, 4 bu....11@13
234 | Do. 5 bu.....12@14
20 | Gunnes, single.13@14
214 | Do. double....23@25
204 | Wool sacks.....35@40

Straits 40
Turpentine 31
Miners' oil, extra yellow 52
Miners' oil, white 55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 11
Gasoline, 87 degrees 18
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees 25
West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees 150
West Virginia, natural, 20 degrees 150
West Virginia, natural, 20 degrees 25
Top 150
POTATOES—Were in light request at \$1.753
2.50 per brl. The offerings were liberal, and farmers around the city are bringing in a good many polatoes. 2.30 per ori. The offerings were liberal, and farmers around the city are bringing in a good many potatoes.

POULTRY—Was in light local demand and easy, the offerings being liberal, and the very hot weather was severe on all the live stock:

Chickens, live, y doz. \$2.25@2.75

Spring chickens 1.50@2.25

Turkeys, live, P B 66 S

SEEDS—Were quiet, the bulk of the trading being in small lots from store. Prime timothy was quoted at \$f.60, and do seller August at \$1.50.

Plax seller August and September at \$1.25

Millet soid at 40@50c.

SALT—Continues in fair request and steady:
Fine salt, W bri. \$1.16

Coarse salt, W bri. \$1.16

Coarse salt, W bri. \$1.16

Oarse salt, W bri. \$1.16

Oarse, W bri. without bags. 2.20@2.50

Ashtou and Eureka dairy, y sack. 2.75@3.00

TEAS—Hermain firm and steady. A fairly active business was in progress at the prices given below:

HYSON. 12225 Comment to first 12225 Comment to first 12225 Gum arabic, picked.
Gum camphor, B.
Gum opium, B.
Gum sheliac, B.
Iodine, B.
Morphia, sulph, oz.
Oil, castor, B gal
Oil, lemon.
Potassa, chlor, B.
Potassium, iod., B. Potassium, iod. B.
Quinine, sulph. oz.
Root, rhei., E. L., powd., B.
Salts, Epsom, B.
Silver crystal, oz.
Soap, Castile, gen., B. Trout. 4-orl.

Mackerel, extra-mess, 4-orl.

No. 1 shore, 45-orl.

No. 2 shore, 45-orl.

No. 2 shore, 45-orl.

No. 2 shore, 45-orl.

Large family.

Fat family. new, 45-orl.

No. 1 bay, kits.

Family kits.

George's codish, 30 100 lbs. Summer-cured cod. \$\mathbb{9} 100 lbs...
Compressed cod...
Dressed cod...
Labrador herring, split, brls...
Labrador herring, round, urls...
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls...
Holland herring.
Smokes haibut...
Scaled herring, \$\mathbb{9} box...
California salmon, brls...
California salmon, brls...
FRUITS AND NUTS.—Prunes argain advanced, and a firm feell 5.750 6.00 1.250

Apples, Aiden....

Mendaling, Java. ..

California sugar-loaf drips...... California silver drips...... New Orleans molasses, choice....

White hiy
Savon imperial
German mottled
Peach blossom
HAY—Was in moderate request for
shipment. The receipts are light,
sustained partly on this account.
about the new crop are on the whele
a fair yield:
No. 1 timothy.
No. 2 do
Mixed do
Upland prairie
No. 1.
No. 2.

No. 2
HIDES—Were in fair request.
tations are 84@8%c, and 90 is for
Light cured hides, \$\mathbf{D}\$
Heavy do, \$\mathbf{D}\$
Damaged do, \$\mathbf{D}\$
Calf. \$\mathbf{D}\$

ommon....

Dusiness was in progress at the prices given below:

HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@25 Common to fair. 18@30 Superior to fine ... 28@38 Superior to fine ... 35@65 YOVNE HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@28 Superior to fine ... 42@45 Superior to fine ... 30@40 Extra fine to finest .50@60 Garden picked 62@65 Choicest65@70 OLONG.

Common to fair. ... 20@30 Superior to fine ... 30@40 Superior to fine ... 30@40 Extra fine to finest .50@60 Garden picked30@40 Superior to fine30@40 Superior to fine30@40 Superior to fine30@40 Extra fine to finest .50@60 Choicest60@65 Choicest70@75 Superior to fine30@41 Superior to fine20@45 Superior to Fine do... Coarse do. Tub-wash hb-washed, common to good LIVE STOCK. Dates
Figs. layers.
Turkish prunes.
French prunes, kegs.
French prunes, boxes
Raisins, layers
London layers
Loose Muscatel.
Valencias, new.
Zante currants
Citron

DOMESTIC. Total 8,128 15,111 299 CATTLE—The position of the market was es-Apples, Aiden
Apples, evaporated.
Apples, New York and Michigan,
Apples, Sonthern.
Apples, Ohio
Peaches, unpared, balves
Peaches, unpared, quarters
Raspberrier CATTLE—The position of the market was essentially the same as on the previous two days. Buyers were present in goodly numbers, but the demand was not at all sharp from any source, and, as the receipts were again large, the tone of the market remained weak. Although the Eastern markets have undergone a substantial advance during the present weak, the course of prices here has been in the opposite direction, owing to the enermous receipts. Yesterday's trading was done at a decline from last week of 2063:30c in shipping

Sperm.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure....
Neatsfoot oil, extra...
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....

OILS Remain quiet, steady, and unchanged

decline from last week of 20@30c in shipping grades, and of 10@15c in Texans and native butchers' stuff, and at the close of yesterday's market trading would show a further shringage in values, as buyers generally were pretty well filled up, and a large number of cattle still remained in the yards unsold. Sales were at \$2.25@5.00, -principally \$2.70@3.10 for Texans; at \$2.75@3.50 for co

		CATTLE	SALES.		
No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Pri
17			11	1, 421	\$4.4
41		5.00	16	1, 292	4:4
32		4.95			4.4
15		4.70	67		4.0
32	. 1, 516	4.80	17	1, 189	4.0
27		4.85	36	.,1,212	4.0
21		4.80	25		4.1
25		4.90	85	1, 238	4.9
15		4.80	16	1, 089	3.7
80		4.75	13	1, 128	3.6
92		4.70	18		3.60
52		4.65	18:		3.00
64		4.70	78	1 955	3.5
17		4.75	37 ColTe		3.3
32		4.70	18		3, 50
30		4.60	13		3.40
27	1. 376	4.60	16		3.24
15			153		2.90
41		4.40	21 Texas		3, 13
12		4.50	26		3, 19
32	1,270	4.50	66		3.08
20	1,402	4.50	319 Texas	970	3, 10
32		4.45	10		2.70
68		4.45	27		2,80
35	1, 292	4. 42%	16 cows.		2.80
17	1, 290	4.40	17 Texas		3.00
15		4.35	22		3.00
17		4.35	69 Texas		2.90
18		4.35	21 Texas		2,95
17		4.30	44 Texas		2.95
34	1,220	4.30	44 Texas		2,95
14		4.30	46 Texas.		2,95
60		4.40	22 Texas.		2, 40
12 16		4.00	12		2, 50
					-
HOGS-1	rade (pened f	ons of We	e, with	price
9 9004 0	O for ac	mmon t	o prime lig	the at 9	13.60

3. 80 for poor to good heavy packers, and at \$3.70 (\$\frac{1}{64}\$,00 for fair to choice heavy shippers. There the market remained until toward noon, when reports of a big tumble in provisions reached the yards, then there was an almost entire suspension of operations by local cutters, and the market closed flat and nonmaily 10(2,12c lower. The bulk of the hogs had changed hands before buyers pulled out, so that the numer left, we was not sufficient.

part of th	he sappi	y sold at	\$3.65@	3.93.	25 30 33
7 7-18 185	that the	HOG #	ALES.		SHE CH
No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
34		\$4.05		278	\$3,85
26		4.00		350	3.85
55	183	4.00	73	260	3.85
.41	. 171	4.00		290	3.80
142	181	4.00	31		3.80
22		4.00	26		3.80
44		4.00	33		3.75
20		4.00	95	000	8,75
61		4.00	40		3,75
51		4.00	32		3.75
66,		4.00	41		3.75
48		3.95	117		3, 70
30		3.95	87		3.70
55	203	3,95		278	3.70
68	189	3,95	23	273	3.70
31	221	3,95	24	259	3.70
23		3.95	35		3.70
68		3.95	84	228	3,80
29		3.95	157	286	3.65
25		3.95	22		3.65
35	285	3.95	45	205	3.65
38	221	8,93	22		3.63
23		3.95		326	3,65
31		3,90	28		3,60
28		3.90		265	3.573
30		3.90	46	., 201	3.55
22		3.90	25	219	3,50
	301	3.90		159	3,40
95	948	3.90	90	149	3.80
134	008	3.90		147	3, 30
49		3.90		173	3.30
	P-Then			uiry at ne	minalle
steady p	rices S	ales wer	w at \$3.	0074.25	for com-
mon to n	rime gr	ades. V	Ve quote	inferior	to com
mon at \$	2. 25@3.	00, me	dium at	\$3, 25@3	.50, and
good to e	xtra at 5	3.75@4	75.	wax west	Y-2-12-12-13
A SHOULD SEE AND A	25 7 25 100		SALES.		21/1/2013
No	A	Price.	Committee and the control of	At.	Price

121...... 95 3.50 65......127

NEW YORK,

Suran-Receipta,

NEW YORK,

NEW YOR

dressed firm at 5%@6%e; la. 4.50 per 100 lbs. BUFFAI BUFFALO, N. Y. July 10. 2955; market easier, and no ferings light; medium to good choice. \$4.75@4.80; extra 5.10.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipt for good grades; others quiet sheep. \$3.30@4.00; common exporters grades slow at \$4.7 Hogs—Receipts. 4,485; higher elosed duil and we choice. \$4.00@4.25; medius 4.35; coarse rough to fair es farings generally of good qual East LIBE!

BALTIMO BALTIMON
BALTIMORE, July 10.—Been
erally quiet at ½ ½ ½ c off on
\$525565.50; first quality.
diam. \$3.5064.50; ordinat
most sales were at \$3.7564.
sales. 2.071.
Swinz-Supply about equal
ceipts, d, 638; quotations. \$5
SHEEF AND LAMSS—Recei
\$3.0064.00; lambs. \$4.0066

KANSAS C KANSAS CI

Rpecial Dispatch to 2

KANSAS CITT. Mo., July 10.

Current reports receipts for shipments, 3, 105; weak; n.

64. 40; native stockers and 4

native cows. \$1,75@2,80.

Hoss—Receipts for the passents, 3, 878; lower; good to inferior to fair, \$3,45@3,60.

St. Louis, July 10.—Carridemand; unchanged prices; rements, 2, 300.
Surer—Steady and unchassippments, 100. CINCINNA CINCINNATI, O., July 10.-fair demand for light; others @3.50; right, \$3.5563.80; p butchers', choice, \$3.8063. shipments, 850. The cargo market was dull

ings were small, and con more plenty than other grades eral loads were mentioned, t docks, at the current prices dium inch was in scarce and steady. Following of cargoes:

Common inch...... Piece-stuff. Piece-stuff, dry.... Shingles
Dry stuff is quoted at 5 Shingles
Dry stuff is quoted at 50ce
Among the sales was 100, 0
stuff at \$6, 25.
The yard market was fairl,
sells at irregular prices, but of
quotations. Following is the
Third clear, 2 inch.
Third clear, 1½ inch.
Third clear, 1½ inch.
Third clear, 1½ inch.
Third clear, 1½ inch.
Third clear, inch.
First and clear dressed siding
Second common siding.
Frooring, first common, dress
Flooring, first common, dress
Flooring, see and common, dress
Flooring, third common, dress
Box boards, A, 13 in. and up
Box boards, A, 13 in. and up
Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in.
C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D or common stock boards
Fencing, No. 2.
Green, inch. common.

Culls, 2 in
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed, and
Lath, dry
Lath, green
Shingles, "A" standard to
Shingles, standard
Shingles, No.1 BY TELEC The following were reco

Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, July 10—11:3
210s 6d. Wheat—Winter,
7s 7d@8s 6d; wnite, 8s 9d6
9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork,
LIVERPOOL, July 10—1
State, 11s 6d. Wheat anim
winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring
10d. California unchanged.
prices; 4s 3d. Cargoes off
demand for the United King
mand for the Coatinent.
Pork—Western P. M., 47s.
dull and lower; long clear,
20s 9d.

corn brisk, 4s 3d. Mank L.

-Wheat strong; fair average
average California, 47s. Co California wheat, just shi 6d. Fair average quality for prompt shipment by sa er in England unsettied. Mpecial Dispatch to Liverpool, July 10-11:3 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d.

1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d.
GRAIN-Wheat-Winter,
10d; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d;
No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9
No. 2, 9s 3d. Corp-New,
PROVISIONS-Pork, 47s.
Liverpool, July 10.—Co
615-16d; sales of 7,000 bale port, 2,000; American, 4,8 Bacon-Long clear, 26s 3 NEW Y Special Dispatch to NEW YORK, July 10.—Gr

decidedly heavy, having be good part on speculative yielded throughout the list about 2@3c, closing very w ment; No. 2 red was excep ment; No. 2 red was except off very heavily; winter gradealt in, and showed the gradealt in, and show and so with a support of the gradealt in the mount of the sellers and not pork less active for early a quoted at \$10, 15@10, 25 for show and \$0, 50 for old; other had all the gradealt in the grade october at \$10.15@10.:
at former figures. Bacon
with short clear quoted at
\$5.25 old. Western lar
quoted quiet for early deliv 6.37%; for forward della with July options quoted \$6.37%; September at \$6.6.52%; year options a \$6. 40@6. 45; refined dull. TALLOW—Moderately as

TALLOW—Moderately and 515-16@6c.
SUGAR—Raw active and for fair refining, and 6%c f
WHISKY—Ordinary brand favorite brands at 31.08%.
FREIGHTS—A more active generally steady rates; if been on a more liberal s by the sharp reaction in value in the sharp reaction in value. To the Western
NEW YORK, July 10.@12 5-16c; futures frm
12, 29c; September, 12.
November, 11, 08c; Dece

PLOUN-Less active; 1 State and Western, 23.7; sxtra. \$4.20@4.00; good white wheat extra. \$4.73 06.50; Minnesota patents GRAIN-Wheat unsettle 74.000 bt; No. 4 spring. \$1.02%; No. 2 do, \$1.18

16 to 24. ..

Among the sales was 100,000 ft Manistee piecestuff at \$6.25. The yard market was fairly active. Green stuff sells at irregular prices, but dry is usually filled at quotations. Following is the list: First and clear dressed siding 10.50
First common dressed siding 13.50
Second common siding 11.50
Fisoring, first common, dressed 22.00
Fisoring, secund common, dressed 22.00
Flooring, secund common, dressed 30.00
Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B. 102.12 in., rough 25.002.28.00
B stock boards, 102.12 in. 20.002.25.00
C stock boards, 102.12 in. 16.003.17.00
D or common stock boards 12.003.13.00
Fencing, No. 1 9.002.10.00
Fencing, No. 2 8.256 8.50
Green, isch, common 8.506.9.00
Common boards, dry 9.002.10.00
Cull boards 8.00
Dimension staff 202.30 ft 10.002.13.00
Culls, 2 in. 6.500 7.50
Fickets, rough and salest LIVE STOCK. Cattle, 6,390 . 6,018 . 5,394 . 5,700 Hoos.
7, 319
15, 098
17, 144
15, 60 55, 084 62, 530 . 8, 128 15, 111 293 sent in goodly numbers, but the at all sharp from any source, and, Pickels, Serves, 1.35
Lath, green 1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard 1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No.1 75 at week of 20@30c in shipping

the close of 'yesterday's market were that Friday's and Saturday's

how a farther shringage in values, ally were pretty well filled up, and of cattle still remained in the yacus were at \$2.25@5.00,—principally at t Texans; at \$2.75@3, 30 for cowe thers stock; and at \$3.60@4.70 for ide shipping steers.

| Cattle Sales. | Cattle Sales. | Price No. | Apr. | Apr.

so opened fairly active, with prices sing quotations of Wednesday, or at reommon to prime light, at \$3.000, good heavy packers, and at \$3.75 to choice heavy shippers. There as lined until toward noon, when retumble in provisions reached the ner was an almost entire suspension by local cutters, and the market nominally 10@156 lowet. The bulk I changed hands before buyers pulled a number left over was not sufficient duence Friday's market.

Hos \$4.15.

e was a fair inquiry at nominally Sales were at \$3.0004.25 for com-races. We quote inferior to com-00, medium at \$3.25@3.50, and \$3.75@4.75.

3.50 65......127 4.25

NEW YORK.

uly 10... Berves.-Receipts, 2207
car-loads were for exportation,
me in too late for market; ne cominally unchanged; dressed beef at 54466c for light Texas sides; time do.

Ne. 8.100; beyers wanted concestrisk, but offerings likely to be the flaures, including very poores, 3244c; poor to the lambs, mber of choice Jersey lambs at 736

SHEEP SALES.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, July 10-11:80 s. m. -FROIL, ce vo. £10s 6d. Wheat-Winter, 8s 10d@9s 6d; club, 9s 3d@ 9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d. LIVERPOOL, July 10-1 p. m.-Flour-Extra State, 11s 6d. Wheat animated and strong; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 10d. California metapaged. John California unchanged. Corn active at full prices; 4s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand for the United Kingdom, and in fair demand for the Continent. Weather unsettled. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard—32s 3d. Bacon dull and lower; long clear, 26s 3d; short clear, LONDON, July 10. -LIVERPOOL-Wheat strong;

Baltimons, July 10.—Beef Cattle—Trade generally quiet at 1/6 1/2 off on common; very best, 32 2565, 50; first quality, \$4.50@5.12%; medium, \$3.50@4.50; ordinary, \$2.50@3.25; the most sales were at \$3.75@4.50; receipts, 3, 163;

most sales were at \$3.75@4.50; receipts, 3, 183; sales, 2,071.

Swinze—Supply about equal; fair demand; receipts, 6,635; quotations, \$5.00@5.75.

SHEEF AND LAXING—Receipts, 11,420; sheep, \$3.00@4.00; lambs, \$4.00@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Research Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kannas Citt. Mo., July 10.—Cattle—The Price Gurrent reports receipts for the past week, 3,870; shipments. 3, 105; weak; native shippers, \$3.50 (4.40; native stockers and feeders, \$2.50 (3.50; mative stockers), \$3.50 (3.50; mative stockers), \$3.50 (3.50; mative stockers), \$3.50 (3.50; mative stockers), \$3.65 (3.75; mative stockers), \$3.45 (3.60; mative stockers), \$3.65 (3.75; mative stockers), \$3.45 (3.60; mative stockers), \$3.65 (3.75; mative stockers), \$3.45 (3.60; mative stockers), \$3.65 (3.75; mative s

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 10.—Cattle—Steady and in fair demand: unchanged prices; receipts, 2, 700; ship-ments, 2, 300. NEERT—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 700;

CINCINNATI. CINCINATI, O., July 10.—Hogs—Steady, with fair demand for light; others slow; common, \$3.00 &3.50; inch, \$3.56 &3.80; packing, \$3.60 &3.80; butchers', choice, \$3.80 &3.90; receipts, 1,626; shipments, 890.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was dull and easy. The offer-ings were small, and common inch, which was more plenty than other grades, was slow and irreg-

plan. Piece-stuff was in request, and sales of everal loads were mentioned, to go through to yard docks, at the current prices, \$3.00@6.25. Medium inch was in moderate request, and choice scarce and steady. Following are the quotations

-Wheat strong; fair average red winter, 46s; fair average California, 47s. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 21s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn a shade dearer; good shipping California wheat, just shipped and nearly due, 46s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for property shippens the sail 20s 646/2018. Weath for prompt shipment by sail, 20s 6d@21s. Weather is England unsettled.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, July 10-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO. I, 10s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring. No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 7d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d;

No. 2, 9s 3d. Corp—New, No. 1, 4s 2d. Phovisions—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d. Liverroot, July 10.—Corron—Quiet at 6%2. 6 15-16d; sales of 7,000 bales; speculation and ex-

port, 2,000; American, 4,800.

Bacon-Long clear, 26s 3d; short do, 27s.

ANYWENP, July 10. -Petroleum-16%d.

MEW YORK.

New YORK, July 10.—Grann—Wheat was to-day accidedly heavy, having been pressed for sale in good part on speculative account, and prices pielded throughout the list of grades and qualities about 2@3c, closing very weak on a lighter movement; No. 2 red was exceptionally brisk, but left off very heavily; winter grades were most freely dealt in, and showed the greatest decline, particularly in the way of options; spring grades were

can'tely heavily; winter grades were most freely dealt in, and showed the greatest decline, particularly in the way of options: spring grades were comparatively dull at the modified figures; 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.15.

Provisions—Hog products tending downward, with free sellers and not much activity. Mess pork less active for early delivery at firm figures; quoted at \$10.156/10.25 for new ordinary brands, and \$0.50 for old; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery, mess quiet and 15c lower, with July option quoted at \$0.90@10.10; August at \$0.95@10.10; September at \$10.05@10.15; October at \$10.15@10.35. Cut meats dull at former figures. Bacon steady but inactive, with short clear quoted at \$5.45, and long clear at \$5.25 bid. Western lard less sought after, and quoted quiet for early delivery; 420 tes at \$6.324, \$6.374; for forward delivery, moderately active, with July options quoted at \$6.75; August at \$6.374; September at \$6.42%; October at \$6.50, \$6.52%; year options at \$6.35; December at \$5.40@6.45; refined dull.

Tallow—Moderately active, with prime quoted

Tallow-Moderately active, with prime quoted at 5 15-16@6c. Sugan-Raw active and strong at 6 7-16@6%c

SUGAR—Raw active and strong at 6 7-10@6%c for fair refining, and 6%c for good refining Cuba.

WHISKY—Ordinary brands at \$1.07%; 659 bris favorite brands at \$1.08%.

FREIGHTS—A more active business reported at generally steady rates; the grain movement has been on a more liberal scale, stimulated in part by the sharp reaction in values of wheat and corn; as important proportion of the shipments went by steam for the London market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton—Easy at 12 3-16 12 5-16c; futures firm; July, 12, 22c; August.

12 5-16c; futures firm; July, 12.22c; August, 12.29c; September, 12.23c; October, 11.37c; November, 11.03c; December, 10.96c; January,

lie.

Phovn—Less active; receipts, 12,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3,75@4.10; common to good gur, \$4.20@4.60; good to choice, \$4.85@6.50; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.10
65.80; Minnesots patent process, \$5.75@8.00.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; receipts, 74.000 br; No. 4 spring, 97c; No. 3 do, \$1.00@
1.02%; No. 2 do, \$1.15; ungraded do, \$1.00@
1.02%; No. 2 do, \$1.15; ungraded do, \$1.00@
1.02%; 12%; steamer No. 2 do, \$1.21; ungraded anex, \$1.16@1.22; steamer No. 2 do, \$1.17@1.20; No. 1 do, \$1.20@1.22; mixed winter, \$1.17@1.18; 2.2 white, \$1.15%@1.16; No. 1 do, \$1.17%@

iressed firm at 5%@6%c; live siminal at \$4.300

BUFFALO.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10.—Floure-Strong and higher; superine, \$3.50@4.00; XX, \$4.50

XXX, \$4.75@5.75; high grades, \$5.75@6.50.

Grain-Corn from at 47@54c. BRAN-80@65c. CORN MEAL-Demand fair and prices higher

\$2.50@2.60. 13.7—Scarce and firm; prime, \$18.00; caore, \$22.50@23.50.

Provisions—Pork—Demand fair and market firm at \$10.50@10.75. Lard steady; theree, 7½c; keg. 7½c7½c. Bulk meats scorce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4½c; packed, 4½c. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c@6%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, firm; canvased, 96.11½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectafied, \$1.05.

@1.10.
GROCKRIES—Coffee steady with a fair demand.
Ric cargoes, ordinary to brime, 11@14%c. Sagar—Good demand at full prices; common to good common, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 6%@6%c; prime to choice, 6%@7%c; yellow clarified, 7%@7%c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 25@30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice—Scarce and firm at 6% 67%c.

BRAN-Quiet at 65c. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—FLOUR—Strong and higher for middle grades; Western superfine, \$3, 25 @3.75; do extra, \$4,00@5.00; do family, \$5.25@

Grain-Whent-Western dull and lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.18%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.16; July, \$1.14@1.15; August nominally \$1.13; September, nominally \$1.12%. Corn-Western firm; Western mixed, spot and July, 45%@45%c; August, 45%@45%c; Septem-ber, 46%@46%c; Steamer, 41%@42c. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 41@42c; do mixed, 33@37%c; Pennsylvania, 41@42c. Rye quiet at 58@650c.

Sensor.

HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm; without change.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packde, 10@11 c.
BOS—ACTIVE; firm at 11c.
PRINGLEUN—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.00%@1.07.

FREIGHTS Steady; unchanged.
RECEIPTS Flour. 1, 172 bris; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn. 559, 900 bu; oats. 800 bu.
SEIPMENTS Wheat, 95, 900 bu; corn. 33, 700 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHOUB—In good demand: Minnesota extra family, old stock, \$4.87%;
do fair, \$5.00; do good, \$5.25; do fancy, \$5.50@
5.60; Ohio family good, \$5.50; St. Louis
do, good, \$6.25; winter wheat patents, \$5.87%@
6.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@9.00.
Rye flour \$3.25@3.50.
GRAIN—Wheat less active; No. 2 Western red,
in elevator, \$1.14%. 'Corn—Market bare of cat and
grain depot stock: rejected on track and in grain
depot, 45@46c; steamer do, 46c; yellow Western

grain depot stock: rejected on track and in grain depot, 450-46c; steamer do, 48c; yellow Western do, 486-49c; sail mixed do, 470-48c. Oats in fair damand and market firm; mixed Western, 37% 638c; fair Ohio white, 39c.

Provisions—Steady. Prime mess beef, \$12.00. Hams—Simoked, \$10.50@11.50; pickled, \$8.25@9,50. Lard nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 156-17c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 11@13c.

EGOS—Market dull; Western, 8@10c.

CHESSE—Creamery, 5@5%c.

PETHOLEUM—Market dull; refined, 6%c; crude, 6c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$1.07.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 400 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 10.—PLOUR-Unchanged. Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 98 4 @99c cash; 90@98c July; 99@97%c August; 98%@98c September. Corn lower; 331,@331/c cash; 341/@ 341/e July; 351/@35c August. Onts higher; 31c bid cash; 29c bid July. Rye dull at 48c bid.

Whisky-Quiet at \$1.05.

Phovisions-Demoralized by reports about yel-

low fever, and nothing do low fever, and nothing doing.

RECEIPTS-Fiour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 90,000 bu;

corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu;

barley, 2,000 bu.

Shiffments-Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 33,000

bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 2,900 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.
St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—Closing prices, afternoon call—Grain—Wheat lower at 97@96%c for
July; 97%@96%c for August; 96@96%c for the
year. Corn lower; 34%c for August; 32%c for the
year. Oats dull; 26%c for August.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10. - FLOUR-Quiet and edunsettled; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.08; No. 2

edunsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee nard, \$1.08; No. 2 do, \$1.01%; July, \$1.01; Augnet, 99%; September, 98%;; No. 3 Milwaukee, 88e; No. 4, 82%; rejected, 76%; Cornactive but lower; No. 2, 37%; Coats in good demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 432c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55%53%; Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 67c.

Provisions—Quiet and essier. Mess pork quiet at \$0.50 cash. Prime steam lard, \$0.05.

Hoos—Dull and lower at \$3.706.3 90.

Frements—Wheat to Buffalo, 2%c.

Recents—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bn. Shifments—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCIRNATI. July10. - Corron-Dull at 12c.
PLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
QRAIR-Wheat unsettled and lower; new, 95c
Q\$1.03; receipts, 52,000 bn; shipments, 32,000 bu. Corn stronger at 39%@40c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 34@36c. Rye in good demand mand at full prices; 34,36c. Rye in good demand at 58,55c. Barley dull and nominal.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and lower: current make, \$5,95 bid. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulenes held at \$3,90; short ribs sold at \$4,77½ cash; \$4,77½ d. \$2½; seller Augus; short clear held at \$5,00. Bacon in fair demand, at \$4,37%, \$5.37½, and \$5,70,65.75.

Whisky—Active and firm at \$1,04.

Butten—Dull and unchanged.

Linseed Oil—Steady at 65c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., July 10.—Gray—Wheat quiet; sales 6,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at \$1.11, closing firm. Corn higher and firm; good demand; sales 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 40%c; 12,000 bu high mixed at 41c. Oats dull; sales 500 bu No. 2 Toledo at 37c. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 5c for wheat, 41/3c for corn. 34c for oats to New York.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8, 449 bris; wheat, 90,000 ba;
corn. 123,000 ba.

SHIPMENTS—Railroad: Corn. 77.000 ba. Canal:
Wheat, 542,987 ba; corn, 140,578 ba.

BOSTON.
BOSTON, July 10.—FLOUR-Moderate demand; prices unchanged.

GBAIN—Corn scarce; mixed and yellow, 47@48%c Onts held quiet and firm; stock small; No. 1 and extra white, 43@45c; No. 2 white, 42@42%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 40@41%c. Rye, 68@ 70c.
RECHIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; corn, 39,000 bu; wheat, 47,000 bu.
SRIPHENTS—Flour, 1,700 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—Grain—The Price Current reports wheat receipts for the past week, 30,821 bu; shipments, 41,647 bu; lower, No. 2 cash, 95c; July, 94%c; No. 3 cash, 92%c; July, 90c. Corn receipts for the past week, 2,440 bu; shipments, 10,192 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 30%c; July, 30%c.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red. \$1.04@1.05%; July, \$1.02; August. \$1.00. Corn steady at .35@36%c. Oats steady at 32% @33%c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
Hous—Steady, at \$3.10@4.00. Receipts, 4.50; shipments, 1,700.

DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

BEING.

GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra nominal at \$1.12%;

No. 1 white, \$1.10%; July, \$3.10% asked; August, \$1.06%; September, \$1.06%;

RECEUTS-Wheat, 4.950 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 22,000 bu.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, July 10.—Grann—Wheat easier; No. 3 white Wabash, new, \$1.08\(\); No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08\(\); No. 2 do, \$1.03\(\); amber Michigan, spot, \$1.00\(\); No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.10\(\); No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.10\(\); July, \$1.06\(\); August, \$3.103\(\); new spot, \$1.08\(\); Westra amber, July, \$1.06; No. 2 amber Illinois, ew. \$1.085. Corn quiet but steady; high-mix-1, 3046; Ro. 2 spot, 3046; Fuly, 3046; Au. 28, 3046; Ro. 2 spot, 5046; No. 2 white, 41c; tested, 354c. Oats dell; No. 2, 334c. Receive—Wheat, \$2,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu. SHIPMENTE—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

Oswago, July 10. - Grain-Wheat steady; North

PEORIA. Penia, July 10. HIGHWIKES Steady and firm; seles of 100 bris at \$1.04. COTTON.

COTTON.

MENTHIS. Tenn., July 10.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 15 baies; shipments, none; stock, 5, 880; midding, 11 %c.

The Cotton Exchange report for June, embracing West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and North Arkunsas, is as follows: aggregate responses, 153. Seventy-two report weather as having been very favorable; 53 favorable both on account of less and nonseasonable rains; 28 report weather unfavorable for lack of rain, attended with too cold nights. Of the 125 reporting favorable weather, nearly all mention that rain was needed at the date of responding. Seventy-one report the stand very fine, 81 good, 4 but moderate, and 7 bad. One handred and eleven report blooming freely; 42 just commencing.

Of the condition of the cotton crop, 106 report it very fine, 38 good, and 8 but moderate.

Labor—135 report laborers working well, or never better, and 78 report them working moderately well.

PETROLEUM. and quiet; quotably unchanged.

On Cirr, Pa., July 10. - Permoneum - Market opened quiet, with 60%c bid; advanced to 70c declined and closed weak at 60%c; shipments, 26,000 bris; averaging 37,000; transactions, 170, 000.
Pittenuna, Pa., July 10.—PetnoLeum—Quiet; crude, 74%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. New York, July 10.—The general market con-tinues quiet, but hosiery and underwear quiet; Indian-Head and Appleton A brown sheetings, and American grain-bags are advanced by agents: fan-

TURPENTINE.

THE BOURBON SURRENDER.

What the Democrats Lost by the Extra Session—The Terms of Compromise Of-fered by the Republicans March 3—Every Point Surrendered by the Bourbons Except the Test Oath.

Correspondence New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6,—Those Demo-

cratic orators and newspapers who are claiming that the recent extra session of Congress, so fa as the political issues of that session were concerned, resulted in a signal victory for their party, will perhaps be surprised to learn that their leaders, during the closing hours of the Forty-fifth Congress, refused to accept terms which were infinitely better from a Democratic point of view than those obtained after a struggle of three months and at the expense of an extra session of Congress. This fact is fully established by the record, as will be shown in this dispatch.

President to convene the Forty-sixth Congress, and the sole cause which induced the President to convene the Forty-sixth Congress. n extraordinary session was the failure of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and the Army Appropriation bills. Why did those two bills fail to pass? The answer to this question will be enabled intelligently to decide the ques-tion: "Who backed down?" It is a wellknown fact that the Forty-fifth Congress was composed of a Republican Senate and a Demo-cratic House. The latter body, in which all appropriation bills are originated, inserted in the Legislative bill sections repealing the Jur-ors' Test-Oath and the Federal Election laws. The same body inserted in the Army bill a sec-tion which is reproduced below in order that he readers of the Times may see bow little the Democrats actually secured by the contest of the last three months, compared with what they might have secured without putting the country

Democrats actually secured by she contest of the last three months, compared with what they might have secured without putting the country to the expense of an extra session of Congress. The section in question is as follows:

SEC. 51. That Sec. 2,002 of the Revised Statues be amended so as to read as follows: "No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have mader his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States," And that Sec. 5, 528 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than fine the committee on Appropriations, but was inserted as an amendment by a vote of the House, in obedience to an edict of a joint caucus of the Democratic Scuntors and Representatives. The political features of the Leafslative bill were inserted in the same manner and through the same influences. In the Senate the political legislation was stricken from both bijis, and all efforts to reach an agreement between the two Houses failed. On the night of March 8, Mr. Hewitt, who was Chairman of the House Conference Committee on the Army bill, made a final report. Is applicable. He said:

There were, however, two points of disagreement in the bill. The bill provided for the reorganization of the army, in many clauses which ware added after full consideration here, as the House will remember. Those clauses were only informally

been allowed to exclain the situation on behalf of the Republicans, said:

Fortunately or unfortunately for me, I have been on the Conference Committees of both of the bills where these political questions arise, and I can say to the House that, so far as my own action is concerned, I think I have fully realized the importance of trying to come to an agreement on these bills and save the country the annoyance of an extra session. With this feeling I offered what I thought was a fair basis of compromise, or settlement, if you please, which included the question which is now before the House. That basis was something like this, that the Republican side of the House would agree to the proposition that is embraced in this Army bill, and would agree further to what is known as the jury clause in the Legislative bill; and that the Democrats should recede from what is known as the Supervisors and Marshals clause in the Legislative bill. We were informed in conference by our Democratic friends that they could not yield anything. Now, while I have no right to speak here of what the Senators might have done on this question, yet upon my own responsibility I am willing to say that I believe if this basis of settlement had been agreed to by our Democratic friends an agreement would have been reached.

I have been as anxious as my friend from New York or any other gentleman could be to reach a conclusion. I have worked for it steadily. The, only propositions that have come from anybody, so far as relate to a basis of settlement, have come from Republicans. But our Democratic friends at one thing, refusing to concede one single thing, refusing to do but to agree to disagree.

There will be no election between now and 1880, except in California, to be affected by these laws; and I want to asy to gentlemen on the other side—and I think I speak for my friends on this side—that we

are willing to make an exception of California for the purpose of reaching a settlement.

Mr. Finley, of Ohio—Does that exception mean that you will send no troops to California?

Mr. Foster—I will say that what I mean is that we would agree to incorporate a prevision in the bill excepting the State of California from the operation of these laws next year.

Mr. Garfield followed Mr. Foster, and in the course of his remarks said:

Whether our appropriations fail or pass depends upon three things. We are confronted with three propositions that gentlemen on the other side have put upon the appropriation bills; and I may peaper-mitted to repeat them in a word. First, this one which I have aiready discussed is on the Military bill; second, the repeal of the jurors' test-oath, which is on the Legislative bill; and, third, the repeal of the election sections on the same bill. These are three, and the only three, things that prevent us from chosing our work and shaking hands at 12 of the clock of to-morrow, with the session ended and the work of Congress to be resumed only in December next. Now, I say, Mr. Speaker, for my separate self, and I believe I speak the sentiment of a very large number of gentlemen around me, that to save the country from the evils of an extra session I am willing, and I have not hesitated to express myself to both sides in conversation the last three days—for all law is the result of a compromise, unless it is passed by a nanimous vote—I for one am willing to abandon the first two of these differences, to give up the clause in relation to the use of the army, and to give up the Jurors' test-oath, if the other side will abandon the attempt to repeal the Election laws. On this latter subject I stated my opinions fully when it was first under debate. I said then, and I say now, we will not allow the repeal to pass this Congress. Offered to give the Democrats all they demanded in reference to the army, and to give up the proposition to promite what has never been allowed, and what no man in this

Army bill, which was recently passed, is given below:

Szc. 5. That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, countment, transportation. Or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the sease at the polis at any election held within any State.

It will be observed that whatever there may be in this section of a probibitory character is limited to the money appropriated by the Army Appropriation act for the current fiscal year, and that it will cease to exist as a prohibitory clause upon the expiration of the period of time for which the appropriation was made.

In reference to the Federal Election laws, the Democrats have gained nothing. Those laws remain intact, and the refusal to appropriate money to pay the fees of United States Marshals does not relieve the President from the constitutional obligation to enforce those laws with all the power of the Government, including the military power, whenever an emergency arises.

all the power of the Government, including the mflitary power, whenever an emergency arises.

The only point the Democrats gained by the extra session is the repeal of the jurors' testoath, and to that there was comparatively little opposition. Indeed, prior to the assembling of the Forty-sixth Congress, the 'jurors' testoath was not considered as seriously entering into the contest.

Now, as to which party backed down. In the Forty-fifth Congress the Democrats boldly declared that they would not pass the Legislative and Army bills unless they secured, first, the exclusion of every armed posse, whether civil or military, from the polls, at all times and under all circumstances; second, the repeal of the jurors' test-oath; third, the repeal of the Federal Election laws. Rather than yield any one of these points, they caused two important appropriation bills to fail, and made an extra session of Cougress necessary. When the Forty-sixth Congress assembled they manifested the same degree of stubbornness, and sent to the President the Appropriation bills containing the political riders which had failed to pass a short time before, by reason of the opposition of a Republican Senate. They declared that no appropriations which they had prescribed. And now, after all the labor and expense of an extra session, they have secured the repeal of the jurors' test-oath! Will any fair-minded man say, after reading the offers made by the Republicans before the adjournment of the last Congress, and comparing them with the achievements of the extra session just closed, that the Democrats did not back down? Or will any intelligent Democrat say that the leaders of his party in Congress did not blindly throw away more on March 3 than was secured by the long contest which terminated on July 1. contest which terminated on July 1.

THE IDOL OF LONDON.

Mile. Bernhardt's Indisposition and Her Caprices-Poetical Tributes-Her Scirces Dramatiques and Her Speeches.

Correspondence New York Heraid.

London, June 26.—It was hardly to be ex-

pected that the high-spirited lady who made London captive would sit still under the attacks which have been made upon her in consequence of her failure to appear in "L'Etrangere" at last Saturday's matinee. That unfortunate scene at the Gaiety furnished ample opportunity for a reactionary grumble at the famous actress and the famous company. "Where is the boast-ed organization of the Comedie Francaise?" exclaimed the grumblers, when, at the last mo-ment, in a house crammed from pit to dome, they are thrown on their beam-ends by a caprice of the leading lady. Where is the "under study" of which we have heard so much, and which is supposed to be so perfectly carried out that any role in the whole repertoire of the company can be taken by a substitute at a moment's notice? One of the disappointed, sign-

company can be taken by a substitute at a moment's notice? One of the disappointed, signing himself "Belgravia," wrote to the Standard, expressing bimself strongly upon the collapse of the performance, and referring in scornful terms to the attack of "nerves" which had so suddenly seized the fair Sarah. This was too much for Dona So's equanimity, and in to-day's Standard she gives battle in a letter, of which the following is a translation:

To the Editor of the Standard—Srn: I am a little astonished that you have given publicity to the letter of "Belgravia" without first having informed yourself of the trath of the case. That letter has much pained me. I affirm to you, sir, that I warned Mr. Meyer at 11 o'clock on Saturday. Up to 11 o'clock I hoped to be able to set. But the vomiting of blood recurred with much severity at 11 o'clock, and I was compelled to relinquish my desire. I regret that Mr. Meyer did not send and have my sickness verified. This is not the custom in France. But it is also not customary to throw any doubts on my too sickly state of health. It has occurred to people to complain of it, but not to blame me for it. The English public, which has so much good will for me, ought not believe that I have been wanting in the respect and the scknowledgment that I owe it. As for my "nerves," as "Belgravia" expresses himself, I never felt them so much as when I read his letter. I beg that you will have the extreme courtesy to give hospitality to my letter, and receive the assurance of my best sentiment.

The Mr. Meyer, unfortunate man,—to whom the letter refers.—is the agent of the commany

The Mr. Meyer, unfortunate man,—to whom the letter refers,—is the agent of the company here, and that portion of the British public which is interested in the matter will, I am sure, transfer its wrath from the fragile and adorable poirtinaire to his shoulders with the utmost readiness and alacrity.

You may well believe that Sarah has fired the heart and caused to roll in fine frenzy the eye of the topical poet. Here is the effusion of an "exuberant enthusiast" in Punch:

"exuberant enthusiast" in Punch:

TO SARAH.

"Mistress of Hearts and Arts, all mot in you!
The Picturesque, informed by Soul of Passion!
Say, dost thou feed on milk and honey-dew,
Draining from goblets deep of classic fashron
Champague and nectar, shandy-gaff sublime,
Dashed with a pungent smack of esa-de-Marah,
Aspasia, Sappao, Circe of the time?

Seductive Sarahi

"Poseuse?" Pooh! pooh! Yet who so well car

Clinging enchantress, supple sired, sweep
In lithely languorous attitudes forever,
Be witch my gaze and make my pulses creep!
So Naisd gide—save thee, tross mortals her
About thee plays the brightness of Queen Mab,
Dashed with romance of the girl-page in 'Lan
Commonplace anobs who chaff thee I could stab,
Suggestive Sarsh!!!

Rose as a Plastic Protest, mis cars, Sapphic, erraptic, quintessential, quaint, Semiliants Samiliant; Samiliants Samiliant; Samiliants Samiliant; Samiliants Samiliant; Samiliants Samiliant; Samiliants Samiliant; Samiliants, Che sars Sars' Aras per-rara! Scupitress and paintress, Poseuse and faintress. Sevonning and swaying. Playing and praying. Property of the Day; Samiliants of the Committee o

Del Puente, with the incomparable Sir Julius at the pianoforte. The whole a complete success.

I am told that Sarah Bernhardt has sold the best of her pictures exhibited in her gallery at Piccadilly—"La Femme aux Perruches"—to an American for \$600. You probably have some examples of the versatile lady's talent in New York already; this one, the "Lady and Her Parrots." is considered the best of those with which she has favored the London signt-seers, although Prince Leopold selected the large picture of the "Palmbearer."

London World.

Mile. Sarah Bernhardt has fallen considerably in public estimation during the last week. She behaved rudely and silitly at the Mansion House dejeuner; she declined to fluish her performance at a house in Eaton place, where she was fulfilling a paid engagement, alleging as the reason that she was not sufficiently applauded; and finally she disappointed a large audience which had assembled on Saturday morning at the Gaiety by sending down, about an hour before the time for raising the curtain, to say she could not act. That dejeuner at the Mansion House seems to have been a bad business altogether. In the first place, as a "feed," it is described as atrocious, meagre, and stinted. Then the French people were disappointed at not being received in the Egyptian Hall instead of the Long Parlor, and Miss Bernhardt complained that the Lord Mayor was without his wig, which, she asserted, he wore constantly when in Paris. One of the company, M. Thirie, loudly protested that it was an indignity to receive the troupe of the Company, ignorant of the Eggibsh tougue, At the end of one or two speeches she clapped her hands vehemently and screamed out, "All rai-ght!"

Alexander Sample brought a suit for divorce in Jeffersonville, Ind., and during its progress an order was issued by the Court restraining him from disturbing Mrs. Sample's possession of the family residence. Seeing that he would lose if the case went to trial, his counsel moved for a discontinuance, and thus the proceedings were ended, including the order about the property. A race for home ensued between the husband and wife, each desiring to get there first and shut out the other. She was on horseback, and he was in a light wagon drawn by two horses. The distance was eight miles. Mrs. Sample gained a lead of over two miles, but was then thrown by her horse, which she was unable to mount unsided. Mr. Sample passed her, and had taken possession of the house when she arrived. She tried to enter the premises, but gave up the contest after being twice thrown over the dooryard fence.

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Chref-Engineer.

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JAS. G. Hill.

Supervising Architect.

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the United States Discrete Court for the Northern Ditrict of lifthols.
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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta, Ticket Office, ed South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

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e On Saturday night runs to Tolone only.

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7:30 pm *7:30 a m PITTEBUEG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Manison-sta. Ticket Offices,
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Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Tweaty second at Tieket offices, Si Clark et., Falmer Home, Gander-Pacific Buels, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

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Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West State.

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The Reme of the Reme of

Examination of Teachers---Contracts Let for a New Build-

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening. Inspector Wells presided, and there were also present Messrs. Hoyne, English, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Vocke, Keith, Armstrong, Brenan, Frankenthal, and Fral.

A communication was received from Mr. S. A. Kent to the effect that he stood prepared to cash the May scrip of the teachers in the Brown School at pay

ool at par.

submitted his report for June, showing receipts aggregating \$123,541, and expenditures amounting to \$112,673, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,867, as against \$9,143 at date of last report. THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS

ing, etc., but the matter went over till the The same Committee reported that they had seeived proposals for the erection of a fifteensom school-building on the corner of Oakley and Obio streets, and recommended that, proseed the site can be obtained, the contracts be

rarded as follows; Massoury: Soeffker, Striele & Co. \$11,840; at stone, Heldmarer & Stieglitz, \$2,255; car-entry, Schaller & Stabford, \$8,490; plastering, pentry, Schaller & Stabford, \$8,490; plastering, Thomas Fitzgerald, \$1,774; composition roof, M. W. Powell & Co., \$241; painting and glazing, Thomas Nelson, \$1,075; plumbing, Patrick Nacey; gasfitting, same, \$73; Portland cement, J. B. & S. E. Huribut, \$638; wire window-screens, Keeley & Voos, \$143; steam-heating, Woodman & warner, \$5,594. The report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

The same Committee reported favorably on some minor improvements and repairs on different school-buildings, the reports being concurred in.

A desperate attempt was made to find a name for the new school located on the corner of armour street and Bickerdyke Square. It was suggested to call it the Columbus School, and, alis being voted down, the Armour Street chool. This motion was lost also, and, after under other names had been proposed but not roted upon, the weighty matter went over to the next regular meeting.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies recommended the election of the same janitors or the various schools as last year, some transers being made by agreement. The report was being made by agreement.

eing made by agree

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE reported that they had invested \$77,573 of the \$78,465 paid to the Board by the West Park Hoard in 6 per cent city bonds, which they purchased at an average premium of about 13% per cent. This impaired the permanent school fund to the amount of \$9,517, and to remedy this the Committee offered a resolution providing that the School Agent should pay over annually to that fund one-seventh of the interest drawn by the bonds. The report was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

The same Committee, to whom was referred THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

A COMMUNICATION PROM THE MAYOR requesting the Board to devise means for keeping the expenditures for school purposes within 75 per cent of the appropriations, presented a report to the effect that they believed the necessary expenditures which must be met before the taxes were collected need not exceed the 75 per cent.

The Committee reported that the levy on acount of the School-Tax Fund included \$140,000
or sites and buildings and \$11,575 for other
purposes, which amounts would not be needed
intil the taxes of 1879 were collected. If, however, this amount was excluded, the expenditure
will, on careful estimates, exceed the 75 per cent
init by \$80,000. In view of these facts the
committee recommended that as there was a
reneral expectation that the general tax levy
for next year will be restricted by law to a sum
ery much less than heretofore, the Board
should realize the necessity of saying every

tree shall be made affecting the teaching staff of the primary schools until it is clearly shown that the required saving cannot be made in ether branches of instruction and expense.

The report of the Committee was adopted by 11 to 1. Mr. Prussing voting in the negative.

Mr. English then moved to reconsider and to postpone the reconsideration to the next regalar meeting, which motion prevailed by a vote of 9 to 3.

THE COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS reported, recommending that henceforth no applications for examination for grammar school or primary teachers shall be considered where the applicant has not reached the age of 20, excepting the examination recently held, where 18 years shall be the required age. The Committee also recommended that in the recent as well as in all future examinations the average for primary, grammar, and high school teachers shall be 80 per cent.

After some discussion Mr. Armstrong, on behalf of the Committee substituted "19" for "30" years. The report as amended was adopted.

adopted.

The same Committee also recommended the sward of partial certificates for situations as Frincipals of Grammar and Primary Schools and as Assistants in High Schools to the following persons: William. C. Hill, Emily A. Hayward, Julia S. Latimer, E. M. Wheeler, Margaret Morris, Martha G. Clarke, David Heagle, Charles Bacon, D. L. Buzzell. This report was also should

red.
Prussing, on behalf of the Committee on an, reported recommending that the study at language be introduced into the Pickard of Consideration of the report was postchool. Consideration of the report was post-oned until the next meeting.

A gentleman named Myers sent in a proposal to present a prize to the student of the Haven school having the highest standing in scholar-hip during the next year, and after some dis-cussion he was graciously permitted to do so. The Board then adjourned.

ARTEMUS WARD.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—Most everybody in this section knows 'Squire Wales, of Whitehouse. He is now an old man, but in his day was a real campaigner. The last amount of work which he did for many years resulted in a serious stroke of paralysis, on account of which a formerly entertaining conversationist only talks with great difficulty. But he told me a story, the other day, that cannot fall to be of interest the other day, that cannot fail to be of interest to the public, and I accordingly record it. He found out that I was a newspaper man, and his

"Did you know Charley Brown?"
I told him that I did not, but that I was a great admirer of the humor of the lamented Artemus Ward. This was enough, and the Equire continued.

"Well, I knew him about as well as anybody could, I can tell you. He was a bad bummer then, too; but no one could fail to like him. He had worked at the Toledo Commercial, and I was running on the Lake-Shore Railroad as Mail-Agent between here and Cleveland. Finally Charley came to me one day, just as my train was starting out from the depot; and I inmediately saw that he had been on the biggest kind of a bum. He said: 'Mr. Wales, give me some money, can't you! I wan't it to buy whisky with. I'm now completely strapped, and want something bad.' I told him that I couldn't give him anything to buy whisky with, and asked him why in the world he didn't straighten up and go to work as he should. He said he couldn't do anything more in Toledo, and wanted to get away. 'Why not go to Cleveland with me!' I said. 'I would be glad to go somewhere,' he answered. 'All right, then; get into the mail-car, and I'll take you along.' He did so, and, when we arrived in Cleveland, we went up to the old American Rouse, and I told Mr. Winslow, who was the landlord, to give him some breakfast. In a few minutes he was gettling outside of one of the square meals for which mine host Winslow was in those days famous. After breakfast, I took Charley up to the Plain-Dealer office, with the end in view of getting a job for him with Mr. J. W. Gray, the famous editor of the paper in those days, who had an eye in his head that could recognize talent, even though somewhat hidden beneath the covering of a bummer. After inconduction and making the wasts of Charley known, I made a strong recommendation to the color. 'How much do you want for your services?' asked Mr. Gray. 'Board,' answered Charley is the true Artemus Ward style; and, after involved the could be the color. 'How much do you want for your services?' asked Mr. Gray. 'Board,' answered Charley is the true Artemus Ward style; and, after involved to the color.' How much do you want for your services?' asked Mr. Gray. 'Board,' answered Charley is the true Artemus Ward style; and, after in

a little more talk, Mr. Gray told him that he would give him \$6 a week for a short time, until he saw what he could do. You know the rest; how he took hold in such a way, and straightened up to such an exteet, that he made a world-wide reputation for himself, and a name for the Plain-Dealer of which it is still very prond. I know a good maby other people tell how Artemus Ward came to Cleveland, and some say that he was not hard up; but I know that he rode with me, and that the story given above is absolutely correct."

I have repeated the story of the 'Squire just as be told it, and only give it on his authority; but those who understand his cander and correctness will not fail to believe it.

GARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sufferings of the English Tenant-Farmers—Necessity of Legislation to Abolish Abuses.

Newcostle (Eng.) Chronicle, June 26,
The prospect of the people's food becoming much cheaper than it is now is daily growing

more certain. Although many English farmers are abandoning their calling because it has grown unprofitable, the price of butcher-meat still places it beyond the reach of vast masses of the population. Earl Derby thinks that while the supply of grain may be surrendered to a foreigner, the British farmer will always be able to hold his own in the market. The foreign meat trade, however, is still in its indevelopment. Scarcely a week passes without tidings of some improvement in the transit of cattle reaching our shores. A few days ago it was resolved to fit up a whole fleet of steamers trading between New York and Glasgow on the most approved scientific principles for the traffic in butcher meat. It is, indeed, a pity that the

trading between New Jork and Glasgow on the most approved scientific principles for the traffic in butcher meat. It is, indeed, a pity that the farmer should be compelled to view with apprehension the opening of the markets of the world. But the conditions under which he is necessitated to prosecute his profession render apprehension almost inevitable.

Happily, there is no demand made by agriculturists for a renewal of protection. That craze is exploded, and, even were it not, the people of England would never tolerate another bread-tax. The more carefully the resources of the New World are examined the more exhaustless they appear, and, in proportion as facilities for transit improve, the agricultural wealth of America will be transported to England. A letter which has just appeared in a metropolitan contemporary presents some remarkable facts respecting the immense fertility of Illinois. With the near prospect of the surplus produce of this vast region being sent direct to Liverpooi from Chicago, there is little hope that the position of the British farmer will substantially improve so long as he submits to the absurd restrictions under which he now labors. We have repeatedly drawn attention to these restrictions and the varied grievances by which farmers are being ruined. When the climatic contingences with which they are called to contend are taken into account, it becomes all the more important that they should not be burdened by legislative difficulties. Agricultural life has, indeed, its bright side, and poets have pictured the peasant "in glory and in joy following his plow upon the mountain-side." But in these days farming is robbed of its poetry, the struggle for existence being intensely prosaic. No industry can be healthy that does not rest upon a basis of veracty. The system in which the British farmer finds a place is essentially an artificial system. There is consequently no correspondence between the seeming and the real, and, unfortunately, the farmer is made the victim of this discrepancy.

T

done in that way. The lawyers who originally drew these agreements kept only one object in view,—immunity for the landlord being the primary conception on which they proceeded. A correspondent complains of the damage which the farmer suffers from game, and, when this subject is publicly discussed, a variety of ingenious apologies is invariably offered for the landlord. Here, however, is a sample of the agricultural covenants into which tenantfarmers are compelled to enter with even the best of our aristocracy. The tenant must "allow the landlord, and all persons having his authority and permission, to enter upon the premises for the purpose of exercising all'the rights of shooting, sporting, fishing, and preserving game, birds, and rabbits, and for all other purposes for which liberty is reserved." This may seem to the uninitiated very harmless, but, when the purport of these stipulations is considered, it involes all the difference between comfort and dependence.

What is a farm? A farm is essentially a food-producing factory. Whatever, therefore, mars

producing factory. Whatever, therefore, mars the object to which it is dedicated is an innoal upon the farmer's resources. An engineer would think his landlord insue if, in an agreement as to the rent of premises, a clause were inserted empowering the landlord and all persons having his authority to enter the engineering establishment when they pleased, and destroy, if so minded, portions of the machinery. This, however, is substantially what is done to the farmer by such reservation as we have reproduced from a form of agreement which today binds many tenant-farmers in Northumberland. As we are anxious to treat this subject impersonally, we repress names and dates, but it is necessary to state that the document quoted repudiates the Agricultural Holdings so. With this compact before us, we indoorse to the fullest extent our correspondent's demand for 'freedom of culture.' The restrictions enforced by absurd pacts impoverish the land, and, when the land is impoverished, the people cannot be enriched. It is calculated that about \$4\$ sterling per acre is the average sum usually soent upon 'farming, the figures rancing from \$21 to \$20\$. If, therefore, as highly experienced acriculturists argus, \$20 per acre might be profitably remployed, it is obvious that the restricted covenant system is at war with the true interests of the country. As a matter of public policy, we should give landlords every facility for securing that their property is not to be depreciated by careless or incompetent tenants; but, in the interest of the nation, when shot or sarred they sell for a very moderate sum. While the sheep may ecommand nounds in the market, the rabbit must be disposed of for little more than a shilling.

Wery little has recently been heard of the custom of England is multiplying at the rate of \$50,000 a year, or nearly 1,000 a day, the importance of the aristocare, What the strict-settlement system has done to preclude the proper cultivation of the soil is too notorious to be dwell upon. When we remember that the popul

darkness, nor wilt they fail her now. But our tenant-farmers must put their shoulders to the

Heaven's best aid is wanting unto men Who to themselves are false.

The State Treasury—United State Pensiers—The Cole Disbarment Case,
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, la., July 9.-The regular quar terly settlement with the State Treasurer was made last Monday by the Auditor and Goverpor. The following funds were found to be

General Revenue \$110, 218. 58

to redeem warrants. There are only \$40,000 in warrants outstanding. The Agricultural College Endowment Fund really does not belong to the State. It consists of bonds of the State, counties, cities, and school-districts, and is held State cannot use it, and has invested it in inter-est-bearing bonds. The only actual debt of the tate is that of her war-bonds, which are not yet due, and are held by unknown parties, who pre-fer the 8 per cent interest on \$300,000; to the osit in New York \$8,715.87, to-pay this inter est. The State now makes the best financial

posit in New York \$8,715.87, to-pay this interest. The State now makes the best financial exhibit she has for five years. The Governor personally examined the books, vouchers, and cash in the Treasurer's office; after which he gave a certificate to the Treasurer that his accounts were correct.

The roll of peusioners in the United States Agency here is a ponderous one. There was paid out to pensioners during the month of June \$287,949.50. There was paid on arrest pensions \$100,630.70. There is on the roll one pensioner of the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Eliza Scarrett, of Iowa Falls, whow of a soldier. She is about 90 years old, and married when a young girl a very old man. There are \$75 pensioners of the War of 1812.

It now looks as though there would be two sides to the last specifications filed by the State Bar Association against Judge Cole, charging him with accepting a bribe while he was upon the Supreme Court. It has been asserted that the records show that the appeal of the Polk County Sheriff's fee-case in the mortgage-foreclosure of the old Des Moines Valley Road was not made by the Sheriff, but by the Railroad Company; and that, as the Court decided in favor of the Sheriff, against the opinion of Judge Cole, he could not, of course, have taken a bribe from the Sheriff, as a matter of fact, the record shows that both parties appealed; and it is now alleged that, at the proper time, it will be shown that not only did Judge Cole receive money for his influence, while upon the Bench, in favor of a decision favorable to the Sheriff, but that he has quite recently paid money for the recovery of certain letters in possession of the Sheriff,—fac-similes of which will be forthcoming when necessary. I give this as rumor, which indicates that there are two sides to the controver-sy. Whetever may be the outcome, it is an unfortunate mess, which ought not to have been stirred up; but it is the province of a lawyer to win his case if it bankrupts the principal. awyer to win his case if it bankrupts the prin

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 9.—The annual report of Commissioner of Insurance Row is now in press. It embodies the following information:

o business in Michigan stands as follows:

Since the date of the last report twelve Comnanies have been admitted and six have with-

ber of Mutual Fire-Insurance Companies organ-ized within the State was forty-seven, having a membership of 62,538.

The risks in force Dec. 31, 1878, were \$112,-

Total. \$151, 339, 385, 93
PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
LOSSES INCURRED.
Fire ... \$ 1,674, 860, 48 Fire ... \$ 907, 923, 02
Inland. \$5,687, 31, Inland. 24, 429, 43 Total. \$ 1,760,547.79 Total. \$ 932,362.45 The following table shows the business of the Stock Companies in the State for the nine years last past, giving risks written, premiums re-ceived, and losses paid and incurred:

1 22222222

200	Risks arritten	Premiume maid	LOSSES	.83
100		a remember 1 to the	Pa'd.	Incurred.
	607, 138	613, 241	588	951
	478, 795	333	808	461
	574, 578	522, 005	148	034
	148, 146, 879, 58 151, 839, 385, 93	2, 104, 995, 67 1, 898, 638, 73 1, 760, 547, 79	1, 002, 109, 99 1, 319, 033, 82 911, 937, 41	1, 047, 873, 12 1, 360, 658, 92
otals.	\$1,361,600,751.60	\$18, 832, 292. 13	\$10,303,962.18	\$10,780,052.08

The aggregate number of new policies issued in this State during the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, was 2,624, representing insurance to the amount of \$4,251,794.

The sum received by the Companies as (nominal) premiums during the year was \$993,217.38.

The amount of losses and claims actually paid to Michigan policy-holders during 1878 was \$472,847.37.

The amount of losses actually incurred during the year (representing claims paid or to be paid) was \$488,202.94.

The Companies represented in this State during the year (representing claims paid or to be paid)

The disbursements for the same period were

The Result of Forgetfulness.

A Baltimore negro went home drunk, and ducked into a bath-tub to sober himself; but he forgot to take his head out of the water, and was drowned.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A PARALLEL.

IOWA MATTERS.

O rose! velvety rose!

O nose! bulbous old nose!
How like unto my fate!
The devil only knows.
How dry lam while I wait—
Wait at the bar, though my throat
Yesmeth the reason to know
Why no one cometh to treat
Ere the bar-keeper shall shut up and go.
Boston Commercial Bulletin.

INSURANCE IN MICHIGAN.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Insurance Companies of the State, at the date of the last annual report, numbered forty-two, with risks in force to the amount of \$106,036,135.28, and having a mem-

662,690.00.

The amount of losses paid by the mutual communies during 1978 was \$139,997.78.

GRAND AGGREGATE OF MICHIGAN BUSINESS IN 1878.

Year	Ricks one Hen	Paralle	LOSSES	18.
		Transmissa Lac fr.	Pa'd.	Incurred.
770	\$ 131,607,138.00 136,469,945.00 158,304,755.00	613, 241 647, 507	\$ 978, 589, 08 942, 940, 98	951
574	2224	087	872	252
776 777 778	145, 421, 718, 81 148, 146, 879, 58 151, 839, 385, 93	2, 104, 995, 67 1, 898, 638, 73 1, 780, 547, 79	1,062,109,99 1,319,083,82 911,937,41	1,047,873,12 1,360,658,22 932,362,45
Totals.	\$1,361,600,751.60	\$18, 892, 292, 13	\$10,393,962.18	\$10, 780, 052, 08

O rose! bonny red rose!
Nodding your head in the san,
Dying with daylight's close—
Your mission and duty done.

Scattered your petals lie, Crushed 'neath the passers' feet; While the soft South wind flits by. Bearing on your fragrance sweet.

How like unto thine my fate!
Only the Father knows
The cause, while I stand and wait—

Stand and wait, though my heart Yearneth the reason to know Why love, of life a part, Must droop ere the roses go? feriden Recorder.

O nose! Jolly red nose!
Blossoming bright in the sun,
Colored with brandy and cloves
Empurpled with whisky and rum,
Pulpy old proboscis, you lie
Like an over-ripened beet;
We sniff, as you pass us by,
A fragrance far from sweet.

LICKSHINGLE AS A CHIROPODIST "Speakin' of corn an' bunion eradicators," renarked Grandfather Lickshingle, "I had a dicine when I was a young man that took the rag off'n the bush. I called it the 'Great North American Cornucopia an' Bunion Eradicator. Powerful? Hitch a little of that medicine to orn, an' it would yank it out like a steam tump-puller had it by the hair of the head. esides baving all the great men of that day as my patrons, I traveled abroad, an' with my Eradicator removed corn an' bunions from the crowned heads of Europe. In this country I had the entree of the first families of istomers. Dan'l had a corn on the inside of his little toe, an' also one on his heel. bruise! It was worse nor forty stor

bruise! It was worse nor lotty stone-bruises. The way that man used to cuss an' swear at them excrescences was drefful to hear. Remove 'em? I should say I did. And, besides payin' me a handsome stipend, he sent me the Congressional Globe containin' his speeches as long as he lived. Dan'l insisted till the day of his death that it was my Eradicator that made a man of him. 'Who could ever have swayed the masses,' he used to say, 'with a corn on the inside of his little toe?' "George Washington's corns an' bunions has swaved the masses,' he used to say, 'with a corn on the inside of his little toe?'

"George Washington's corns an' bunions has fed and clothed me many a time. George was sorely afflicted as to his feet. Let me see. He had seven corns on one foot and nine on the other, with several bunions that I can't exactly locate. Then there was Martha, bis wife. I knowed Martha afore he married her. In fact, I put her feet in shape for the weddin'. I sllus liked Martha, but knowin' her feet intimately, as I did, I could never have married her. Corns I Corns and bunions till you couldn't rest. There was only one other foot in the hall country that had more corns on than her left one, an' that was her right one.

"One of my very best customers was Aaron. Burr. An'that reminds me of a little anecdote. Aaron was somethin' of a masher, and wore his boots a good deal snugger than was comfortable. As I was recognized as the leadin' chiropodist of America an' Europe, this little weakness of his'n threw me in contact with him very of'n. I knowed Burr hisself as we'l as I knowed his feet. He was fond of crackin' his jokes, an' never met me out in society but he would ax was tell leaved or rese

feet. He was fond of crackin' his jokes, an' never met me out in society but he would ax me if I could guarantee my Kradicator to cure corned beef. One day I concluded I would come back at him. He had borrowed a dollar of me when he was in a tight place, and was to pay it back Saturday. Saturday I happened to be in his county, an' so I took a run over to see him. He was a good deal troubled, just then, about a little affair of his'n, an' that day it was worryin' him drefile. He was pacin' back an' for'ard like, an' axed me what I wanted. I said, Oh, nothin' in partic'lar, only if he had that dollar it'd come handy. He waiked across the room again with his hands under his coat-tails, an' exclaimed: 'O, Blannerhassett!'
"I pretended not to tumble to his little trouble, an' said:

tronble, an' said:

"'O come now, Mr. Burr. that won't do; it's too thin. I want my shesels.'

"He kept on a walkin' tike he didn't hear me, an' said again:

"'O Blannerhassett! Blannerhassett!'

me, an' said again:

"'O Blannerhassett! Blannerhassett!'

"I said: 'Lookee here, Mr. Burr, that ain't business. If Blanner has it, why in thunder don't you go ah' get it from him, an' pay me up like a man!'

"He said: 'See here, Doctor'—they all called me Doctor thep—'see here, Doctor, you don't understand. This Blannerhassett!—

"I cut him off, an' said I don't want to hear another word about Blanner. I didn't loan no money to Blanner. I loaned it to Burr, an' Burr would have to pay up or take the consequences, an' I began to lose my choaker.

"'Let me explain,' said he; 'this man Blannerhassett!—

"'Lookee here, Mr. Burr,' I said, flarin' up, 'nt you don't want me to get ugly and tear things, don't mention old Blanner again. I don't care whether Blanner, or Spanner, or Hanner has it, I loaned it to you, an' you're the chicken that'll have to ante up. D'ye hear!'

"'For Heaven's sake, Doctor,' he yelled, 'don't you know Blannerhassett! I thought everybody knowed Blannerhassett!

"'How in the name of the American flag should I know Blanner las it?' I exclaimed.

"O Halifax with Blanner! Blanner may have it, an' he may not. I don't know.'

"By this time Burr was hoppin' around like a cockroach in a hot skillet, an, shovin' a fivedollar note in my fin, exclaimed:

"Here, you infernal lunatic, take this an' git, an', if you ever cross my threshold again, I'll shoot you dead.'

"An' that was the last time Aaron Burr axed your grandfather to try the efficacy of his Bun-

"An' that was the last time Asron Burr axed

your grandfather to try the efficacy of his Bun-ion Eradicator on corned beef." CATCHING A WIFE ON THE FLY.

Waco (Tex.) Examiner.

M. C. Shakspeare, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of this county, and possibly a distant relative of the renowned bard of that name, called on the Rev. J. H. Richey, in this city, at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and said: "Parson, do you know all the ladies in

"No," replied Mr. Richer, "I don't know half of them." "Do you know a widow lady named Mrs. Ward, who is employed in the family of Dr. McGregor?"

McGregor?"

"I have not," said Mr. Richey, "the honor of her acquaintance; but why do you ask?"

"Well," said Mr. Shakspeare, "I don't know her either; never saw her in my life; but thinking as maybe you knew all about her, I thought I'd come and ask you. I'm thinking about marrying her."

"I should think," remarked Mr. Richey, "that you would refer that matter to the lady herself." herself."
"I will, so I will," said Mr. S., "but not until I have first seen Dr. McGregor," and, so saying, he turned and walked away.
About three-quarters of an bour later in the day Mr. Shakepeare again stood in the presence of Mr. Richey.

About three-quarters of an hour later in the day Mr. Shakspeare again stood in the presence of Mr. Richey.

"I've seen Dr. McGregor," said he, "and he says he's known the lady sixteen years, and she's all right." Then exacting from Mr. Richey a promise that he would wait in his office a "little while," Mr. S. walked off, saying he would "cail on the lady."

And he did. "It's all right, parson," said he on walking into Mr. Richey's office less than an hour afterwards. "I've seen the lady, and she says it's all right. Quick as I can get a pair of licenses I want you to go up and tie the knot."

At 4:20 o'clock M. C. Shakspeare was married to Mrs. Nancy Ward, the Rev. J. H. Richey officiating, and the newly-wedded pair left atjonce for their rural home. Mr. Shakspeare has a good farm and is well able to make his wife comfortable. Mrs. Shakspeare is a good housekeeper, and is otherwise well qualified to make him a good wife. Two hours and twenty minutes, dating from the moment the would-be bridegroom's first inquiries were made, is the precise time occupied in the accomplishment of this alliance. The original Shakspeare never imagined anything half so expeditious, his nearest approach to it being:

She is fair and may be wood;

BOSTON'S OSTRACISM OF SUMNER. E. P. Whimple in Harper's Magnaine for July.

The occasion was a debate at a meeting of the Boston Prison-Discipline Society (1847). He had done or said before this some things which offended the inner circles of Boston society, but, in setting forth his views on prison discipline, he, in the heat of debate, made some needlessly cutting remarks on persons of the first respectability in the city, and he was thenceforth voted by them to be "vuigar." His offenses against what was considered social and political decorum went on increasing year after year, and the houses where he had before been a welcome visitor closed their doors to him one after the ther. It is curious that this fashionable of

visitor closed their doors to him one after the other. It is curious that this fashionable ostracism continued after he had made himself a great reputation in the Senate of the United States, and held the position of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He was a political force of the first rank, in the opinion of Ambassadors of foreign States, when numbers of the commercial and manufacturing aristocracy of his native city gued and berated him as a vulgar fanktic. Samuel Hooper—a Boston merchant, who represented Boston in the National House of Representatives for many years, before, during, and after the War of the Rebellion, and who was an intimate friend of Sumper—told me that one of his solid mercantile friends once asked how he managed to get along with that fellow Sumper. "Oh, very well," was the reply. "I meet him very often. He appears to be invited to every party given in Was'inston. You can't go anywhere without meeting him." "But you don't say hat be is a man that one would ask, now, to dine at your table or mine?" "No," Mr. Hooper rejoined, with that dry, delicious, and quietly malicious humor which characterized him, "I don't think that it would become you to invite him to wair bouse. But society in Washington is mixed up of hetrogeneous eiements such as we never find in Boston. There is, you know, a lot of Ambassadors from the various countries of Europe,—Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights, and other persons, with ous elements such as we never find in Boston. There is, you know, a lot of Ambassadors from the various countries of Europe.—Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights, and other persons, with this or that title prefixed to their names.—and they are compelled, for political reasons, to invite all kinds of persons to their dimers. Summer seems to be their favorite guest; but I would not, of course, advise you to invite him to dinner. In Boston we are naturally more cautious in selecting the persons who are to cat our meats and drink our wines. In Washington we have to do less discriminating." And the good Boston merchant departed, fully assured that his friend Hooper entirely agreed with him as to the propriety of excluding such a fanatic as Sumper from the inner sanctnary of his own unpolluted dwelling. And yet at this very time Summer was recognized at the seat of Government as one of the powers to be consulted in the settlement of matters which intimately affected the prosperity of the commerce of Boston in common with that of the whole commerce of the country.

RICH MINERS.

Correspondence New York Herald.

After the mines you may look out for the miners. I venture to predict that, within a rear, the glories of the grandest of your oil kings and your Nevada millionaires will pale before the dazzle of some Colorado miners who will naturally gravitate first to New York, then to Paris. Their story can be read in the Arabian Nights." You may form some idea of it from the fact that Prof. Weisser, who wen through the mines with a foot rule 'measuring the ore and then assayed samples from various parts of the veins, reported that two or three single mines here contained each \$250,000,000 to \$290,000,000 worth of silver, which could be extracted at small expense. It is said that Mr. Mackay's income is \$5,000,000 a year. But the income of Gov. Tabor, who eighteen months ago kept a small grocery store in the Village of Oro, and was exceedingly mellifluous to the purchaser of a pound of bacon or a cake of soap, will probably far exceed this amount, and his interests are so vast and so scattered that, as Com. Vanderbilt said of his early California ventures, he might be robbed of a million every year without knowing it. The cashier of a small bank came here last November with nothing, and was in the seventh heaven on receiving an appointment at \$1,000 a year salary, with board and lodging. He is now worth \$60,000, and says he will return East in the autumn with \$100,000 and an eighth of a mine. Two Irish isborers, whose wildest ambition last year did not extend beyond regular work at \$2.50 per day, with a square demijohn of whisky on Saturdays, are now building very neat houses on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice in the Champ Elysees. The owners of the Highland Mary would have been glad to take \$250 a few days ago for their pospects. They struck ore last week, and have just engaged a cook at \$125 a month and a waiter at \$45. It is difficult, in truth, for these lucky ones to say what they are worth. A mine will seil for the ore in sight, and no more. The purchaser makes no allowance for what lies beneath and is unseen. kept a small grocery store in the Village

A GOOD, SOCIABLE TIME. Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Two men hailed each other from the opposit

banks of a stream and, exchanging greetings many friendly questions were put and answer ed. The men were evidently delighted to meet each other, and their only regret appeared to be shake hands, the river not being fordable on account of its swiftness and the rocky and treachbridge was five miles above. Both men lament ed these unfortunate circumstances very much

bridge was five miles above. Both men lamented these unfortunate circumstances very much, but at length a way of getting over the difficulty suggested itself to one of them, whose pet name was "Broncho Bill."

"I say, Sam!" cried Broncho, "it's a little rough for old friends and neighbors to meet away out here, thousands of miles from horse, and then have to part in this way. Got yer pistol with yer!"

"I hev!" cried Sam; "allers carry her."

"Good! That's some comfort; ef we can't get across this yar stream to shake hands, why, thar's nothin't to pervent us from takin' a shot at each other. Jist ride up to yer left thar a rod or two. Thar, now, jist one good old neighborly home shot!"

The men rode aside, and bang! bang! went their pistols.

"Yer smashed the pummel of my saddle," cried Broncho; "yer see the hoss shied a little jist as yer turned loose, or yer might a plumped me good."

"You done better, Bill; you got into the flesh of my left arm 'bout half an inch. Good morning to you, a safe journey to yer, and tell the folks at home we met and had a good, sociable time together!"

"Thank yer, and the same so you; bet I'll give 'em a good account of you."

Sam then threed to our friend, and, with tears in his eyes, said: "God bless him! It is a great comfort to meet an old friend and neighbor like him away out here in this wilderness place. A kinder, more accommodative, and agreeable gentleman never lived. I wouldn't a-missed seein' him for \$50!"

THE SCHOOLMA'AM AT COURT. Lonaon Telegraph,
Lina Morgenstern, the respected inventor of
the Kindergarten, attended the court held in
the Berliner Schloss on the 11th inst., in celebration of the golden wedding. Royal pages, gorgeous in scarlet and white favors, were in attendance at the doorway of the Throne-room attendance at the doorway of the Throne-room to spread out the trains of the noble dames and damsels privilezed to appear before the presence, and perform the homage of curtsies prescribed by etiquette. These high-born youths executed their functions with admirable neatness whenever the ladies requiring their ministration happened to be Ambassadresses, peeresses, or even members of the numerous untitled aristocracy; but when a lady of the middle class, haply representing a denutation of a charitable society, presented herself at their post, they were observed to hang back and withhold their service. When Lina Morgenstern's turn came to enter the Throne-room, she paused at the portal, expectant of the assistance eagerly afforded to her predecessor, the Countess D—f; but in vain. Turning sharply round upon the "proud pyets" who disdained to notice a mere "burgerliche," she addressed them: "Who are you, young gentlemen?" "I am Prince H——," "And von?" "I am Count K—," "Well, then, Prince H—— and Count K—, be so good as to arrange my train properly!" With cheeks as red as their liveries, the youthful nobles hastily did their office, having learned a salutary lesson from a lady whose exceptional experience in managing fill-conditioned children thus stood her in good stead at the court of her sovereign. to spread out the trains of the noble dames and

Tan-bark-A terrier's yelp.

When a man gets tanned by the sun, does not his face wear an orb-burn hue! It is a noticeable fact that, the smaller a trav-eling salesman's salary is. the larger seal-ring he wears and the more room he takes up at the

"That beats the Dutch," as the Teutonic bo-tel-keeper said when one of his guests left him

The skies have been darkening continually for the past few days, and we have been expecting something dreadful; but our sensitive system was bardly prepared for the startling informa-tion that Queen Victoria drinks tes from a su-

cer. Such revolutionary and unfashionable car-ryings-on are a disgrace to our common nature. —New Haven Register.

One of the most trying moments in the life of a young man is when he has \$2 he doesn't know what to do with, and is at a loss to decide which to purchase, a colored shirt or a pair of eye-glasses.—New York Star.

Says the New York Commercial Advertiser: "Several papers have been making fun of the Duke of Argyll's red hair, but he can't help it, gentlemen; he was born so." Sort o' redheaditary, chi—Boston Transcript.

One of the circus employes carelessly dropped half a lemon into the washtub of lemonade they were selling Thursday, and it had to be all thrown away. The man was immediately discharged.—Syracuse Sunday Times. It was a German orator who, warming with his subject, exclaimed: "There is no man or child in this vast assembly, who has arrived at the age of 50 years, that has not felt the truth of this mighty subject thundering through his mind

"A Soft Answer, etc."—Coster (to swell, who has accidentally knocked up against him): "Now, then, diver year, who a' you a' shovin' of?" Swell: "My good man, what a preposterous question! Aw—how the deuce do I know?"—London Fun.

Supposing the Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, had accepted the distinction so graciously offered him by Royalty, he would have been only a knight editor. All well-regulated morning journals have one or more night editors.—Boston Advertiser.

CURRENT OPINION.

Toledo Blade (Ren.) Of course there were "lots of Democrats in the War." Else, how could the Confederacy hold out so long?

Veering to the West, Denver News (Dem.). The Solid South and equally solid New England will each lose seven Congressmen at the next apportionment. The South ruled the country before the War, and New England has ruled it since. Slowly the sceptre of power is veering to the West.

The Patriotle Sentiment Aroused. Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).
This wanton crusade against the Election laws, his march of the Solid South to the front, this assault upon the war legislation, this revival of State-rights heresics—all this has roused and united the loyal patriotic sentiment of the land as it has not been stirred since the War.

Ended with a Faint Squeak. Rochester Democrat (Rev.).

The Democrats expected to deceive the peo ple with a false show of regard for civil liberty while they struck at the safeguards of free eletions and menaced the Executive Department of the Government. They began their attack with a roar like that of a coming storm, and have ended with a faint squeak.

What Does It All Mean? Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

There is an anti-Hondricks revolt in Indiana that must be stopped. The New Albany Ledger-Standard, the leading Democratic organ in the southern part of the State, orders him to stand aside and make room for Tilden. There was another outbreak of the same kind a few weeks ago, just across the river from New Albany. What does it all mean?

Two Mississippi Factions.

Memphis Anaianche (Ind.).
There are in the Mississippi Democracy tw factions, each struggling for the mastery. the Bourbon Reactionists—has control organization since the War; the other-the Lib eral, progressive wing—is now contesting for the mastery, without flattering assurances of success. The Reactionists believe the world should be turned backward to 1860: the Liberals that its revolutions are forward and should not

When I was young I served a term Till I got to be immensely rich. I got so rich and I lived so free That now I am a Senator and LL.D.

In politics I made my trail
By twisting the British lion's tail;
When my party fiddles I always dance,
And I punch Jeff Davis when I get a chance,
I punch Jeff Davis so remarkablee
That now I am a Senator and LL. D. Palmer, Tilden, and Davis.

81. Louis 610be Democrat (Rep.).

Gen. Palmer has disposed of his interest in the Springfield (III.) State Register. It is under stood that it will support Palmer for the Demo stood that it will support Palmer for the Demo-cratic nomination for the Presidency as its first choice, and Tilden as its second. It is evidently Tilden's programme to secure the Illinois dele-gation for Palmer. That is about the only way to prevent a David Davis boom. If Davis should have his own State delegation he would soon become formidable; while with Palmer, it being understood that the Vice-Presidency is his objective point, no particular trouble need be anticipated.

The Issue Made.

Tray Times (Rep.).

The Democratic party goes to the people in the guise of hostility to honest elections, demanding that all restraint be removed from bullozers, repeaters, and ballot-box stuffers. The Republican party insists that law and order shall prevail, so that every elector shall be proshall prevail, so that every elector shall be protected in his privileges and be prevented from going beyond them. There ought not to be any question as to the result, and we do not believe there is. Unless the theory of popular constitutional government is a delusion, this country must maintain the principle of honesty in holding elections, so that the will of the majorities shall be potent within proper limits. That is the position assumed by the Republican party, and it is the only one compatible with the permanency of our institutions.

Playing It Small.

Louispille Courier-Journal (Dem.).

During the canvass of 1876 a certain person was willing to do a certain thing if Mr. Tilden would make a certain promise. Mr. Tilden re-fused. Speaking to a mutual friend, he said:
"If —— cannot act the part of a man of heart, he ought at least to act the part of a man of sense"; and added in his sententious way, of sense"; and added in his sententious way, and with a significance irradiated by feeling, "It is so much wiser to play life large than small." Mr. Hendricks has played it small, not large. He may be the means of defeating Mr. Tilden. He may be the means of defeating his party. In either case he will have accomplished nothing for himself except the loss of the respect and esteem which his fine social qualities, his admirable personal bearing, and his really meritorious services have won for him.

Trying to Honeyfugle Potter.

New Fork Evening Express (Dem.).

It is amusing now to see the alacrity with It is amusing now to see the alacrity with which the friends of Mr. Tilden and Lucius Robinson lay claims to the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. One would imagine that they held a mortgage on Mr. Potter and were about to foreclose. They seem to forget what most other men remember—that Mr. Potter was the first choice of the Democratic party for Governor in 1876, and that he was defeated by the trickery and craft of Sammel J. Tilden, who wanted Lucius Robinson. that he was defeated by the trickery and craft of Samuel J. Tilden, who wanted Lucius Robinson to succeed him. Neither of them cares for Mr. Potter. Both of them dislike Mr. Potter, who is an unright, honorable, square-dealing man. But they would be perfectly willing to have Mr. Potter draw them out of the slough of despond into which their own crooked courses and selfish ambition have immeshed them. In fact, they seem to be engaged just now in the delightful task of trying to placate and honeyfugle Mr. Potter into becoming their most serviceable donkey. Perhaps the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter will be tickled with their compliments, and consent to pull in their traces!

sent to pull in their traces!

Althe Distress of the Confederate Organs.

Philadhinhia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The Democratic organs snuffed the battle all over the country as the Democratic leaders formed party-lines and defined party-issues in bewildering arrogance at the meeting of the late extra session of Congress; and they told the Nation how Democracy was about to march triumphantly over all such obstacles as a President and an able minority in the Senate and House. For a season it was plain sailing for them; but the cloud came, no greater than a man's hand at first, as mutterings were heard from the White-House. It didn't soften the pluck of the organs, however, and they exhausted their eloquence to bortray the majesty and omnipotence of the representatives of the people in a conflict with the arbitrary one-man pow-

er confided to the Executive. In the fullness of time, the rather flexible backbone of the President stiffened up, and the Democratic organs found themselves repulsed in confusion by a veto that, with all its follies, commanded the respect of considerate men of all parties for its manly defense of the prerogatives of the Executive. The Democratic leaders in Congress were compelled to hearken to the emphatic protests of enlightened public opinion, and the organs had to lower their flapping standards as the leaders descended from their top-lofty base. The grave problem then presented for solution was, how to retreat and not seem to retreat; how to surrender and yet not surrender; and to that impossible achievement both leaders and organs gave ceaseless effort. Retreating from line to line, and ever swearing that they couldn't and wouldn't retreat at all, the Democratic organs played the most fantastic tricks before the people and always shouted victory, no matter how utterly their party was routed. er confided to the Executive. In the ful

What the Okolona "States" Calls "A Ringing Letter from One of the Mass Distinguished Women of Southland."

Memphis Letter to Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Ocm.).

I like your retort on Hamilton's rampage over the graves of the Union dead, when he mourned his former hypocrisy in having decorated the graves of our Southern patriots, and recomined to do so no more. I am glad you told What the Okolona "States"

promised to do so no more. I am glad you told him we want none of his flowers on our noble dead. I have been reading the Congressional reports lately, which show Senator Blaine is quite exercised over a few Southern schoolquite exercised over a few Southern schoolbooks which do not call our dead and living
patriots "traitors," and our efforts to repel is
vaders "treason." Blaine thinks that schoolbooks will perpetuate sectionalism. Welf, if
Blaine does not wish to perpetuate sectionalism,
let him go through New England, espectally Massachusetts, and overthrow the
marble monuments one comes across so often,—statues of Northern soldiers as victors,
flags taken from Southern patriots exposed and
shown to Yankee children as spolls of war
wrested from Southern "traitors." It is
enough to make one's blood boil to see the weak
way, the time-serving way, our men in the Senate answer such flings as Blaine makes about
the school-books and perpetuating sectionalism.
Why do not our men tell Blaine that, as long as
Northern children are taught that the Southern
men were traitors, see will teach our children
that they were patriots and died to defend this
country from invaders,—from men who were
false to all the teachings of our forefathers,—
from men who were traitors to human
rights, who came down on our fair
land with torches to burn our
houses, with shot and shell, and
rifles and bavonets to murder our people! Why
not boildly, for once and for all, fing in Blaine's
face the indisputable Truth,—that the Southbooks which do not call our dead and living land with torches to burn our houses, with shot and shell, and rifles and bayonets to murder our people! Why not boldly, for once and for all, fling in Blaine's face the indisputable Truth,—that the South fought a war of DEFENSE and the North a war of OFFENSE; that in THIS lies the justice of our cause; that we are willing to shells the fought a war of DEFENSE and the North a war of OFFENSE; that in THIS lies the justice of our cause; that we are willing to abide the judgment of posterity; and that never, NAVER will the women of the South teach their children that a war of conquest is just? We do not believe in wars of conquest. A worm will turn it trodden on; and these men are fools if they think they can make one Southern man, or woman, or child believe that the South did wrong when she detended herself as well as she could from the million men the cruel and tyrannous North sent down to conquer a people who had an inalienable right to freedom.

ELIZABETH A. MERIWETHER.

ON THE ESMERALDA'S DECK. The Scene When the Huascar Struck the

Patal Hiow.

Correspondence Ken Fort Sun.

Panama, June 25.—A letter from Arics, written by a gentleman who was at Juique at the time of the great naval battle between the Huascar and the Esmeralda on the 21st of May, letter says that Capt. Prats, of the Est held two councils of war on the deck of the ship during the battle, but that he could not overcome the demoralization of the crew, many of whom jumped into the sea before the Huascar bad given the Esmeralda the fatal ram. The letter goes on as follows: "Gentlemen," cried Prats, "we are about to

make a useless sacrifice of our lives for which Chili will not thank us. We should surrender."

"Let us surrender!" cried the crew, with one voice, and an officer rushed out to haul down the flag.

"Wait a moment," cried Uribe, the second in command (who is now a prisoner at Iquique); "the corvette can still resist attack."

Immediately after the Husscar struck another blow with her ram which disabled the Esmeralda's machinery. Two officers and several sailors clasped Prats' knees, crying out, "Captain, we are lost!"

"We shall surrender," cried Prats, and gave orders accordingly. He called a few officers to

ors clasped Prata' knees, crying out, "Captain, we are lost!"

"We shall surrender," cried Prats, and gave orders accordingly. He called a few officers together, held a second council of war, and at its close all rushed on deck pellmelf, crying, "Haul down the flag; tear it down at once." But it was too late! The Hunkers, as though her commander had become impatient, destroyed the Esmeralda.

The prisoners add that the confusion now became incredible; nobody knew what he was about; all wished to give orders, and rushed about the decks like crazy men. When the second council agreed upon the surrender, and Prats had given orders to tear down the flag as the easiest method, and before the final blow was struck by the Huiscar, many of the officers and most of the crew deserted their places and threw themselves into the water. At the time of the last blow, Commander Prats was on the deck of the Esmeralda, whither he had just returned from the last council of war, and, accompanied by several others, jumped mechanically on the deck of the Huascar, where he slipped and fell. He immediately arose, took a turn around the turret, and cried: "We have surrendered."

The few men who had followed him begged soontaneously for mercy, and gave three cheers for Peru. The Signal Officer, Velarde, was already killed, but Commander Grau, on seeing those men on his deck, without accounting for their being there, cried out "Resist the boarding party." Two or three of the people of the Huascar, who were in readiness, salied forth and killed the intruders, who were crying out in a manner that was perfectly unintelligible.

As Commander Grau had very properly cried "let us board," the Chilians, who are great cheats, have maliciously applied these words to Prats, who was more frightened and nervous than anybody, as is testified by an eye witness.

Uribe has said that he has been compelled to faisify the facts in his official report; because, although in Peru, he would not be injured if he were to tell the truth in the case, he and his com

A German Marriage Advertisement,

Marriage advertisements are by no means uncommon in the German newspapers, but few are as frank, urgent, and gushing as the following, which appeared in a late number of the Hamburg Nachrichten: "Scarcely ever has a man so earnestly sought a wife as the writer of these lines; but he has found only puppets of fashion and daughters of Philistines. Tired of personal researches, he adopts this method of appealing to those among German maidens who still believe in what is lofty and noble, and who do not prize gold and onvenience higher than a union of mutual free attraction. Others—majority, no doubt,—may ridicule this with cheap wit; when their laughter is over and these lines become tiresome, the earnestness of them will be clear to the worthy. The advertiser is 30 years old, well-to-do, and an good social standing. From inclination he is an artist. He believes himself to possess the qualities of mind and heart which a wife has a right to desire in a husband. In return, he demands youth, beautiand culture of mind and heart. Property not particularly necessary." After giving his address and requesting photographs with answers, the German Coelebs adds the following P. S.: "The advertiser gives notice that he will oublish in this paper such answers as are evidently trifling, in order that public opinion may codemn the unworthy meanness that so often inspires replies to such earnest announcements."

Mrs. Stowe and Tanteleef.

In Tourgeneff's "Smoke," the distinguished Russian novelist says—proably without verifing the rumor—that in a Parisian drawing-room Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe "slapped Tanteleef in the face," Mrs. Stowe will now be heard from.

VOLUME X

Walter B.

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